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EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

N.A.—Not Available.
N.Q.—Not Quoted.
N.R.—Not Reported.
N.T.—No Transaction.
N.S.—No Supply.
Plus (+) indicates a surplus or increase.
Minus (—) indicates a deficit or decrease.

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Plus (+) indicates a surplus or increase. Minus (—) indicates a deficit or decrease.

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N.T.—No transaction. N.S.—No supply.
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EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

N.A.—Not available. N.Q.—Not quoted. N.R.—Not reported. N.S.—No supply.
N.T.—No transaction. K.g.—Rupees per kilogram. Plus (+) indicates a surplus or increase.
Minus (—) indicates a deficit or decrease. Q.—Rs. per quintal.

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EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

N.A.—Not available. N.Q.—Not quoted. N.R.—Not reported. N.S.—No supply. N.T.—No transaction. Kg.—Rupees per kilogram. Q—Rs. per quintal. (*a*) Relates to previous week. Plus (+) indicates a surplus or increase; minus (—) a deficit or decrease.

MONTHLY NEWSLETTER

NOT all the facts about sugar might be sweet. Among the many which are, the Tariff Commission, in their Report on the cost structure of the industry, refer to an almost cent per cent increase in production and consumption during the past ten years; at the end of the Third Five Year Plan India would in all likelihood be taking three million tons by way of domestic consumption.

On the Commission's recommendations, the Government of India have decided to have four separate cost schedules applicable to four regions namely, the Northern Region, covering Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Punjab, the Southern Region covering Andhra Pradesh, another comprising Madras and Mysore, and the Bombay State, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, the fourth. For Kerala, the Southern Region schedule would apply and for Orissa, West Bengal and Assam, that of the Northern Region. In addition to the cost of production derived from the cost schedules, the mills would be receiving 12 per cent return on employed capital. The Commission have not favoured the idea of the grant of any rehabilitation loan. Any unit requiring additional funds for rehabilitation would have to secure it from the financing institutions.

A Sample Survey conducted by the Indian Institute of Public Opinion covering 20,000 "Progressive farmers" from Community Development Blocks visiting the World Agriculture Fair, reveals a widespread desire for education and literacy, and for high priority to be given for libraries and information centres, extensive use of ammonium sulphate, detailed interest in irrigation and to a lesser extent in the Japanese method of paddy cultivation.

The impressions given by a party of Pressmen in Mysore who visited 25 villages in six N.E.S. and C.D. Blocks in the State, embellish this picture and throw light on other lines of progress. Besides improvements in agricultural techniques and substantial public contribution to development work, many cooperatives for services and small industries have sprung up. In one village, the women's organization is busy teaching tailoring, embroidery etc. and spreading knowledge of personal hygiene and family planning. It is noteworthy that the women are more interested in materially useful crafts than in literacy. The sample surveys carried out on the technical direction of the National Sample Survey from 1955-56 to 1958-59 show higher annual yield rates for principal crops in the C.D. Blocks than in other areas. For rice there is a 15 per cent difference, for wheat 20 per cent and for jowar where the difference is most pronounced, it is as high as 25 per cent.

A Study Team which conducted a survey of the industrial projects in community development areas has expressed itself against any further concentration of industries in cities. The Team recommends the establishment of "common facility units" and rural and small industrial estates in villages where commercial and industrial activities have already developed and taken roots. Where facilities of electricity are lacking or inadequate and where there is a general backwardness, a programme of assistance to traditional village industries is recommended.

On the eve of his departure to the United States, the Union Minister for Food and Agriculture disclosed that he was trying to secure a straight single contract of 12 million tons of foodgrains from that country, under PL 480 arrangements, instead of annual contracts of three million tons; he also hoped to have another five million tons for purposes of buffer stocks. He has expressed himself in favour of a unified streamlined control of the departments connected with agriculture, instead of mere coordination of their work, if the agricultural schemes were to succeed.

In the third week of March, the Seven-Member Wheat Utilization Mission arrived in India. The Mission are studying conditions in Japan, India and Indonesia to enable them to suggest improvements in the nutritional level of the population, particularly in relation to the consumption of wheat.

Farm Planning—Its Meaning & Potentialities*

G. D. AGRAWAL

This article deals broadly with the meaning of farm planning and its potentialities in improving agricultural efficiency under Indian conditions. Farm planinng, it is argued, is by no means premature for India.

Farm planning refers to the selection of the most paying combination of enterprises, the most profitable level of production for each enterprise and the most economic technical improvements, consistent with family satisfactions. The programme should, in general, serve also the interests of the community; for example, it should assist in the proper conservation of land. The term 'enterprise' has been used here in the sense that the production of wheat, rice and other crops, milk, meat and eggs, each by itself constitutes an enterprise.

The technique of preparing farm plans and considerations governing the decisions about the choice of enterprises, level of production and adoption of improved farm practices are not discussed in this article.

Here, I am touching briefly on the basic guiding factors in farm planning; these are :

(1) putting each resource to most efficient use through an analysis of the cost and return relationship of each possible alternative for its use;

(2) farmer's ability to undertake and implement the programme;

(3) farmer's own preferences.

In the course of my discussions on farm planning with the officials and non-officials during the last two years, I found that each one put his own interpretation to the term 'farm planning'. Some believed it to refer to the changing of cropping pattern and, as such expressed opinions against it. In their judgment, the scope for changing the crop pattern was extremely limited in India. According to a few, farm planning meant an increase in the size of holding to an adequate economic size which seemed impracticable in view of the heavy pressure on land. To some, there was no difference between farm planning and improved farm practices and, therefore, it was a matter merely of phraseology. In the view of one economist, farm planning was not concerned with decisions on technical innovations. Others have interpreted it to mean a change in organization from individual cultivation to joint cultivation in some form.

The distinction between agricultural improvements and farm planning lies in the fact that in terms of natural environment, *i.e.,* soil, rainfall, temperature, etc., the technical sciences tell what it is possible to grow. The agricultural chemist indicates the application of various fertilizers, its various doses and the likely increases in yield. The plant protection specialist advises on various insecticides, and measures against pests. The farm planning specialist is concerned with coordinating the various technical recommendations for the farm. The technical experts indicate the feasible choices while the farm planner after vetting these with reference to economic considerations and the farmer's resource position, guides the farmer on the most profitable choice or choices. Thus, it will be clear that farm planning does not consist exclusively of changes in crops, change of farm size or improved practices but embraces all these

*Talk delivered at the Workshop-*cum*-Training Centre on Farm Planning held at New Delhi, 29 February—5 March 1960.

and many other things besides. The extent and kind of changes are determined by the environments, physical, economic and social, and depend finally on the objectives of farm planning. In the earlier history of agriculture, natural forces played a predominant role but now it is the stage of economic development which largely shapes farming.

Planning in respect of the farm as a whole is called complete budgeting while planning in respect of one or more enterprises, mainly in terms of variable items of cost, is known as partial budgeting. Farm planning differs from the present extension approach essentially in one respect, *i.e.,* besides dealing with technical aspects of agricultural production, it recognizes the connection between resources, goals and activities of individual farm families.

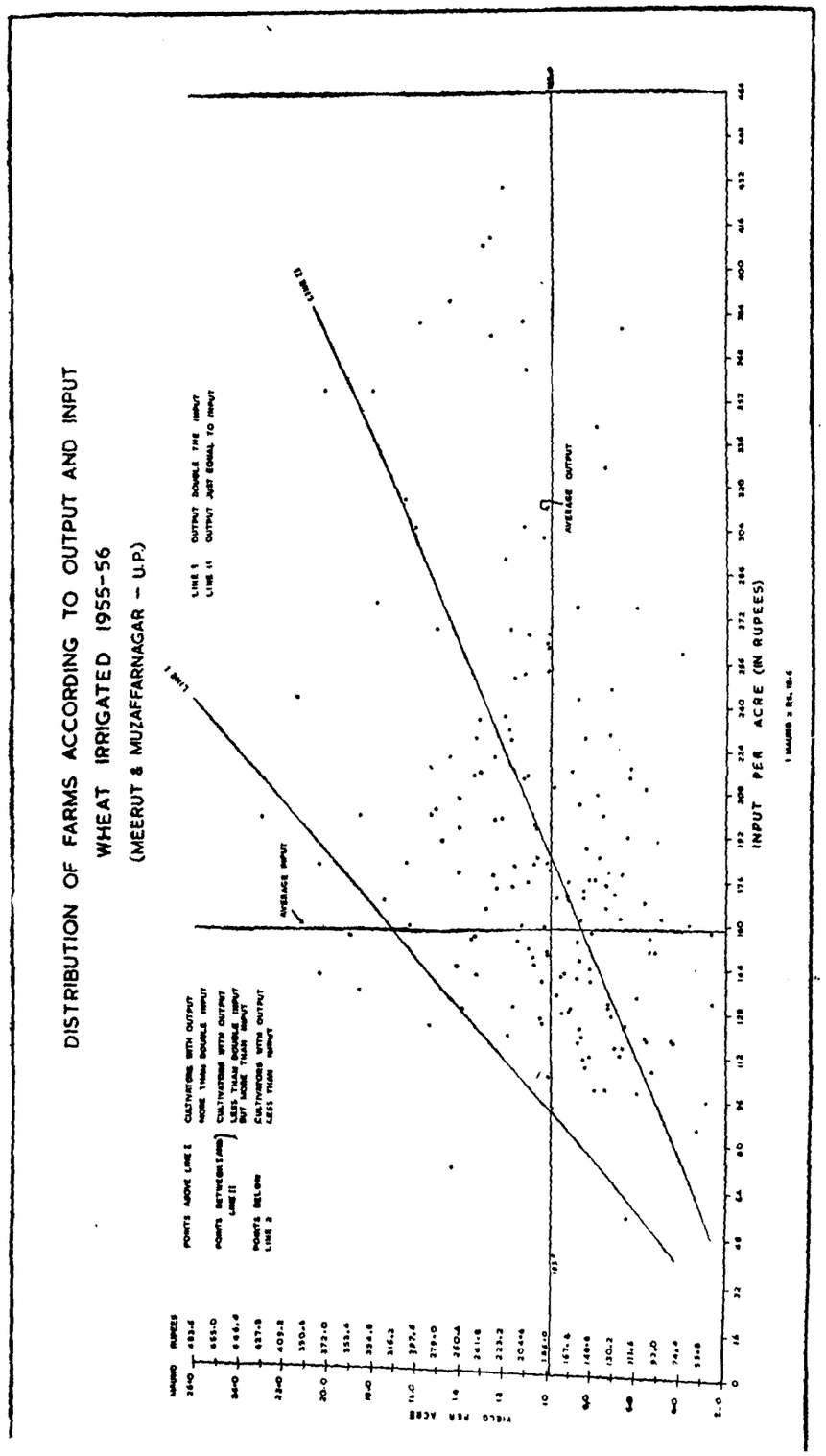
Scope for Farm Planning Advice

In 1954, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics initiated a project—"Studies in Economics of Farm Management", in six regions representing six different soil-climate-crop complexes in the country. Except for one region where the study was started a year later and covered only 200 holdings by the 'Cost Accounting Method' of investigation, 600 holdings were surveyed in each of the remaining areas; the method of investigation included both cost accounting and survey. The farm data relating to structure of holdings, input, output, etc., were collected for three agricultural years 1954—57. These studies revealed wide variations in farming efficiency and performance of individual farmers in agriculturally homogeneous areas and even where resource positions did not differ materially. The scatter diagram (given in the next page) based on the data of U.P. Farm Management Centre shows the input-output relationship on about 172 farms in respect of irrigated wheat in 1955-56. Two clear facts emerge from the diagram. Firstly, there is great variability in the yield of wheat obtained by individual farmers, the range being 2.57 maunds to 22.99 maunds per acre. Secondly, high yields have been secured with lower inputs as represented by points in the left top portion of the scatter diagram which is divided into four parts by the intersection of lines of average input and output. The points falling above line 1 give the outputs which are more than double the inputs. These variations are most fascinating to the farm planning adviser, particularly when the farms are situated in the same soil and climatic region. The farm resources were also more or less similar. The data are still under analysis for finding out the causes of these variations but there can be no question as to the usefulness of such analysis for the guidance of extension workers in developing suitable recommendations on various farm practices to raise the level of output in an economic manner. On the basis of variations between the well-managed farms, poorly managed farms and averages for all the farms or for various size groups as observed in the farm management studies, it can be stated that without any more technical research, and with the already available technical knowledge, the farm output can be more than doubled by simply pulling up the efficiency of farming of the farmers in general to the level of the better-managed holdings in the villages. This does not, of course, mean that there is no need for further technical research. To push the point of output higher and higher, the importance of technical research can hardly be over-emphasized. There are also other major gaps in technical research on regional and local levels. These gaps have to be closed.

What has been described above is known as the comparison method in farm planning. The discussion makes it clear that this method has great scope for raising the average level of farm output in India.

The forces of economic development are active in the country. The important changes that are taking place are listed below :—

1. Benefits of irrigation to new areas.
2. Land reclamation and soil conservation projects.
3. Opening of the country side increasingly with improved transport and communication facilities.
4. Technical progress in agriculture.



5. Rural electrification.
6. Changes in food habits—although slow, the changes are quite perceptible.
7. Industrial development.
8. New townships and increase in population of old towns.
9. Increase in per capita earnings.
10. Changes in distribution of national income.
11. Educational progress in general.

Agriculture must respond to these changes. The farm production programmes have to be related to changes in demand. The inadequacy of mere technical approach in extension becomes obvious. At the same time, for realising the full benefits of the impact of the changes mentioned above and for adjusting the traditional farming system to the needs of the times, in as short a period as possible, the importance of the farm planning approach is highlighted.

There is a view that the area affected by new irrigation facilities is proportionately a small percentage of the total cultivated area in India and hence farm planning has limited utility for this area. But if the areas undergoing one or the other type of changes as mentioned above are totalled up, the area which is not touched by one or the other type of change today will be seen to be rather small as compared to the area influenced by the changes. In any case, the adoption of technical innovations is necessary for all the farmers. Farm planning advice is useful in indicating the level of inputs in respect of each enterprise. Again, it is argued that the level of use of fertilizers is so low that it permits of increase to a considerable extent without any refined calculations of marginal returns. There appears to be a fallacy here. The problem should not be looked at from the angle of average level of use of fertilizers. The average approach has led to evasion of the main issue. It is the individual farmer who has to make a decision about the doses of fertilizer for a particular crop. There are many farmers who are using substantial quantities of fertilizers who stand in need of proper advice about the aggregate quantity and its proper distribution on various crops in terms of marginal returns to maximise their farm revenue. The small farmers using small quantities of fertilizers are equally concerned with the most profitable allocation of their limited supplies. The lessons learnt from the drive in favour of application of fertilizers to food crops and the farmer's preferences to use it more on cash crops should not be forgotten. This example points to the need of a more systematic approach and a proper fertilizer policy acceptable to the farmers. The decision on fertilizer use is, therefore, closely related to a farm planning decision.

Perhaps, a large number of people think that our agriculture is more or less of a subsistence type and farm planning has limited scope due to lack of commercialization of Indian agriculture. The principles of farm management are as important in subsistence type of farming as in the case of commercial farming since they refer to allocation of inputs in a manner calculated to maximise production. It is not only the commercial farmer but also the subsistence farmer who would like to use his resources most efficiently. Of course, the choices of alternatives in subsistence farming may be less as against commercial farming. Indian agriculture is becoming increasingly commercialised. Technical innovations such as fertilizers cost money and the farmer cannot get cash without selling some of his produce. So he has to market some of his produce. Contrary to the belief that small farms are subsistence farms, there is little relationship now-a-days between the size of farm or the smallness of the unit of cultivation and the type of farming—commercialized or subsistence. Even a small unit of cultivation, as small as 3 or 4 acres, can be highly commercialized. If a certain combination of enterprises is more paying, even a cultivator with a small unit goes in for it, adopts it and meets his requirements through purchases from the market. There are areas where not only food but also the feed for the cattle is purchased by the farmer. Another fact which is not sufficiently appreciated sometimes is that although the number of farmers having less than five-acre units of cultivation is large, a very large proportion of the area is cultivated in bigger units. As a rough estimate, more than 80 per cent of the total area is cultivated in more than five-acre units.

There is another question to be answered —Does not the objective of farm planning, namely, the maximization of net revenue by each individual farmer clash with the social objective of regulating the agricultural production to meet the country's needs? More specifically, it has been stated that farm planning will place emphasis on growing cash crops since these are more profitable while the nation needs more of foodgrains. The answer is that if the production of crop 'A' gave more return to the farmer and if it is consistent with his own other needs and preferences while the country needs more of crop 'B', it would be unrealistic for the farm planning adviser to advise growing more of 'B', nor would the farmer be willing to accept the advice. The best course for the State to follow, in such situations, would be to induce the increase in the area under 'B' through a suitable price policy, incentives and regulatory measures.

The idea of farm planning is doubtless new to the extension worker in India and he will take some time to imbibe its techniques, for actual implementation at the field level. In respect of farm management, the research base has also to be strengthened, particularly with reference to local problems. Any systematic effort at farm management research can be said to have a real beginning in the country only since 1954. The norms and standards which are needed in farm planning to compare the performance of individual farms and to decide the levels of inputs, etc., are scarce. For these reasons, the farm planning approach may appear somewhat in advance of its time in India. Actually, it is not, when Indian agriculture is facing changes in techniques, organization and management. The task of extension service and community development is to guide these forces in right direction and accelerate the pace of progress. In these tasks, the farm planning approach has a vital role.

Statistics of Crop Production

The statistician too is not immune to the agonies of transition and progress. One of these, unsuspected by laymen, is the element of divergence between Index Numbers and absolute figures of agricultural production. That this unavoidable, temporary divergence is narrowing is his solace.

A growing economy absorbing refinements in techniques in a gradual manner is likely to show some elements of incoherence during the process of its growth. Sometimes the incoherence is more apparent than real. This is what happens between the index numbers and the absolute figures of agricultural production which are being published over the present decade.

1. *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	1958-59
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
I. *Foodgrains*—										
(a) Cereals—										
(*i*) Kharif—										
Rice ..	35·3	87·9	90·1	96·8	118·6	105·8	114·2	119·1	104·8	125·2
Jowar ..	5·0	89·8	96·4	106·6	117·0	132·3	96·7	105·9	120·5	126·9
Bajra ..	2·7	83·8	75·8	94·8	135·0	107·8	108·3	92·0	112·3	120·9
Maize ..	2·1	84·4	101·3	123·3	130·2	127·5	112·3	132·0	133·2	131·2
Ragi ..	1·2	87·6	80·4	82·0	115·0	108·6	119·7	112·9	112·0	115·8
Small Millets	1·5	88·9	97·4	97·9	125·9	126·8	105·1	101·3	87·9	108·2
Kharif Cereals	47·8	87·7	90·4	98·5	120·0	110·4	111·8	116·0	107·8	124·6
(*ii*) Rabi—										
Wheat ..	8·5	101·1	93·9	112·7	120·0	135·4	131·3	141·6	116·5	145·9
Barley ..	2·0	105·6	100·0	122·4	123·2	124·4	118·5	120·9	95·1	112·1
Rabi Cereals	10·5	102·0	95·1	114·5	120·6	133·3	128·9	137·7	112·4	139·5
CEREALS	58·3	90·3	91·2	101·4	120·1	114·5	114·9	119·9	108·6	127·3

1. *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	1958-59
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(*b*) Pulses—										
Gram ..	3·7	98·0	88·2	109·2	125·4	145·9	138·9	163·2	129·7	177·8
Tur ..	1·1	91·8	97·7	90·9	99·5	91·8	99·4	106·0	76·6	90·2
Other Pulses ..	3·8	85·6	90·2	90·9	102·6	99·6	103·9	92·1	87·4	104·3
PULSES ..	8·6	91·7	90·3	98·8	112·0	118·5	118·4	124·5	104·2	134·1
FOODGRAINS	66·9	90·5	91·1	101·1	119·1	115·0	115·3	120·5	108·0	128·2
II. *Non-Foodgrains*—										
(*a*) Oilseeds—										
Groundnut	5·7	101·4	93·0	85·3	100·3	123·6	112·4	124·2	129·5	140·6
Sesamum	1·2	101·6	103·2	106·9	127·6	135·1	104·8	100·7	80·7	112·3
Rape & Mustard	2·0	94·6	116·0	105·5	107·3	127·7	105·8	128·3	115·4	133·7
Linseed	0·8	87·8	77·1	86·0	89·1	90·3	97·1	90·3	58·3	101·1
Castorseed	0·2	80·5	82·8	79·7	80·5	95·4	96·1	96·9	69·5	86·7
OILSEEDS	9·9	98·5	97·4	91·9	103·7	122·6	108·6	118·9	113·8	131·5
(*b*) Fibres—										
Cotton ..	2·8	110·7	119·2	121·0	151·8	163·6	153·9	182·2	179·6	178·3
Jute ..	1·4	106·3	151·4	148·6	100·0	94·8	135·8	138·7	131·1	167·5
Mesta ..	0·3	100·0	104·8	103·3	98·5	136·5	174·7	223·9	195·6	239·5
FIBRES ..	4·5	108·6	128·3	128·4	132·1	140·4	149·7	171·4	165·6	179·0
(*c*) Plantation Crops—										
Tea ..	3·3	103·8	109·6	115·4	100·6	110·4	108·5	113·0	115·0*	120·1*
Coffee ..	0·2	112·3	112·7	125·9	146·5	151·8	196·1	204·1	212·4*	222·9*
Rubber ..	0·1	93·8	94·4	106·1	131·8	127·6	146·1	143·9	145·9*	149·3*
PLANTATION CROPS	3·6	104·0	109·4	115·7	104·0	113·2	114·4	118·9	121·3	126·6

1. *Index Numbers of Agricultural Production in India*—concld.

Commodity/ Group	Weight	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(*d*) Miscellaneous Crops—										
Sugarcane	8·7	113·7	122·8	101·6	89·5	115·9	119·8	135·3	135·0	140·6
Tobacco	1·9	97·3	78·0	91·3	101·5	95·1	112·9	111·4	95·5†	97·4*
Potato ..	1·0	107·4	110·8	128·9	126·5	114·1	120·3	111·6	130·2†	145·1*
Pepper (Black) ..	1·2	97·2	107·5	102·8	113·3	127·3	132·6	131·6	128·2	123·4
Chillies (Dry) ..	2·0	119·4	118·4	98·0	104·9	131·9	122·9	118·4	125·3	114·9
Ginger (Dry) ..	0·3	94·4	96·0	89·6	90·9	94·3	105·7	101·0	102·3	90·2
MISCELLANEOUS CROPS ..	15·1	110·3	114·0	101·5	97·4	115·8	120·1	127·5	127·2	129·7
NON-FOOD-GRAINS	33·1	105·9	110·5	103·8	104·7	120·9	120·1	130·0	127·8	136·6
All Commodities ..	100·0	95·6	97·5	102·0	114·3	117·0	116·9	123·6	114·6	131·9

*Based on Provisional Estimates. †Based on Final Estimates.

Note :—The indices for 1956-57 and 1957-58 are generally based on partially Revised Estimates while those for 1958-59 are generally based on Final Estimates. The indices for these years are, therefore, subject to revision.

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2. *Production of Crops—All India Totals*

(Thousand tons)

Crops	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (Partially Revised)	1957-58 (Partially Revised)	1958-59 (Final)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
I. Foodgrains										
(a) *Kharif Cereals* :										
1. Rice ..	23,170	20,251	20,964	22,537	27,769	24,821	27,122	28,282	24,885	29,721
2. Jowar ..	5,777	5,408	5,981	7,243	7,954	9,056	6,619	7,249	8,246	8,689
3. Bajra ..	2,790	2,554	2,309	3,142	4,475	3,463	3,374	2,885	3,522	3,791
4. Maize ..	2,014	1,702	2,043	2,825	2,991	2,928	2,561	3,009	3,036	2,990
5. Ragi ..	1,520	1,407	1,291	1,316	1,846	1,627	1,817	1,715	1,665	1,722
6. Small Millets ..	2,242	1,722	1,885	1,895	2,438	2,455	2,037	1,964	1,671	2,048
7. *Total Kharif Cereals* (1 to 6) ..	37,513	33,044	24,473	38,958	47,473	44,350	43,530	45,104	43,025	48,961
(b) *Rabi Cereals* :										
8. Wheat ..	6,290	6,360	6,085	7,382	7,890	8,900	8,622	9,314	7,741	9,694
9. Barley ..	2,215	2,340	2,330	2,882	2,905	2,933	2,771	2,827	2,238	2,640
10. *Total Rabi Cereals* (8 & 9) ..	8,505	8,700	8,415	10,264	10,795	11,833	11,393	12,141	9,979	12,334
11. *Total Cereals* (7 & 10) ..	46,018	41,744	42,888	49,222	58,268	56,183	54,923	57,245	53,004	61,295
(c) *Pulses* :										
12. Gram ..	3,667	3,593	3,334	4,142	4,756	5,532	5,332	6,264	4,979	6,826
13. Tur ..	1,000	1,692	1,801	1,675	1,834	1,692	1,832	1,954	1,412	1,662
14. Other Pulses ..	3,363	2,993	3,152	3,227	3,860	3,553	3,707	3,285	3,116	3,720
15. *Total Pulses* (12 to 14) ..	8,030	8,278	8,287	9,044	10,450	10,777	10,871	11,503	9,507	12,208
16. *Total Foodgrains* (11 & 15) ..	54,048	50,022	51,175	58,266	68,718	66,960	65,794	68,748	62,511	73,503

2. *Production of Crops—All India Totals*—contd.

(Thousand tons unless otherwise stated)

Crops	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (Partially Revised)	1957-58 (Partially Revised)	1958-59 (Final)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
II. *Other Crops*										
17. Potato ..	1,519	1,634	1,685	1,961	1,925	1,736	1,830	1,698	1,966	2,319
18. Sugarcane—Cane ..	49,380	56,150	60,660	50,190	43,709	57,811	59,587	66,998	68,019	70,915
Gur ..	4,938	5,615	6,066	5,019	4,423	5,782	5,979	6,752	6,871	7,158
19. Black Pepper	21	21	23	23	24	26	28	27	27	26
20. Chillies (Dry) ..	289	345	342	283	303	381	355	342	362	332
21. Ginger (Dry) ..	23	14	14	19	14	14	16	15	15	13
22. Tobacco	264	257	206	241	268	251	298	294	237	263
III. *Oilseeds*										
23. Groundnut	3,379	3,426	3,142	2,883	3,391	4,178	3,801	4,200	4,436	4,816
24. Castor ..	128	101	106	102	103	122	123	124	89	111
25. Sesamum	431	438	445	464	554	593	460	442	354	493
26. Rape & Mustard	793	750	928	844	858	1,021	846	1,026	923	1,069
27. Linseed	411	361	328	366	379	384	413	384	249	430
28. *Total Oilseeds* (23 to 27)	5,142	5,076	4,949	4,659	5,285	6,298	5,643	6,176	6,051	6,919
IV. *Fibres*										
29. Cotton (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each) ..	2,628	2,910	3,133	3,194	3,944	4,250	3,998	4,735	4,739	4,705
30. Jute (Thousand bales of 400 lbs. each) ..	3,089	3,283	4,678	4,592	3,091	2,929	4,198	4,288	4,052	5,178
31. Mesta (Thousand bales of 400 lbs each)	..	..	..	..	682	650	901	1,153	1,478	1,291	1,581

The trends in agricultural production represented by the two sets of figures do not exactly tally. The differences are marked for a few items.

An explanation of the differences has to be found in the very progress which has been and is being achieved towards the perfection of statistical data in this field. The difference in purposes which the index numbers on the one hand and the absolute figures of production on the other serve, could be an additional clue.

Upto the early forties, the statistics of production were generally based on two estimates, *viz.*, (i) area under the crop, (*ii*) yield per acre as determined by what is known as the traditional method. But, for every crop there used to be some non-reporting areas where the crop was considered to be of minor importance from the commercial point of view. Immediately after the Bengal Famine and the introduction of food controls, efforts were initiated to frame more reliable estimates for these non-reporting areas in respect of foodgrains. All the provincial and State governments framed estimates regarding production of all foodgrains in all the non-reporting pockets and reported them to the Central Government in 1944-45. Subsequently, these Governments were asked to prepare regularly estimates for these non-reporting pockets on an annual basis. As a result, by and large, most of the area under foodgrains was covered by the official estimates by 1948-49. Since then some improvement in the method of estimation of crop acreages was made in some of the areas where formerly regular land records were not maintained or which were formerly not cadastrally surveyed and this process will continue till the entire area in the country is cadastrally surveyed and covered by the system of maintenance of regular land records.

Till 1947-48, the crop yield rate was determined throughout the country by the traditional method which involved either direct estimation by the reporting authorities of the actual yield of the crop per acre or estimation on the basis of (*i*) predetermined normal yields which were generally maintained district-wise and (*ii*) the condition factor for the year which expressed the relationship between normal yield and the expected yield of the crop under report.

From that year the more scientific and objective method of random sample crop cutting survey began to be introduced in one State after another. These surveys provide for objective estimation of average yield per acre on the basis of actual harvesting on randomly selected plots. Under this method the average yield is not based on any subjective judgment but on actual weighing of the harvested sample crop and can be determined with any desired level of accuracy. The standard error with which the average yield has been determined under the crop cutting experiments, in any year gets determined along with the average yield.

At present, 98 per cent of the production of wheat, 88 per cent of the production of rice and 89 per cent of the production of all cereals come from areas where the results of crop cutting surveys are being utilised in the preparation of production estimates. It is, therefore, obvious that the total all-India estimates of food production are subject to a very small margin of error. Crop cutting sample surveys developed in India have been recognised by the F.A.O. as one of the best methods of framing crop estimates and have been introduced in a number of other countries by Indian experts under the auspices of the F.A.O.

A change-over from the traditional to the new method is made only when the method has been tried in the particular state for several years and data on a comparable basis are available for at least two successive years according to both the methods. Table III gives the years from which production estimates of rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi and barley have been based on random sample crop-cutting surveys in different States.

3. *State-wise position regarding the year from which the method of random sample crop-cutting surveys has been adopted for framing official estimates of production*

State	Region	Crops	Year from which the method of crop cutting surveys was adopted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	Telengana Region	Wheat*	1951-52
		Rice, Jowar, Bajra Maize	1952-53
		Ragi	1955-56
		Sugarcane	1956-57
	Andhra Region	Rice	1953-54
		Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, Sugarcane	1954-55
Assam†		Rice	1951-52
		Jute, Potato (winter)	1952-53
		Sugarcane	1957-58
Bihar		Rice, Wheat	1948-49
		Barley, Gram	1949-50
		Sugarcane, Jute	1958-59
Bombay	Former Bombay State portion.	Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Wheat	1949-50
		Maize (Gujarat districts only), Ragi (Ratnagiri and Dangs districts only), Cotton, Groundnut, Tobacco, Gram	1951-52
	Vidarbha Region	Rice, Jowar, Wheat, Gram Kodonkutki, Tur	1951-52
		Cotton	1954-55
		Groundnut	1957-58
	Marathwada Region	Wheat	1951-52
		Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Maize	1952-53
		Gram	1956-57
		Groundnut, Cotton	1957-58
	Saurashtra Region	Rice, Wheat, Jowar, Bajra, Gram	1956-57
		Groundnut, Cotton	1957-58
	Kutch Region	Wheat, Jowar, Bajra, Gram	1956-57
		Groundnut, Cotton	1957-58
Madhya Pradesh	Mahakoshal Region	Rice, Jowar, Wheat, Gram, Kodonkutki, Tur	1951-52
		Bajra	1956-57
		Barley, Groundnut, Rape & Mustard, Linseed, Potato	1957-58
	Vindhya Pradesh Region	Rice, Jowar, Maize‡, Wheat, Barley, Gram	1952-53
		Bajra	1956-57
		Tur, Groundnut, Rape & Mustard, Linseed, Potato	1957-58

3. *State-wise position regarding the year from which the method of random sample crop-cutting surveys has been adopted for framing official estimates of production*—contd.

State	Region	Crops	Year from which the method of crop-cutting surveys was adopted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madhya Pradesh—*contd.*	Bhopal Region ..	Rice, Jowar, Wheat	1951-52
		Gram	1952-53
		Barley, Tur, Groundnut, Rape & Mustard, Linseed, Potato.	1957-58
	Madhya Bharat Region	Rice, Jowar	1955-56
		Bajra, Gram	1956-57
		Wheat, Barley, Tur, Groundnut, Rape & Mustard, Linseed, Potato	1957-58
Madras ..	..	Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Ragi	1955-56
Punjab ..	Including Pepsu.. ..	Wheat, Gram	1951-52
		Bajra, Maize	1952-53
	Former Punjab State§ ..	Rice, Barley	1951-52
		Jowar	1952-53
Uttar Pradesh ..		Wheat, Barley, Gram	1949-50
		Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Maize	1950-51
		Tur	1951-52
		Jute	1955-56
		Groundnut, Rape & Mustard (Rape seed)	1957-58
West Bengal @ ..		Rice	1947-48
		Wheat, Barley, Gram, Rape & Mustard, Linseed, Jute	1949-50
		Sugarcane	1950-51
		Jute, Potato (winter)	1951-52
		Tur	1952-53
Mysore	Old State	Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Ragi	1951-52
	Coorg Region	Rice	1952-53
Rajasthan ..	Old State (*i.e.*, excluding Ajmer)	Wheat, Barley, Gram	1951-52
		Jowar, Bajra, Maize	1952-53
		Cotton	1953-54
		Rape & Mustard	1957-58
	Ajmer	Wheat	1952-53
		Jowar, Maize, Barley	1953-54
		Gram, Cotton	1956-57
		Rape & Mustard	1957-58
Delhi		Wheat**	1952-53
Himachal Pradesh ..		Rice, Wheat	1953-54

* Discontinued since reorganisation.

§ Includes Pepsu after re-organisation.

‡ Experiments were not conducted during 1956-57 and 1957-58.

† Plains only.

** Production estimates have been based on the traditional method since 1955-56 as the results of crop-cutting experiments have not been available on a regular basis since that year.

@ In the case of Jute, production was based on random sample survey in 1949-50 and on eye-estimates in 1950-51. Since 1951-52, it has been based on random sample surveys except in the case of Darjeeling district.

It is obvious that variations in coverage and changes in method have introduced an element of non-comparability over a large number of years. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture has been aware of this problem which is inherent in the introduction of any improved method in a large country like India. As early as 1953 they took steps in consultation with the Central Statistical Organisation to compile index numbers which would correctly indicate the relative change in the production of different crops over a period of years even though it was not practicable to maintain comparability of absolute figures over such a period. This scheme of index numbers with the base year as 1949-50 was published in July 1954. In the construction of index numbers, the fact that for any two consective years comparable figures of production are always available under the existing system of crop estimation is made use of to get a reliable estimate of the relative changes in the size of production of individual crops, important groups of crops like cereals, oilseeds, fibres etc., and also for total agricultural production taking all commodities as a whole. For example for the year 1956-57, the final estimates of production released would also show comparable revised figures for 1955-56. These two sets of figures have the same coverage and are based on the same method of estimation for any individual State (or sometimes region). Therefore, these figures give a correct estimate of the percentage change in 1956-57 over 1955-56 in the production of individual crops or groups of crops. Similarly the relative position of 1955-56 in regard to 1954-55 is already known on the same basis. Working backwards, therefore, the relative production of each crop with 1949-50 taken to be 100 can be correctly determined. Such an index is called the production relative of that crop. These production relatives for individual crops are utilised for the preparation of group indices like the index of production of cereals, index of production of foodgrains, and also the general index of agricultural production with the weights already assigned to individual commodities and groups. Such an index number will obviously give a fairly reliable idea of the increase in production over any period falling within the period for which the index numbers are available.

These two sets of figures (Index Numbers and Absolute Production figures) have two distinctive uses. The absolute figures of output are required for economic planning, for estimation of national income and for analysis of agricultural production. These figures are an indication of the absolute quantity of output for purposes of determining the annual availability of the various commodities. That way the figures are used for policy purposes. They are primarily, not exclusively, of topical interest, that is for the particular year they relate to. Index numbers, on the contrary, provide the indication of output trends over time and are not intended to provide on the spot annual guidance for the formation of Government policies year by year.

These two mutually exclusive purposes will have to be kept in mind in any discussion of the discrepancies between the two sets of figures. Actually under a perfect system of area and yield statistics, the absolute figures of production and the index numbers will approximate very closely if not become identical. In India the quality and coverage of agricultural production statistics are still in the process of improvement and they are now much better than what they were 10 years ago. It may still take a few years for all the States and Union Territories in India to adopt the method of crop cutting experiments for all crops and for the entire area to become reporting for all statistics. Till then the discrepancies are bound to continue though increasingly narrowed. There are methods by which even now the index numbers and the absolute production figures could be made to tally. But the result might defeat the very purposes for which these figures are mainly intended.

One of these methods is the adoption of "fixed base" for the construction of index numbers. If this method is employed the variations in crop acreages and output would not be covered. It is for this reason that the chain base method has been accepted for the construction of index numbers. This method is particularly suitable for index numbers of agricultural production because whenever an area becomes reporting, or whenever a change in the method of estimation occurs, comparable

figures for the current and previous years are available. How far the improvements achieved in crop estimation have already brought the index numbers and absolute production figures closer to each other could be seen from the following table where three different base periods 1949-50, 1953-54 and 1955-56 are employed.

Group/ Crop	1949-50	1953-54		1955-56		1958-59		Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1958-59			
								Over 1953-54		Over 1955-56	
	Production	Production	Index	Production	Index	Production	Index	Production	Index	Production	Index
Foodgrains											
Rice	23,170	27,769	118.6	27,122	114.2	29,721	125·2	(+) 7.0	(+) 5.6	(+) 9.6	(+) 9.6
Wheat	6,290	7,890	120.0	8,622	131.3	9,694	145·9	(+) 22·9	(+) 21·6	(+) 12·4	(+) 11·1
Jowar	5,777	7,954	117.0	6,619	96·7	8,689	126·9	(+) 9.2	(+) 8.5	(+) 31.3	(+) 31·2
Bajra	2,790	4,475	135·0	3,374	108.3	3,791	120·9	(—) 15.3	(—) 10.4	(+) 12.4	(+) 11.6
Gram	3,667	4,756	125.4	5,332	138.9	6,826	177·8	(+) 43.5	(+) 41.8	(+) 28·0	(+) 28.0
Tur or Arhar ..	1,000	1,834	99·5	1,832	99.4	1,662	90·2	(—) 9.4	(—) 9.4	(—) 9.3	(—) 9.3
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	54,048	68,718	119.1	65,794	115.3	73,503	128·2	(+) 7.0	(+) 7.6	(+) 11.7	(+) 11.2
Non-Foodgrains											
Oilseeds	5,142	5,285	103.7	5,643	108·6	6,919	131·5	(+) 30.9	(+) 26.8	(+) 22.6	(+) 21.1
Cotton	2,628	3,944	151.8	3,998	153·9	4,705	178·3	(+) 19·3	(+) 17.5	(+) 17.7	(+) 15.9
Jute	3,089	3,091	100.0	4,198	135·8	5,178	167·5	(+) 67·5	(+) 67.5	(+) 23.3	(+) 23.3
Sugarcane ..	4,938	4,423	89.5	5,979	119·8	7,158	140·6	(+) 61·8	(+) 57.0	(+) 19.7	(+) 17.4

Notes— (1) Production is in thousand tons except in the case of cotton and jute for which it is in thousand bales of 392 lbs. and 400 lbs. each respectively.

(2) Production of Sugarcane is in terms of 'gur' or 'raw sugar'.

The output figures and the index numbers of agricultural production with three different base periods 1949-50, 1953-54 and 1955-56 are given in this Table. The difference between the absolute series and indices is not appreciable for many items with 1953-54 or 1955-56 as base (converted) thereby indicating that most of the improvements have taken place by 1952-53 and that after 1953-54, there have not been large variations. Thus, one method of narrowing the difference is to shift the base period for the index numbers to a more recent period. It may be mentioned, however, that even if it is done, there will still be some deviations as long as improvements continue to take place, although the magnitude of the variations may not be as large as at present in most of the crops.

It is theoretically possible to adjust production figures already published on the basis of the improvements in coverage and in the methods of estimation. There are practical difficulties. The first question that arises is whether the corrections or adjustments should be made 'forwards' or 'backwards' *i.e.*, whether the published figures for the earlier years should be brought into conformity with those for the later years or whether the figures published now should be made comparable with those published earlier. To take a concrete instance, the production of foodgrains in 1949-50 as published is 54.0 million tons, as compared to 73.5 million tons in 1958-59. The two figures are not comparable because of the reasons mentioned above. We do not know exactly what the areas which were non-reporting then were producing in 1949-50. Similarly, it cannot be determined what would have been the production of the crop if crop-cutting experiments were conducted at that time and if the estimates were based on these experiments. The difficulty is accentuated because every year improvements

may take place in respect of one or more States and also for one or more crops—rice, wheat, etc. Some assumptions will have to be made in order to make them comparable in respect of both types of changes. One possible set of assumptions is that the variation in the aggregate production in the non-reporting areas is the same as that in the reporting areas and that the relative changes in production are the same in both methods of estimation. This is the basic assumption under the chain-base method, and hence, the 1949-50 figures of output could be brought on a comparable basis by using the index numbers. Apparently, there is no other method available for correction because it would not be appropriate to take into account the absolute difference between the two sets of figures in any particular year when the change has occurred and add this difference to all the previous years' figures, or substract it from them. The figures so adjusted would be either mere reflections of index numbers, or there will still be some differences.

The other possible method of correction is to ensure comparability by making the figures for 1958-59 comparable with those of 1949-50 *i.e.*, 'forwards'. Where new areas have become reporting, probably with a little effort, estimates for these areas can be obtained separately and necessary adjustments may be made. In many cases even this is difficult because if the newly reporting areas are merged with the existing administrative regions, only combined figures are reported for the entire reporting area in the subsequent years. In the case of adjustments due to changes in the method of estimation, even this type of correction is not possible because once the method of crop-cutting experiments is adopted officially, the traditional method is discarded. In any case, the forward corrections are not generally acceptable because when the figures of production in 1958-59 is 73.5 million tons, none would like the figure to be reduced to 69 million tons for the sake of comparability with that for 1949-50.

Alternatively, the figure of 54 million tons in 1949-50 can be adjusted to 58 million tons on the basis of index numbers but there are a number of difficulties in publishing the adjusted output figures thus obtained. Firstly, the estimates published by the Government of India are based on the figures received from the States. Even if the all-India estimates are corrected on the basis of all-India 'index numbers, similar corrections cannot be carried out in the State figures and even if it is possible to do so, the States may not be in a position to accept them, as they will have to work out the revised figures on district-wise basis which will not only be difficult but also possibly involve the altering of revenue records. Further, although the index numbers of output are available, no such indices are available for acreage, which renders the correction of acreage figures more difficult. Hence, the adjustment of output figures without corresponding changes in the acreage figures would lead to distortion of figures of yield per acre. Moreover, as already pointed out since the improvement of agricultural statistics is a continuous process, even if the figures for 1949-50 to 1958-59 are adjusted in 1960, to make them comparable, in another year when another State adopts the crop-cutting experiments for another crop, the whole series of output figures will have to be revised right from the very beginning. Thus, if, every year, a new set of output figures is published right from 1949-50 onwards, the result will be a never ending medley of figures.

Augmentation of Marketable Surplus of Foodgrains

RAM DAYAL

How far is the marketable surplus in foodgrains sensitive to changes in prices? What other means could be adopted to enlarge the surplus? An answer is attempted here, drawing from expert findings and the experience of more than one country.

It is now widely recognised that India's present food problem is not merely one of production falling behind the rapid increase in effective demand, but also of failure of the marketed surplus to increase commensurately with increased output. The process of economic development which has led to increased requirements of urban population and other non-cultivating classes, has also generated forces resulting in larger retention on farm and restricted flow to the market.* Available evidence shows that while the intake of food generally and foodgrains particularly is already higher among the cultivating classes, further increase in consumption is also tending to be faster among them than among other sections of the community. The income-elasticity of consumption of foodgrains is two to three times as large among the cultivators as among the urban population.

Food policy during the control period, and afterwards, has been centred mainly on containment or stabilisation of prices. Care has always been taken, of course, to ensure that any policy adopted to check a rise in prices has no adverse effect, or has the minimum possible effect, on marketed surplus. There is need for a more positive approach to secure augmentation of the marketed surplus. Even if it is possible to secure a small reduction of about 2 per cent in consumption of cereals in rural areas, it would mean an improvement in urban supplies of more than 12 per cent and a reduction in the foreign exchange expenditure of about Rs. 50 crores annually. This hypothetical example points to the importance of taking steps, however, difficult to improve the marketable surplus.

Price Inducements and Marketed Surplus

Among the factors that can possibly influence the volume of marketable surplus is the price payable to the grower for his sales. But there is no clear evidence as to the extent of the producers' responding in a positive way to price incentives. The Foodgrains Enquiry Committee, 1957, expressed the view that [1]

> "A substantial rise in prices in 1955-56 and 1956-57 did not have the effect of bringing into the market the additional supplies produced on farms. It is possible that the fall in prices in 1954-55 forced the producer to sell more to obtain the requisite cash income with which to procure non-farm goods."

More or less the same view was expressed a decade and a half ago by the Foodgrains Policy Committee, 1943[2].

> "As regards the cultivator, there is, perhaps, even less reason than there is in the case of trader to suppose that rising prices will involve an automatic response in the shape of increasing supplies. The fallacy of this argument is becoming increasingly apparent. The cultivator is asked to sell his grain for cash. His cash needs are never very large and most of them, such as rent and land revenue, are constant, so that in fact the higher the prices rise the less grain he has to sell in order to meet his inescapable cash needs."

It is not in India alone that a "backward-sloping supply curve" has been experienced. Several foreign economists with experience of under-developed countries have also noticed this phenomenon. For instance, Dr. J. H. Bocke, with his practical knowledge of the Indonesian economy, felt strongly that the under developed economies, in contrast with the advanced ones, display a negative response of supply to price incentives. He wrote [3]

> "When the price of cocoanut is high, the chances are that less of the commodity will be offered for sale; when wages are raised, the manager of the estate risks that less work will be done; .....when rubber prices fall, the owner of grove may decide to tap more intensively, whereas high prices may mean that he leaves a larger or smaller portion of his tappable trees untapped."

The explanation for the negative response of supply to price incentives is generally given in terms of the fixed, static or limited wants and cash requirements of the farmers. This explanation might be true for a subsistance or embryonic exchange economy. The Indian peasant whose motivational framework has had the impact of two Five Year Plans, has wider horizons. He is keen to attain higher and higher standards of living. It is necessary to distinguish between 'inescapable minimum needs' of the grower and their 'limited needs'. Farmers whose surplus is so small that they can barely meet their inescapable minimum wants would indeed have to sell more, if the prices fall, and less if the prices rise. But the behaviour of those farmers who have larger surpluses cannot be explained on the basis of inescapable minimum cash requirements, as they can meet these requirements without much difficulty. Their behaviour is sought to be explained by the theory of 'limited wants'. However, as just explained, in this dynamic world, wants are rapidly increasing and there are always unsatisfied wants for the bulk of the farmers. The backward sloping supply curve can hardly be explained on the basis of limited wants.

A more plausible explanation for the farmer's lack of response to price inducements, so far as marketable surplus is concerned, is to be found in the effect of price changes on his money income and through that on his demand for foodgrains and other consumer goods. The rise in foodgrains prices means higher income for the farmer from the sale of a given quantity of his produce. He tends to spend this additional income partly on foodgrains and partly on other consumer goods in accordance with his 'income-elasticity of demand' for different goods. Those of the farmers who are just emerging out of the subsistence economy have a high income-elasticity of demand for foodgrains and an increase in the price of their marketable surplus results in larger retention of the produce for self-consumption, and a corresponding decline in the marketable surplus. But the better-off farmers have a lower income-elasticity of demand for foodgrains and accordingly a rise in prices may be expected to affect their marketable surplus less adversely.

These two explanations of the farmers' response to price incentives have considerable policy implications: the 'limited needs' theory would suggest that measures should be taken to increase the farmer's demand for non-farm goods, which, too, are not available in abundance. But the explanation in terms of income-elasticity of demand would suggest that the solution is not one of increasing the farmer's wants, but would have to be sought by more vigorous measures directed towards promoting larger savings by the farmers out of current incomes. In any case, so far as the response of farmers to price incentives is concerned, it seems highly probable that given a certain output, higher prices could not bring forth larger supplies from the farmers. Moreover, when prices are rising (and this should be distinguished from high prices in the absolute sense) producers tend to hold back grains in expectation of realising higher gains later. But this has only a temporary effect on marketable

*See also Dr. R.N. Poduval's "Economic Development and Marketable Surplus" in Agricultural Situation in India, August 1958 and the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee, 1957, Chapter 9.

[1] Report of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee, Chapter IV, p. 45.

[2] Report of the Foodgrains Policy Committee, 1943, Chapter on Prices.

[3] Bocke, Economics and Economic Policies of Dualistic Societies 1953.

surplus because the hoarded grains must ultimately be marketed so long as they are not consumed by the grower. The real effect of rising prices on marketable surplus is through increased consumption (as a result of increased incomes) and not through delayed marketings.

Here, it is pertinent to point out that a change in the prices of foodgrains would affect the marketable surplus only when this change is out of line with the change in the prices of goods and services that the farmers buy for production purposes and family living. If the two prices move in proportion, that would not affect the real incomes of the farmer, given a certain output, and would not influence the consumption on farm and the marketable surplus.

The above analysis of the response of marketable surplus to price changes is relevant mainly to open market prices. But when prices are fixed by Government, the farmers' reaction to the level at which these prices are fixed is to be considered on a different footing. Under unfettered free trade, the farmer accepts, and exhibits no psychological reaction to, the price as determined freely by the interaction of a number of market forces. His reaction to free market price changes, so far as the marketing of his produce is concerned, is determined by the changes in his income brought about by a given change in price and his normal propensity to consume foodgrains and other commodities. But his reaction to the price level fixed by Government is not merely economic but also psychological. If the farmer feels that prices fixed by Government are not reasonable, he may react by cutting down his sales. Thus while a decline in free market prices would perhaps bring forth more supplies from the producer, a reduction in the prices fixed by Government need not necessarily do so. The chances are that it would have an opposite effect. It may be mentioned that it is not the minimum support price that is relevant here, but the procurement price or the maximum price fixed by Government. In U.S.S.R., during the time of the scissors' crisis in the 1920's when the prices of agricultural goods sharply fell in relation to the prices of urban goods and the farmer's cash income was drastically reduced, the farmer reacted not by increasing his sales to obtain a minimum amount of cash income but by reduced sales of his produce and lower consumption of urban goods till, Government brought down industrial prices and raised agricultural prices.

The marketed surplus of foodgrains is affected not only by prices of foodgrains themselves but also by those of other crops. It is important to bear in mind that even though foodgrains account for about 3/4ths of the total area under crops, their share in the value of total crop output is not so large, because of the lower productivity of foodgrains as compared to that of commercial crops. The importance of foodgrains is further diminished in the total sales of the cultivator, because compared to other commodities a larger part of the foodgrains is retained by the producer for self-consumption. Thus foodgrains account for about one-half of the total sales of cultivators as against about 3/4ths of the total cropped area. Crops other than foodgrains and fodder account for about 1/8th to 1/10th of the cultivated area but nearly one-half of the value of total sales by the cultivators. In view of the large importance of commercial crops in the total marketed surplus, any rise in prices of commercial crops means a considerable addition to the monetary resources of the cultivator, with the corresponding reduction in his propensity to market foodgrains. Stability in the prices of commercial crops is, therefore, an essential condition for maintaining the flow of foodgrains supplies to the market.

Fiscal Policy and Marketed Surplus

Marketable surplus depends upon frugality in consumption by the farming classes. Savings campaigns and Government fiscal policies in relation to the farming community can play a useful role in augmenting marketable surplus. The savings of the farming community, apart from those in the form of family labour, come from the income realised from the sale of marketable surplus; the more the farmer is made to save, the more of his produce is he likely to sell. The essential requirement for increasing marketable surplus, as also of accelerating economic growth, is increased savings in the rural, particularly, agrarian sector. It is the monetary savings, or savings in grains, that are pertinent to the question of marketable surplus. This object is to be achieved both by a savings drive and increased taxation. In rural areas, where family savings tend to be inadequate, collective thrift through taxation is called for. However, taxes which are paid at the expense of savings rather than at the expense of current consumption may not help in reducing consumption and augmenting marketable surplus. On the other hand, it is argued that taxes not only make people poorer but also make them *feel* poorer, whereas the increase in savings with the accompanying increase in liquid assets make people feel better off. Consequently, reduction in consumption and increase in marketable surplus is likely to be greater if a certain sum is raised in taxation than if it is raised in savings. By and large, the better off farmers tend to sell more than the medium and small farmers. Thus the effect of taxation on marketable surplus is likely to be greater if the taxation is also obtained from medium and small farmers than if it is obtained only from big farmers.

At present, land revenue and agricultural income tax are the two important imposts on the agricultural community. Receipts from agricultural income tax have increased from Rs. 4.3 crores in 1951-52 to Rs. 8.0 crores in 1958-59. Land revenue has also gone up from Rs. 48.0 crores in 1951-52 to Rs. 92.8 crores in 1958-59. This increase in land revenue is largely of a formal character, being due to land reforms which have replaced the landlord by Government, and does not signify any increase in the tax burden on the farmer. In fact, the increase in the farmers' incomes as a result of larger output, higher prices and other factors, has not been associated with any increase in land revenue receipts from the farmer, except for the formal increase incidental to land reforms. The average 'incidence' of land revenue has steadily fallen from the pre-war period and is now very low. In the first three years of the Second Five Year Plan, the real additional yield from land revenue and irrigation rates has been about Rs. 4 crores only.

As against the low incidence of taxation on the agricultural community, Government has been spending rapidly increasing sums on the development programmes benefiting the agriculturists under the five year plans. Total Government outlay on agricultural development, community development and NES, irrigation and flood control, which was about Rs. 90 crores in 1951-52 is anticipated to be about Rs. 750 crores in the last two years of the Second Five Year Plan, or an annual average of Rs. 375 crores. Government outlay is partly on projects undertaken in the public sector. Some of the money spent on these projects flows into the hands of the cultivating classes through wage payments etc. The rest of the Government outlay represents loans or grants given to agriculturists and to other rural people. The present fiscal policy in relation to the cultivating classes, therefore, is such that more payments are made to the agriculturists under the development programmes than are realised from them through taxation. Also, the income generating effect of Government payments is more than the income depressing effect of the same amount of taxation, as the multiplier effect of Government expenditure is more than that of Government taxation. In addition to Government outlay, increased cooperative credit facilities have been made available to the cultivator. Total credit by State cooperative banks maintaining accounts with the Reserve Bank has increased from Rs. 16 crores in 1951-52 to Rs. 98 crores in December 1959 (all of this has, of course, not gone to the cultivator). The farmer has also benefited from the various land reforms either by having to make less payments to the intermediaries or by enjoying more ownership or occupancy rights. As a result of these land reforms, the marketable surplus available from these intermediaries has now disappeared or has gone down, and it has not been made good by the increased marketings by the beneficiaries of these land reforms, since their additional income has not been withdrawn, even partly, through fiscal measures.

Thus public outlay under the development programmes, the policy of increased cooperative credit facilities to the cultivators and the land reforms, besides higher prices of farm goods, have all tended to increase the incomes and monetary resources of the agricultural community

which have not been siphoned off through taxation (or savings). These factors have contributed significantly to a decline in the marketable surplus or to the failure of marketable surplus to increase commensurately with the increased production.

A substantial increase in agricultural taxation is called for, if the marketable surplus instead of being adversely affected, is to be enlarged. It may be mentioned that the effect of marketable surplus will not be equal to the amount of the increase in taxation but would be several times larger, depending on the value of the income-multiplier. There are no doubt difficulties in the way of increasing taxation. Increased taxation may destroy the incentives for stepping up agricultural production, which are the very main-spring of economic growth. Taxable capacity of the Indian agriculturist is proverbially low and any large increase may endanger the health and efficiency of the farmer and affect production. In this connection, however, a distinction has to be made between the use of taxation to recapture part of the increase in incomes resulting from development programmes, and taxation which constitutes a net reduction in income from current levels. From the point of view of rapid economic development, there are no two opinions about the desirability of taxing away part of the additional incomes, so as to prevent improvements in productivity from being dissipated by accelerated population growth or increased leisure. There is no decisive proof that increased taxation on the farmer would have a disincentive effect. It may rather induce the farmers to put in larger effort to maintain the customary standard of living. Moreover, the disincentive effect, if any, is generally overcome by subsidies or loans and other expenditure being incurred by Government on development programmes.

The loans given to farmers by different agencies, if recovered promptly, can augment the marketable surplus.

There should be no doubt that if the farmer is made to increase his monetary savings, his marketable surplus would go up. Not much is known about the recent trends in monetary savings by the farmers from year to year. There has been considerable increase in incomes in the agricultural sector in recent years, which should normally have led to an increase in the rate of savings. But factors like zamindari abolition and ceilings on holdings might have affected the average propensity to save. The provisional data collected in the follow-up rural credit survey in 11 districts for the year 1956-57 shows that there has been no significant change in the gross capital expenditure as percentage of national income in the agricultural sector. The present low propensity to save in the rural sector and the lack of any improvement in recent years in this respect, together with the close relationship between savings and marketable surplus, indicate the large potentialities of promoting frugality and marketable surplus through a savings drive.

Crop insurance can be another contributing factor. The net savings from crop insurance may not be large, but the scheme will help in mopping up larger marketable surplus in a good year while the benefits payable in a bad year would be in the form of money.

Small savings consist of postal deposits and purchase of small savings certificates. Net postal deposits have shown particularly poor results. It is, perhaps, because in urban areas post offices cannot compete with joint stock banks, while in rural areas they have not expanded their business adequately. Post offices ought to concentrate more and more on rural areas where joint stock banks do not exist. In a few States notably Bombay the Revenue Department Officers, Gram Sevaks, Agricultural Assistants, Doctors, Primary School Teachers, Gram Panchayat etc. are eligible for agency work for the sale of Government Securities.

Hopes can be placed on cooperative farming also to augment the marketable surplus.

Other ways in which the cooperative movement can be directed towards large savings include share capital and deposits that cooperative societies and banks can attract. Recent experience shows that the sale of debentures of the land mortgage banks can be useful as a potential means of encouraging rural savings. As the

Committee of Direction of the All-India Rural Credit Survey indicated, some of the effective ways of ensuring that the cooperative movement did attract savings, are to strengthen it in such a manner that it inspires confidence and to extend and diversify its activities, especially such of its services to the cultivator as are of a direct economic significance to him. Only in that way sufficient local confidence, interest and enthusiasm would be created.

Gram Banks and Marketable Surplus

The Foodgrains Enquiry Committee, 1957, recommended the setting up of grain golas (grain banks) in rural areas as a means of augmenting the marketable surplus. These grain banks are cooperative institutions at the village level which give grain loans and receive grain deposits from their members. Grain golas can serve as an agency for augmenting marketable surplus by encouraging thrift amongst its members and mobilising their savings in the form of grain. Growers can be more readily induced to save if they are allowed to contribute in the form of grain than in the form of money. Their willingness is still greater if they are approached at the time of harvest. Grain golas are suited to fulfil both these conditions. These institutions can also help in enlarging the marketable surplus by encouraging the farmers to part with their produce soon after the harvest and to keep only the essential margin of their produce for self-consumption. It is believed that if the growers retain the produce on farm for a longer period, it results in both waste and wasteful consumption. The existing facilities for grain loans in the off-season from the grain banks would assure the producers that in parting with their grains after the harvest they would not be left high and dry in the subsequent lean part of the year. The grower may even be willing to retain less than his requirements for the season, and this would result in frugal consumption on farm. If the institution of grain bank is properly organised and expanded, it would not only help in augmenting marketable surplus but would also bring a part of the produce into the socialised or cooperative sector.

Grain banks are mainly concentrated in the area covered by the former Hyderabad State. These banks are also operating in certain other parts of the country, like Bombay and Orissa, but their number in these States is comparatively small. These grain banks have so far functioned mainly on the side of making grain loans to their members. The deposits side has been practically inoperative. Grain banks in the Hyderabad area received an impetus during the period of levy on cultivators when it was provided that if 75 per cent of the cultivators who paid the levy in a village agreed to form a cooperative grain bank, one-eighth of the levy contribution would be left in the village as share contribution to the grain bank. The managing committees of grain banks were authorised to assess and collect levy payable by each cultivator. These grain banks acted as agents of Government. Most of the share capital (in grain) of the grain banks was collected during the levy period. These banks have been charging an interest of 25 per cent and there has been the practice of crediting 20 per cent interest to profit and the remaining 5 per cent to share capital. Apart from these sources of share capital, there has been little addition to the capital fund of grain banks. In fact, the number of grain banks which showed a spectacular increase during the levy period suffered a great setback afterwards in the Hyderabad area. Their number went up from 1,298 in 1945 to about 14,000 in 1949 but came down to 6,938 in 1955. A considerable proportion of the grain banks were defunct in 1955.

The failure of the grain banks to make sustained progress is largely due to the manner in which they have been functioning. As at present constituted, these banks are purely local village institutions, working with local resources, and are not an integral part of the wider cooperative structure. They are not adhering to rules and by-laws that have been framed for their working. Arrangements, no doubt, exist for their supervision by the Cooperative Department, but as these banks are functioning on purely local resources, their managing committees and office bearers seldom care for outside advice or guidance.

If the grain banks have to shift emphasis from giving loans to attracting deposits, there is to be a complete reorientation of the organisational set up of these banks. During the days of food controls, when these banks served as agents of Government, they showed their inherent capability

to collect grains. Under the present-day situation, they can be utilised for mobilising the savings of the farmers in kind only if they act as part of or as agents of a bigger organisation. They must command confidence and sense of security of their members. This involves the question of relationship between grain banks, large sized cooperative marketing and credit societies and higher bodies in the cooperative structure.

Other Measures

An important means of augmenting marketable surplus is to encourage a larger use of non-farm goods by the farmers, so that they have to sell in exchange larger quantities of their produce. It seems that if the consumption of industrial goods by the grower is to be increased beyond his normal propensity, it would have to be achieved through the supply of producer as well as consumer goods on short-term credit to be realised at the next harvest. The stress would have to be on popularising durable consumer goods like bicycles, sewing machines etc. and on production equipment and materials such as fertilizers, pesticides, iron and steel, diesel engines, irrigation pumps, electric motors, persian wheels, tractors, improved implements, sprayers and dusters, plant quarantine equipment, indigenous transport equipment, bricks, etc. The most appropriate channel through which this can be implemented is the cooperative organization. In Russia, the State or cooperative bodies which were responsible for procuring grains from the peasants before the setting up of organized farms also performed the purveyance services. In India, during the war there were important supply organizations working on cooperative lines. They can be revived. The cooperative credit societies, marketing societies and grain golas can also handle this work.

Propaganda and appeal have a considerable role to play in inducing the farmer to consume less foodgrains or to increase their consumption slowly. Properly approached, the peasants may respond well to such appeals. A peasant family of 5 may not mind to accept the suggestion that instead of retaining 30 maunds of cereals for self-consumption they may retain 29 maunds. But the sum total of such savings of cereals may make a material difference to the marketed surplus. The Community Development Organization as also village panchayats and cooperative organizations can be of considerable assistance in this regard.

An important step for encouraging the flow of supplies from rural areas seems to be the regulation of markets. Available data on market arrivals show that the flow of market supplies is larger in the regulated markets than in other areas. Regulation of markets has been enforced in several States but in many of these, regulation needs to be improved. The Second Five-Year Plan fixed the target of regulating of all important markets in the country by the end of the Plan period. The lines of regulation which would be most conducive to securing a fair deal for the grower and encouraging the flow of produce from rural areas to the assembling markets need to be examined.

The foregoing discussion is by way of first thoughts on the problem of marketed surplus. While the importance of marketed surplus has always been realised, it awaits a thorough examination, in all its aspects. In a sense, the problem has assumed importance only in the past three or four years, with the acceleration in the tempo of economic development in the country. The experience of many of the once agrarian countries shows how the process of economic development and industrialization makes the problem of marketable surplus of foodgrains increasingly important. In India as elsewhere this problem has many ramifications calling for detailed expert investigation.

Inter-farm Productivity Differences

A Case Study of Kumudavalli Village

G. PARTHASARATHY & M. MEENAKSHI MALYA

Case study of a Godavari delta village establishes that the choice of the second crop (between paddy and sun-hemp) is the most decisive factor in gross product. Of equally vital interest to the agronomist are the other major findings.

It is well known that there are wide differences in the productivity levels of farmers. Several reports have indicated that the yields of the best cultivators in the country compare quite favourably with the yields elsewhere, while the average yields tend to be miserably low. The need for increased agricultural production has roused considerable interest in the variations in the levels of productivity. The importance paid to extension has added to this interest, for it is easy to propagate a known and proved technique of a successful neighbour to the farmer. The analysis of variations in the levels of productivity serves the dual purpose of locating the best and the worst farmers. For any meaningful and purposive study such an analysis should be undertaken for a more or less homogeneous region within which the influence of external factors is likely to be the minimum. In such a study it should be possible not only to know the range of variations but also to account for the variations.

This paper poses the following questions : What is the range of variation in the levels of per acre *gross product* of cultivators ? Is the range wide enough so as to make us believe that, even within the existing framework of agriculture, known and proved techniques of successful farmers in the neighbourhood will help to augment the production? Is it possible to attribute the variations in the levels of productivity to significant differences in the characteristics of the farms and the farmers? And finally, what is the contribution of each one of the characteristics that is found to be significantly different between the better farmers and others to the difference in the gross product?

The data available with the Agricultural Economics Research Centre in respect of Kumudavalli village, West Godavari District are used for finding the answers for the questions raised.*

The village is in the Godavari Delta. It is paddy growing and two crops are raised in a year. The total number of cultivators in the village in the year under survey, *i.e.* 1957-58 were 118. All of them were studied. The cultivators were arranged in descending order according to the level of gross income per acre, and all the relevant characteristics of the farm were noted against the gross incomes of the respective cultivators. The series was broken up into three groups—top, medium and bottom. The mean, standard deviation and coefficient of variation of each group were computed in respect of the relevant characteristics. The method of analysis of variance was applied to judge whether there was any significant difference in respect of each one of the characteristics between the three groups.

*The data were collected as part of an all-purpose survey of the village. Hence the coverage is found to be limited in certain respects. Data on cultivation practices particularly with regard to depth of ploughing, timing of sowing etc. could have been of additional help in the analysis. This is not the only limitation. "Gross yields" were got from cultivators by the direct interview method. This method of eliciting information on gross yields is subject to error as the values are likely to be influenced by the fears and hopes of the respondent, and obviously the method is less precise than the crop-cutting experiment method. Data of crop-cutting experiments, if available along with data on the characteristics of farms on which the experiments are conducted, could have been ideal.

The gross incomes of all the 118 cultivators ranged between Rs. 1,082.50 and Rs. 137.00 per acre. This is quite a wide difference. In grain units of paddy, the incomes ranged between 98.4 maunds and 12 maunds. The value at the top is 8 times the value at the bottom. But on closer examination, it is found that there are only 8 cultivators above Rs. 500 per acre and only 10 cultivators below Rs. 300 per acre, and all the rest are found to produce values between Rs. 300 and Rs. 500 per acre. In grain units of paddy this ranged between 2,176 lbs. and 3,632 lbs. When the cultivators are divided into three equal groups according to the levels of gross income per acre the results are as follows:

Gross income of cultivators per acre (in Rs.)

Group of cultivator	Highest Value	Lowest Value	Median Value	Mean Value
Top	1082·50	401·50	449·09	495·59
Medium ..	397·35	350·00	374·98	375·39
Bottom ..	349·75	137·00	326·00	308·05
Overall ..	1082·50	137·00	376·67	393·43

The mean values of these three groups are tested for the significance in the difference, and the difference is found to be significant at 5 per cent level. It must, however, be noted that the range of variation as judged by the co-efficient of variation is not as wide as is sometimes believed. The overall coefficient of variation is found to be 28.22 per cent. The differences in the gross levels of income are not due to the differences in prices at which produce is sold by the cultivators. The price is found to be more or less uniform in respect of all the cultivators *i.e.* Rs. 22 per bag (2 mds.) of paddy at the time of survey.

The values of some major characteristics of farms in the three groups are given in the table below :

Values of Major Characteristics of Farms

Sl. No.	Item	Group I (Top) Ave.	Stand. Deviation	Co-efficient of variation	Group II (Medium) Ave.	Stand. Deviation	Co-efficient of variation
1.	Area of the operational holding (Acre)	10·5	16·42	156·39	11·0	13·24	120·35
2.	Land revenue per acre ..	16·8	6·35	37·80	11·7	7·81	66·75
	(Figures in items 2 to 10 are in rupees)						
3.	Implements value per acre ..	8·4	11·02	131·19	6·0	5·20	86·68
4.	Draught cattle per acre (units)	0·5	0·38	76·00	0·4	0·39	97·50
5.	Seed value per acre	8·5	4·92	57·91	5·0	2·89	57·80
6.	Value of manure per acre ..	13·7	9·83	71·75	9·0	7·53	83·67
7.	Value of fertiliser per acre ..	12·4	14·01	112·98	10·2	9·40	92·16
8.	Value of land per acre ..	3464·2	1239·27	35·77	2788·2	1824·11	65·42
9.	Credit taken last year ..	77·6	86·20	111·08	73·7	161·14	145·07
10.	Gross income per acre ..	495·6	128·28	25·88	375·4	13·50	3·60
11.	Total man-units per acre ..	1·3	1·06	81·62	0·8	0·35	44·00
12.	Percentage of area under paddy to gross cropped area ..	70·6	18·74	26·54	55·41	9·86	17·79

Values of Major Characteristics of Farms—(contd.)

Sl. No.	Item	Group III (Bottom) Ave.	Stand. Deviation	Co-efficient of variation	(Total) All cultivators Ave.	Standard Deviation	Co-efficient of variation
1.	Area of the operational holding (Acre)	9·6	7·52	78·35	10·4	12·97	124·72
2.	Land revenue per acre ..	11·5	7·97	69·30	13·3	7·85	59·02
	(Figures in items 2 to 10 are in Rupees)						
3.	Implements value per acre ..	4·7	3·30	70·26	6·4	7·42	115·94
4.	Draught cattle per acre (units)	0·4	0·28	70·00	0·4	0·39	97·50
5.	Seed value per acre	5·2	2·44	46·92	6·2	3·96	63·87
6.	Value of manure per acre ..	8·7	6·86	78·85	10·5	8·43	80·29
7.	Value of fertiliser per acre ..	7·2	9·65	134·03	9·9	11·45	115·66
8.	Value of land per acre ..	2599·8	1701·73	65·46	2951·0	1652·87	56·01
9.	Credit taken last year ..	71·4	104·32	146·11	74·2	122·45	165·03
10.	Gross income per acre ..	308·1	52·28	16·97	393·4	111·03	28·22
11.	Total man-units per acre ..	0·8	0·39	48·25	1·0	0·67	67·10
12.	Percentage of area under paddy to gross cropped area ..	54·2	10·17	18·78	60·0	15·44	25·73

It may be noted that the overall average of the operational holding is fairly high for an irrigated and double cropped village. But the distribution of landholdings is extremely skewed. In all the groups there are many small cultivators operating less than 5 acres. The high figure of co-efficient of variation indicates the existence of wide scatter in the distribution. No significant difference is found in respect of the operational holding between the three groups of cultivators. The inference is that, in respect of this village, the size of operational holding does not influence the difference in productivity noticed between the groups. It should, however, be noted that the top group is found to have less number of tenants than the two other groups. The number of tenants in the three groups are 7, 19 and 14 respectively. The area under tenancy in 27.20 acres in the top group, while the area under tenancy in the medium and bottom groups is 76.50 and 75.10 acres respectively.

The possession of draught cattle and the variations in possession between the three groups are also studied. In the top group, 9 cultivators, in the medium group 12 and in the third group 10 did not possess any draught cattle. There appears to be heavy under-utilisation of draught cattle. Only in one case, a pair of draught cattle operated around 6 acres. In all the rest, the extent of area operated by a pair was less than 2.50 acres. The mean number of draught cattle maintained per acre is found to be 0.5 units in the top group and 0.4 in the medium and bottom groups. The difference in the possession of draught cattle between the three groups is not found to be significant.

We attempted to judge whether "credit taken last year" was significantly different

between the three groups of farms. The top group of farmers, on the average took credit of Rs. 77.6 per acre while the medium and bottom groups took Rs. 73.7 and Rs. 71.4 per acre respectively. The overall average showed a figure of Rs. 74.2 per acre. 'F' test by the method of analysis of variance does not show any significant difference between the three groups of farmers.

The implement values per acre in the three groups are Rs. 8.4, Rs. 6.0 and Rs. 4.7 respectively. There is a farm on which the value of implements per acre is as high as Rs. 58.75. But this is found to be a holding of less than 1.00 acre. This indicates more under-utilisation of capital.

Value of fertiliser used does not show any significant difference between the three groups of farms. Forty-four cultivators did not use any fertilisers. Of these, 15 are in the top group, 13 in the medium and 16 in the bottom group. The mean values of fertilisers in the three groups are Rs. 12.4 per acre in the top, Rs. 10.2 in the medium and Rs. 7.2 in the bottom. The overall mean shows Rs. 9.9, an indication that the application of fertilisers is below the recommended level.

Since data on soils and other physical characteristics of the farms to judge the natural fertility of the different farms, were lacking, we took the data of land values and land revenues per acre. The mean land values per acre in the top, medium and bottom groups are found to be Rs. 3,464.2, Rs. 2,788.2 and Rs. 2,599.8 respectively. The average land value is Rs. 2,951.0 per acre. The figures of land value reported by the cultivators are subject to a variety of influences and it is doubtful whether they truly reflect the differential fertility. Land revenue including cess showed the mean values of Rs. 16.8 per acre for the top and Rs. 11.7 and Rs. 11.5 for the medium and bottom groups respectively. The difference in the means of three groups is found to be significant at 5 per cent level. Part of the difference in land revenue between the first group and the two other groups may be due to the increased irrigation cess paid by the first, as it is found that there is a larger number of farms growing a second crop of paddy in this group.

Among the items tested for and showing significant difference between the three groups the following are important :

(1) Percentage of paddy crop in the gross cropped area

(2) Seed value per acre

(3) Value of manure per acre

(4) Total man-units per acre.

Of these, percentage of paddy crop in the gross cropped area appears to be very important in contributing to the differences in the levels of gross incomes between the three groups of farms. Even the other three—seed values, value of manure and total man-units—are largely influenced by the value of this percentage.

The intensity of cropping in the village (gross cropped area ÷ net area sown) is found to be greater than 1 in all the cases and 2 in the case of all the cultivators except eleven. The second crop is either paddy or sunhemp. Sunhemp is a crop which is valued much as fodder and even for maintaining the fertility of the soil. But paddy fetches a better monetary return. The top group showed a distinctively higher percentage of paddy in the gross cropped area. The percentage is 70.6, while the remaining two groups showed 55.4 and 54.2 respectively. The five farmers who topped in respect of gross income per acre raised two crops of paddy.

In the choice of sunhemp in preference to paddy, the premium laid on fodder, inadequacy of water facilities for raising a second crop of paddy and the need for maintaining soil fertility—any one of these or all combined—could have influenced the farmers.

The seed values per acre are found to be Rs. 8.5 in the top group and Rs. 5.0 and Rs. 5.2 in the rest of the groups. In checking up whether these differences in the seed values are due to the differences in the quality of seeds, it is found that only 4 out of the 118 cultivators are reported to have used improved seeds. Thus the differences in the value of seeds between the groups are essentially due to differences in quantity. Such a wide difference between the top group and the rest is attributable to the differences in the crop pattern.

All except 14 cultivators are found to have used organic manures. The use of organic manure is distinctly higher in the top group. The mean value is found to be Rs. 13.7 per acre while in the other two groups it is only Rs. 9.0 and Rs. 8.7 per acre.

The data in respect of human labour used pertained only to hired labour. Data on family labour days used were not available. The hired man-days on the farm were converted into man-units. The average number of man-days worked by a labourer in the village were 210 and these days were regarded as constituting one man-unit. Such hired man-units were added to the man-units of family workers. Women and child workers of the family and those who declared agriculture as their subsidiary occupation were taken to represent only ½ the man-unit. As per this method the top group used on an average 1.3 man-units per acre while the medium and the bottom used 0.8 each. Even though the top group used on an average 1.3 man-units there was wide variation in the use of labour within the group. The coefficient of variation was 81.62 while the co-efficients of variation in the medium and bottom groups in respect of this characteristic were only 44.00 and 48.25 respectively. It may be noted again that high use of man-units in the first group was due partly to the larger percentage of area under paddy.

To sum up this section, the "top farmers" do not significantly differ from the rest in respect of size of holding. They have, of course, more cattle and more implements per acre than the rest. But the difference in respect of these characteristics is not statistically significant. If land revenue paid and land values are indicators, the "top farmers" have also better lands than the rest. But it appears, at least in this village, that the "top farmers" are top partly because they raise two crops of paddy while the rest have to be mostly content with a second crop of sunhemp. The choice of sunhemp in preference to paddy needs further investigation. In the following section an attempt is made to relate the output to the significant inputs by fitting a production function. Separate production functions for the three groups of cultivators are also fitted.

Having examined the various significant factors that influence production, the next logical step is to determine the degree of dependence of the output on these factors. This can be ascertained by arriving at the exact functional relationship between output and various items of input. In the present study, a linear regression equation of the form

$$Y=a+b_1x_1+b_2x_2+b_3x_3+b_4x_4+b_5x_5$$

is fitted to the data, where Y = gross income per acre is the dependent variate and the independent variables are :

x_1= Extent of the operational holding in acres

x_2= Man units per acre

x_3= value of seed per acre

x_4= value of manures and fertilisers per acre

and x_5= percentage of area under paddy to gross cropped area.

The constant bi is the partial regression coefficient of y on xi i=1 to 5.

Though all the inputs are standardized with respect to land, it is felt that the area of the operational holding may influence the percentage of acreage under paddy in the holding and hence output per acre. However, as the regression analysis will show, extent of cultivated holding is seen to have little effect on output per acre.

While the three groups of cultivators, do not differ significantly in the use of fertilisers per acre, it is observed that farm yard manures and chemical fertilisers were applied in a complementary fashion, the farmers generally substituting one for the other, to some extent. Hence, the composite value of manures and fertilisers per acre in each holding is tabulated and the differences in means of the three groups, tested for significance. The three groups differ at 5 per cent significance level in the application of manures and fertilisers per acre.

Besides these two independent variates *viz.* land and manures and fertilisers, the other input items chosen are man units per acre both family and hired, the value of seed per acre and the percentage of acreage under paddy to gross cropped area as an index of the cropping pattern in the holdings.

Computing the constants the multiple regression equation arrived at is :

$$Y = 127{\cdot}6657 - {\cdot}0010_{x_1} + 70{\cdot}6129_{x_2} + 5{\cdot}0170_{x_3} - {\cdot}1307_{x_4} + 2{\cdot}8303_{x_5}$$

The coefficient of determination works out to 0.5102. Thus it is seen that 51.02 per cent or more than half of the variation in the output per acre is explained by the five independent variables. However, closer examination of the equation shows that the partial regression coefficients of both land and manures and fertilisers are negligible. The partial correlation coefficient between output per acre and land is as small as —.0002, which is not significant at 5 per cent probability level. This clearly shows that the extent of operational holding taken as an independent input has little effect on output per acre.

Testing the partial correlation coefficient (—.0231) between output and value of manures and fertilisers per acre, it is surprising to note that the changes in gross income per acre, cannot be associated with changes in the application of manures and fertilisers per acre, other input factors being constant. It is seen that nearly three-eighths of the cultivators do not resort to chemical fertilisers and one out of every thirteen farmers makes use of neither fertilisers nor manures in raising the crops. However, partial correlation between value of manures alone and gross income is positive and significant at 5 per cent.

More man units per acre, higher seed input per acre and greater percentage of acreage under paddy contribute significantly towards an increased output per acre. This finding is obvious even otherwise, since paddy yields a higher income per acre than the alternative crop, sunhemp. An increased percentage of area under paddy in the gross cropped area requires more of human labour and costlier seeds than would otherwise be needed in growing sunhemp. But as pointed out earlier, fodder requirements, availability of finance and irrigation facilities besides the usual crop rotation practices to conserve soil fertility, determine to a large extent the cropping pattern of the cultivators.

As the three groups of cultivators are found to be significantly different, an attempt is made to fit separate regression equations for each of the three groups. Omitting the two variates found to be not significant, *viz.* area of operational holding and per acre value of manures and fertilisers the resulting regression equation for the 'top' group is as follows :—using the same symbols for variates,

$$Y = 226{\cdot}9521 - 1.7120_{x_2} + 6{\cdot}9357_{x_3} + 3{\cdot}0017_{x_5} \; ; \quad 100R^2 = 54{\cdot}07$$

The coefficient of determination is equal to 54.07% and is significant at 5% level, showing a fairly good fit. Examining the coefficients, the first one, *viz.* that of output per acre on man-units per acre (—1.7120) is seen to be negative. This is contrary to the result arrived at for all the cultivators. This indicates the negative marginal productivity of labour beyond a particular level, a circumstance by no means surprising, as the use of man-units is found to be quite high in the top group.

For the other two groups, the squared multiple correlation coefficients (R^2) were too low to warrant the linear regression equation as a good fit to the data. The variations explained in the medium and bottom group are respectively 21.43 per cent and 0.35 per cent. These results emphasise the difference among the three groups with reference to input output relationship. The bottom group, in particular, does not show any fixed pattern of production function and the data tend to be erratically distributed.

Statistical Methodology for Assessment of Forest Resources

K. E. VAIDYANATHAN

Since the turn of the century, the techniques of assessing forest resources and their utilisation have advanced in many ways. Here is a broad outline of some of the latest methods and their comparative merits.

The application of statistical methods in taking forest inventories dates back to 1910, when such methods were prescribed in the Woodman's Handbook of the United States Forest Service. The need for such methods in making an accurate assessment of India's forest resources and their balanced utilisation was felt when the National Plan was drawn up. This paper outlines some statistical techniques for taking stock of our forest resources.

Extensive application of these techniques was initiated in the United States in 1928, when the National Forest Survey was sanctioned in order to determine the current and future timber supplies and requirements, to suggest ways and means to balance the timber budget, and to formulate measures at national, regional and local levels.

The need for sampling

Complete coverage of forests is not practicable as the cost and the number of persons required for the work will be enormous. Resort may therefore be made to sampling in taking inventory of forests since it gives the most reliable information per unit cost. With his knowledge of the basic principles involved, a forester must choose the type of sampling and other estimational procedures best suited for the project. Firstly the intensity of the survey to be undertaken has to be determined; secondly the choice of the method of estimation and thirdly solutions to practical problems that may arise during the course of the survey have to be defined. Even though many of the problems in forest inventory are peculiar they are capable of being resolved statistically.

Problems of forestry surveys

Every forest inventory should start with a detailed map showing the major type of condition classes which enables suitable stratification. Management surveys throw light on every aspect of forest management such as soil, ecology, rotation age, transportation and market facilities. Before the invention of aerial survey methods, mapping was done by groundwork alone. Two methods, known as the strip cruise and the line plot cruise, were employed. In strip cruising, parallel lines are drawn at right angles to the general topography, while in the plot cruise, sample plots are taken at regular intervals along the course lines.

The task of mapping has been simplified by the advent of photogrammetry and where complete mapping is not required photographic sampling is employed. In this method, a portion of the photo is subjected to a follow-up ground survey. Photo interpretation demands considerable skill and requires men with specialised training. When detailed breakdown by species, size and density of timber are required, misclassification is likely to occur and care should be exercised to keep it under control. Another special difficulty is the control of errors in the estimation of area and the need for ground checking in 'sample blocks' (roughly 40 acres) to control any error that may arise due to minute differences in the photo which cannot show within broad delineations.

Estimation of volume and growth

The problems in the estimation of volume and growth are mainly those of reduction of sampling and non-sampling errors. The chief sampling problems relate to selection of plots and their allocation; while selection of mechanically spaced plots is convenient from the point of view of mapping and generally less expensive to obtain. The

limitation of this method is that systematic sampling does not provide a basis for the valid estimation of sampling error.

Random sampling is preferable since it provides a basis for computing sampling error.

Hasel (1938) has shown that variance within blocks of a size that contained just one systematically located strip or plot provided the basis for a reasonably accurate estimate of the sampling error from the systematic sample. Another method indicated by Osborne (1942) is to fit a curve, taking a strip volume as the dependent variable and distance of strip from one side of the area as the independent variable, using terms in the polynomial up to a degree that does not reduce the residual mean square significantly at 5 per cent level. The deviations from the curve are then treated at random.

The method was tested in a survey (Hasel 1954) in Blacks Mountain Experimental Forest which consisted of 9 sections subdivided into 36 blocks of 20 x 80 chain dimensions. There were four groupings in north-south tiers with a width of about a mile. One end (say, north boundary) was taken as the origin for fitting curves to represent volume trend with location. Strips are serially numbered (1, 2, ...) beginning with the north strip. A systematic sample with strip numbers 4, 12, 20, 28 etc. was taken in each section, giving one strip in each 20 x 80 chain blocks. Separate estimates in respect of each of the four units were made and the following formula was adopted for finding the variance of the sample total in the j th unit :

$$S^2_{Tj} = \frac{n\delta^2}{2}(1-\bar{r})^2 \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (1)$$

where n = number of sample strips

δ^2 = sum of squares of differences in volume between successive sample strips which is but an approximation to twice the sum of squares of deviation from a polynomial of appropriate degree.

$\bar{r}$ = estimated average correlation between a sample strip and all other strips within the same block.

Management surveys

Management surveys provide data for timber management plans. The volume available for the succeeding cutting together with expected growth after cutting may be estimated from such surveys. Plots are permanently marked and trees are tagged for periodic remeasurement for information on gross growth, mortality, cull losses and even such items as change in timber quality. The task of such continuous inventory becomes complicated when several characteristics are measured simultaneously. Moreover such surveys are expensive and hence it is necessary to keep the number of plots at a minimum. Considerable care is required in planning the sample size and allocation of the sample plots.

There is a choice between optimum or proportional sampling. Hasel (1950) has made a comparison between the two methods, in a survey of German forests. The total number of plots (N) to be sampled is determined by a consideration of the finance and manpower available and allocated to different strata by the formula

$$n = N\frac{p_i s_i}{\sum p_i s_i} \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (2)$$

where n_i the number of sample plots in the i th stratum, p_i proportion of total area and s_i standard deviation of a sample plot. Plot locations within each stratum are made at random, using single plots as sampling units. Strata-wise sampling errors in respect of growth as well as volume are computed and then combined for an overall estimate. Proportional sampling is found to give better results than optimum sampling especially when it is proposed to make periodic remeasurement since what is optimum at one period may not be optimum at another period.

Estimation of growth

The estimation of growth is important to ensure a balance between the natural increase in timber resources and a gradual drain in such resources due to their utilisation. The computation of growth is done by either of the two methods known as stand projection method and yield table method. The stand projection method consists of five stages:

(a) Construction of a stand table giving the number of trees per acre by diameter-breast-high classes;

(b) Making allowances for the loss through mortality and cull in each class;

(c) Fitting curves representing ten-year increment in diameter according to diameter classes;

(d) Finding the volume increment from the diameter increment in each class;

(e) Summarising the volume increment for the entire stand.

The limitation in this method is that it is subject to uncontrollable errors. The main assumption is that the growth of the trees in the next decade is the same as the growth during the previous decade of the trees sampled. Growth is affected by several factors such as soil, moisture conditions, age, topography etc., and many of these factors are ignored in growth prediction. Changes in climatic condition may invalidate the assumption of uniformity in growth. The trends in mortality of trees and cull are most erratic and subject to uncontrollable errors. "Ingrowth" (contribution of small plants growing into trees) is yet another factor to be reckoned.

Another method of estimation of growth is based on the construction of growth tables based on detailed remeasurement data of sample trees taken on an area basis on subplots of the inventory plots. Separate tables are built according to stand size class, species or species group and other factors affecting growth. The regression of actual growth on the estimated growth is worked out by applying the tables to trees on the inventory plots outside the subplots. The tables and the regression are applied to trees and stands to predict the gross growth for next ten years. Necessary adjustments are to be made to account for expected number of survivals. This has to be confined to stands where no cutting is contemplated. Growth in stands expected to be cut would have to be based on available data on average past performance of similar stands. The yield table technique offers relative simplicity and reasonably accurate results when the estimation of growth of relatively even aged stands is involved, but in practice most stands are uneven-aged, understocked and often heterogeneous in composition. The most accurate and direct way of measuring growth is to make repeated measurements of permanent plots as discussed earlier.

Extensive surveys

For a planned utilisation of the nation's forest resource a nationwide survey on the lines of the U.S. National Forest Survey which enables compilation of Forest resource statistics according to regions, appears desirable. The method may be designed to suit the requirements of the different regions and States. Periodical surveys on the lines discussed above enable the estimation of growth, mortality etc., which enable the formulation of sound forest utilisation and development plans.

Summary

Statistical methodology finds application in every problem of forest inventory. It is the foundation in which the successful assessment of our local and national forest resource rests. The two important problems in forest inventory are the estimation of volume and growth. Two methods have been suggested which enable the estimation of sampling error from systematic cruises. In one method the sampling error is based on variance within blocks that contained just one systematically located strip or plot. In the other method, the variation due to the position of the strip is estimated by curve fitting. In the case of systematically spaced strips, this amounts to elimination of "between block" variability from sampling error. The residual variation about the curve is further reduced according to the correlation between the measured strip volume and the unmeasured strip volumes in the same block. When both growth and volume estimates are required proportional sampling is preferable to optimum allocation especially when stable estimates of standard deviation are not available when the survey is planned. Statistics regarding forest resources may be compiled Statewise by a nation wide forest survey.

Index Numbers of Parity Between Prices Received & Prices Paid by Farmers

Index numbers of parity between prices received and prices paid by farmers are a device to measure the changes in economic prosperity of farmers. The importance of such indicators cannot be over-emphasised especially in India, where farmers constitute over 70 per cent of the total population. A model scheme for the construction of these index numbers was formulated by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in 1947 and forwarded to the States for implementation with suitable local adjustments. Punjab, Assam, Orissa and West Bengal have been constructing these index numbers for some years now. Kerala and the Union Territory of Delhi have also initiated the compilation of these indices recently. Details about the index numbers of parity in respect of Punjab were published in the January 1959 issue of this journal. It is intended to deal here with the nature and scope of these index numbers in respect of Assam and Orissa and provide comparison with those for Punjab.

The index number of parity between prices received and prices paid by farmers is an arithmetic ratio expressed as a percentage of the indices of prices received to prices paid. Thus, the procedure for the construction of this index number involves the compilation of the following indices :

(*a*) Index of prices received by farmers.

(*b*) Index of prices paid by farmers for (*i*) domestic expenditure and (*ii*) farm cultivation.

(*c*) Index of parity between prices received and prices paid (a/b × 100).

The base period in the case of Assam is 1944, while that in Orissa is August 1939 and that in Punjab is the year ended August 1939.

In the index number of prices received by farmers, all important crops grown in the concerned State are included. As far as available, the prices actually received by farmers are taken into account. Weights are assigned to the selected commodities generally on the basis of proportionate average values of the marketable surpluses of each commodity during the base period. The following table gives the list of commodities included and the weights assigned to each commodity :

Index of Prices Received—Commodities Included and Weights Assigned

Assam		Orissa		Punjab	
Commodity	Weight	Commodity	Weight	Commodity	Weight
Paddy	58·48	Rice	68	Rice	4
Pulses	4·17	Pulses (including gram)	7	Jowar	1
Potato	3·70	Sugarcane	10	Bajra	2
Sugarcane	2·87	Tobacco	5	Maize	1
Tobacco	0·02	Mustard	1	Wheat	51
Mustard	9·75	Jute	9	Barley	3
Jute	21·01			Gram	16
				Sugarcane	4
				Tobacco	3
				Rapeseed	3
				Mustard	2
				Cotton desi	10
TOTAL	100	TOTAL	100	TOTAL	100

Prices paid by farmers fall under two principal heads, *viz.*, (*i*) domestic expenditure, and (*ii*) farm cultivation costs. Domestic expenditure is broadly classified as expenditure on food, clothing, lighting and luxuries; and farm cultivation costs comprise agricultural labour, implements, manure, etc. First separate indices of domestic expenditure and farm cultivation expenditure are calculated and these are later combined in accordance with their weights. The weights are determined with the help of data on family budgets and farm cultivation costs. The combined index is the index of prices paid by farmers. The table below gives the commodity groups included in the indices of domestic expenditure and farm cultivation costs and their respective weights in respect of each of the three States :

Index of Prices Paid—Domestic Expenditure : Commodity Groups Included and Weights Assigned

Commodity Groups	Weights		
	Assam	Orissa	Punjab
Food	57·43	62	44
Clothing	22·55	25	48
Lighting	4·44	4	3
Luxuries	15·58	9	5
TOTAL	100	100	100

Index of Prices Paid—Farm Cultivation Costs : Commodity Groups Included and Weights Assigned

Commodity Groups	Weights		
	Assam	Orissa	Punjab
Human labour	21·91	35	34
Bullock labour	31·90	65	62
Others	46·19	—	4
TOTAL	100	100	100

Index of parity between prices received and prices paid by farmers is a simple ratio of the indices of prices received and prices paid by farmers expressed as a percentage. These index numbers are worked out on a monthly basis. Annual averages are also computed. The tables below give the index numbers of prices received, index numbers of prices paid and the index numbers of parity between them for each of the three States under study.

Index Numbers of Parity Between Prices Received and Prices Paid by Farmers

ASSAM

Base : 1944=100

Year/Month	Index Numbers of		
	Prices received by farmers	Prices paid by farmers	Parity between prices received and prices paid by farmers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1950 (Aug.—Dec.)	185·2	159·0	116·5
1951 (Annual)	229·8	174·6	131·6
1952 „	153·6	147·9	103·9
1953 „	139·2	136·3	102·1
1954 „	131·5	132·0	99·6
1955 „	123·2	127·8	96·4
1956 „	144·9	135·8	106·7
1957 „	171·9	144·9	118·6
1958 „	162·1	148·3	109·3
1959 „	148·1	149·4	99·1
1959 January	131·4	142·5	92·2
February	137·2	145·0	94·6
March	141·7	145·4	97·5
April	149·5	146·6	102·0
May	149·2	148·4	100·5
June	148·4	150·5	98·6
July	153·5	151·8	101·1
August	152·6	152·5	100·1
September	154·0	153·0	100·6
October	154·3	152·8	101·0
November	149·5	150·1	99·6
December	146·4	147·7	99·1
1960 January	143·5	147·6	97·2
February	143·8	147·0	97·8

ORISSA

Base : *August*, 1939=100

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1952	505·0	459·0	110·0
1953	443·0	430·0	103·0
1954	444·2	391·3	113·8
1955	450·8	357·2	126·2
1956	516·6	381·2	135·5
1957	517·2	417·4	123·9
1958	544·8	448·4	121·8
1959 January	462·1	400·5	115·4
February	506·7	400·8	126·4
March	494·1	400·6	123·3
April	517·4	400·7	129·1
May	512·0	405·3	126·3

PUNJAB

Base : *Year ended August*, 1939=100

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1949-50	506·7	514·2	98·6
1950-51	531·7	539·3	98·6
1951-52	499·9	546·4	91·7
1952-53	510·4	518·3	98·5
1953-54	517·1	511·1	101·2
1954-55	420·8	468·1	89·9
1955-56	467·6	472·0	99·1
1956-57	550·0	530·7	103·7
1957-58	517·4	534·1	96·9
1958-59	625·8	606·5	103·2
Aug '59	574·6	568·9	101·0
Sept '59	554·2	573·6	96·6
Oct '59	556·6	576·0	96·6
Nov '59	554·5	565·5	98·1

In Assam, the above index numbers are compiled by the Director of Statistics and issued through the *Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics*, Assam. In Orissa these are compiled by the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics and issued through the *Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics*, Orissa. In Punjab, these are compiled by the Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab and are published in the form of annual series entitled, *Index Numbers of Parity between Prices Received and Prices Paid by the Farmer in the Punjab*.

Agricultural Statistics of Italy

V. S. MENON

This instalment of the series on agricultural statistics in foreign countries deals with Italy. Some basic data relating to 1957 are also given.

Italy comprises 91 Provinces and about 7,800 Communes. The total area of the country is about 30,122,000 hectares, and the total population about 50 millions (1957). The active male population in occupation by the three main sectors of economic activities, primary, secondary and tertiary, according to 1951 census, is as under :

Sector of activity	Number (in thousands)	Percentage
Agriculture	6,228	42·5
Industry	4,913	33·5
Other activities	3,523	24·0
TOTAL	14,664	100·0

(*The active male population is being defined as the total number of males who work for pay or gain and those seeking first jobs*).

The utilisation of the total area (1957) is indicated below :

	Thousand hectares	Percentage
Agricultural area	20,961	69·6
Woodland	5,781	19·2
Productive wasteland ..	1,065	3·5
Other land*	2,315	7·7
TOTAL	30,122	100·0

*Consists of areas occupied by waters, buildings, roads, railways, etc. including land sterile by nature or at least unproductive from the agricultural and forestry point of view.

The agricultural area of 20,961 thousand hectares is distributed as under:

Agricultural area	Thousand hectares	Percentage
Herbacious rotation crops*	13,180	62·9
Agricultural tree crops ..	2,599	12·4
Permanent forage crops ..	5,182	24·7
TOTAL	20,961	100·0

*Cereal, vegetables and industrial crops.

The main cereal crop grown in Italy is wheat. The average area, production and yield of this crop during the three years ending 1957 were about 4.88 million hectares, 88.79 million quintals and 18.2 quintals per hectare respectively.

The following statistics are collected at present :

(a) Area and production of wheat, rye, barely, oats, maize, rice, sugar beet, potatoes, peas, beans, vineyards, fruits, vegetables, olives, linseed and rapeseed, tobacco, fibres, areas under meadows and pastures.

(b) Livestock numbers—cattle, horses, sheep, goats and pigs.

(c) Wool production.

(d) Cocoon production (silk-worm).

(e) Milk production.

(f) Meat production.

Statistics quoted in this article are based on *Italian Statistical Abstract*, 1959.
1 Hectare=2·47109 acres; 1 quintal=220·462 lbs.

The area and production of cereals in Italy are given below (1957) :

Cereals	Area '000 hectares	Production '000 quintals	Yield per hectare quintals
Wheat	4,911	84,487	17·2
Rye	71	920	12·9
Barley	229	2,959	12·9
Oats	420	5,812	13·9
Rice (paddy)	126	5,970	47·4
Maize	1,252	34,935	27·9

Livestock numbers and livestock production are as follows (1957) :

A. Livestock

	Thousand heads
Cows and calves	4,386
Sheep and lambs	7,177
Goats	1,618
Pigs	3,545
Horses	509
Asses	582
Mules etc.	368

B. Livestock production

(*a*) Slaughtering

	Number (Millions)	Dead weight (Million quintals)
Cows and calves ..	2·71	4·44
Sheep, lambs and goats	4·50	0·38
Pigs	3·58	3·59
Horses, asses, mules, etc.	0·22	0·32

(*b*) Milk

	Thousand quintals
Cow's—for direct consumption	26,125
Processed	41,719
TOTAL	67,844
Sheep and goat's—for direct consumption	1,645
Processed	4,190
TOTAL	5,835

(c) Wool (greasy) 12,233 thousand kilograms.

Silkworm cocoons—for spinning

White	2,189	thousand kilograms
Yellow	6,303	» »
Total*	8,492	» »

*Including the production of cocoons for reproduction.

The unit of enumeration for the collection of statistics is the Commune. All units are included for enumeration. Calculation of area of crop is based on personal judgment, supplemented by examination of cadastral records. Forecasts of crop yields expressed in kilograms per hectare and final estimates of yield are based on local enquiry. Livestock numbers are based on personal judgment aided by records of livestock tax. Meat production is based on returns from Communal slaughter-house and applications for private slaughters. Estimates of milk and wool production are based on the data relative to the number of productive animals and the unit yield per hectare obtained in representative holdings. Estimates of cocoon production are based on the silkworm eggs distributed to the silk growers by the appropriate trade organisations and on the verified yield obtained by the principal breeders in each Commune.

In recent years, the Central Institute of Statistics (ISTAT—Istituto Centrale di Statistica of Rome) has established a suitable frame and sample technique for the estimation of yield of wheat, vine and olive. In a country like Italy with such varied geo-economic and social conditions the territorial stratification for sample surveys is a vital necessity so as to ensure the required degree of reliability in the Survey results. The ISTAT took the following three steps for territorial stratification :

(1) Repartition of territory of each Province by altitude zones of mountain, hill and plain. The area under each is :

Mountain	.. ..	10·62 million hectares
Hill	.. .. ..	12·53 „ „
Plain	.. .. ..	6·97 „ „
TOTAL	.. ..	30·12 „ „

(2) Repartition of each altitude zone into agricultural regions and the territory of each agricultural region into agricultural fractions which form the sampling units in surveys on agricultural production.

(3) Repartition of the territory of each Province into statistical sectors, comprising more than one agricultural region but generally within one altitude zone only.

From the sampling method point of view, the agricultural regions form the territorial universes of the sample for agricultural statistics, the elements of such universes being the agricultural fractions.

The use of the sample method also for estimating areas sown with herbacious and tree crops is being studied at present. There has been no great urgency of the sampling method for such estimating, owing to the fact that the areas under the various crops, for sometime being estimated in each Commune, by local technicians according to rules established by the Central Institute and can, therefore, be considered reliable.

A two-stage stratified sampling scheme is contemplated, with Communes as primary sampling units and the agricultural units as the ultimate sampling units. The strata are formed by groups of Communes (agricultural regions) with more or less similar land types (mountain, hill and plain). Results of some primary surveys indicate that a 5 per cent sampling intensity may provide national estimates of production with a standard error of one per cent.

In each Commune, data on area and crop yield are collected by correspondents with the technical assistance of the Provincial Agricultural Inspectorate. The data on animal production are collected in each Commune by correspondents with the technical assistance of the Provincial Statistical Officers attached to the Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture in each Province.

The Agricultural, Forestry and Nutrition Statistics Service of the ISTAT issues technical directives for data collection, processes the data and tabulates and publishes the results.

The area under crops is reported twice. The first estimate is made at the time of sowing and the second, the final estimate, at harvest time. Livestock numbers, wool, milk and cocoon production are reported annually. Meat production is reported monthly for Communes with a population over 5,000 and annually for others. All data on farm crops collected in the Communes are forwarded to the Provincial Inspectors of Agriculture where they are checked and summarised. Annual production data are sent to the Provincial Statistical Offices, where they are summarised. The Provincial totals are forwarded to the ISTAT which compiles, illustrates and publishes them.

Books

FERTILISERS FOR MORE FOOD *by* K. C. Pant, the Hindustan Times Limited, New Delhi, 68 pages, Re. 1.

The author who got the opportunity of taking technical training in the field of fertiliser production in Germany presents his notes on the subject, after due elaboration, in the form of this booklet. One point made in this study needs particular mention. In order to evolve a satisfactory national fertiliser production programme based on the requirements of the soil, it is suggested that India should be divided into zones for the purpose of organising a systematic study of soil requirements. On the basis of data collected from each zone and taking into account other relevant factors, fertiliser plants can be set up at suitable sites. These plants would only produce the basic fertilisers leaving the addition of trace elements or magnesium to smaller processing units spread all over the country; this would prevent wasteful transport of raw materials.

There is also a Hindi translation of the book.

PRINCIPLES OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS *by* B. N. Pal, Kitab Mahal, Allahabad, 751 pages, Rs. 18.

The book discusses the basic issues of agricultural economics like natural resources, economics of land use, and ownership, tenancy and labour in agriculture and then proceeds to distributive aspects—marketing, pricing adjustments and finance. In the last chapter there is a discussion on the future of the farmers and the need for planning. The author has succeeded in elucidating the fundamental principles of agricultural economics and applying them to the problems of Indian agriculture—a much needed integration between theory and practice.

POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING IN INDIA *by* C. B. Mamoria, Kitab Mahal, Allahabad, 167 pages, Rs. 3.75.

In this dissertation the author surveys the population problem on a world basis and then examines the position as it is in India to-day. He thoroughly deals with the ways, means and methods at our disposal to meet the challenge.

THEORY OF MARKETING IN UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES *by* J. N. Chaturvedi, Kitab Mahal, Allahabad, 135 pages, Rs. 7.50.

The theories developed in the context of fast progressing and highly industrialised economies do not suit the requirements of backward countries where absence of progressive industrialisation is a fundamental drawback. In the advanced Western countries income-minus-consumption equals investment. In the underdeveloped countries the income-minus-consumption approach is basically wrong because the average income rarely equals the basic minimum consumption. This book attempts to fill the gap between economic theory and facts in the sphere of marketing in the underdeveloped regions of the world.

INDIAN ECONOMICS YEAR BOOK 1959-60, Kitab Mahal, Allahabad, 226 pages, Rs. 3.00.

This enlarged and revised edition gives the latest information on economic conditions in India in the context of the world economy, and will be found useful as a reference guide.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN—PROGRESS REPORT OF MADHYA PRADESH FOR 1958-59.

Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Madhya Pradesh, 172 pages.

This is a review of the progress of the schemes included in the Second Five Year Plan of the State during the third year of itc implementation, *viz.* 1958-59. A comprehensive analysis of the progress (of financial outlay and selected physical targets) in the implementation of the schemes included in the Plan has been attempted. This report gives a broad perspective of the progress of the various schemes undertaken for execution during the year.

INDIAN CURRENCY *by* I. M. Kapoor, Kitab Mahal, Allahabad, 200 pages, Rs. 6.00.

This book which is mainly meant for students preparing for examinations, has been written by way of stock-taking of what has been done. The author believes that we have erred near the end of the First Five Year Plan and the beginning of the Second Plan.

News and Notes

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD FOR 1959-60

The general food position showed considerable improvement during 1959 consequent on the increased output of 73.5 million tons of foodgrains. Prices dropped considerably in the post-harvest months of the 1958-59, while the subsequent rise in the off-season was moderate. Government purchase operations were extended to new areas and substantially larger quantities were purchased. However, the increase in the flow of supplies to the market was not commensurate with the increase in output and the improvement in the price position was not up to expectations. Government arranged substantial imports from abroad and the imported quantities together with those internally purchased were distributed through fair price shops. The various regulatory measures were also continued, including selective control on bank credit against foodgrains, ban on forward trading in foodgrains, zonal arrangements, application of Sub-Section (3A) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, licensing of foodgrains dealers and millers and ban on open market purchases of wheat by roller flour mills in most States.

Production.—The production of foodgrains in 1958-59 as compared to that in 1957-58 is shown below :

(Million tons)

Grain	1957-58	1958-59
Rice	24·9	29·7
Wheat	7·7	9·7
Other cereals	20·4	21·9
Total cereals	53·0	61·3
Total pulses	9·5	12·2
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	62·5	73·5

Despite damage to crops in certain areas, the 1959-60 kharif harvests seem to have been satisfactory, though no firm estimates are yet available. Rabi sowings have been quite extensive but the persistence of the dry winter may have some effect on the outturn.

Market Prices.—The prices of foodgrains which rose to very high levels in the off-season of 1958, started falling after September, 1958 in the case of kharif grains and after February, 1959 in the case of rabi grains. The wholesale price index of rice fell from 118 in September, 1958 to 92 in March, 1959, and that of wheat from 125 in January 1959 to 92 in May, 1959. The index for cereals as a whole declined from 115 in September, 1958 to 99 in May, 1959. With the onset of the off-season, the prices again began to rise, but they remained considerably lower than those in the corresponding period of 1958, in most parts of the country. There were, however, considerable price disparities between contiguous surplus and deficit States like Madhya Pradesh and Bombay and Orissa and West Bengal.

With the harvest of the 1959-60 kharif crops, the wholesale price index for rice came down from 113 in August, 1959 to 105 in the last week of February, 1960. The prices of wheat did not show the usual off-seasonal rising tendency and the wholesale price index of wheat came down from 100 in October, 1959 to 95 in the last week of February, 1960. The index for cereals which stood at 110 in October, 1959 dropped to 103 in the last week of February, 1960.

State Trading.—In accordance with the scheme of State trading, wholesale dealers and millers were licensed throughout the country and Government purchases in the 1958-59 season were extended to deficit and marginally-placed areas. The purchase of wheat was also resorted to in the main wheat producing States. The experience of State trading was not quite happy in the deficit or marginally-placed States where the flow of market arrivals was adversely affected. Purchases were

therefore discontinued by the Governments of West Bengal, Bihar, Madras and Mysore. At the end of February, 1960 the Government purchase programme was in force as under :

By the Central Government	Rice in Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.
By State Governments ..	Rice in U.P. and Orissa.
	Paddy in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Assam.
	Wheat in Punjab, U.P., Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Total purchases of rice and paddy (in rice equivalent) in the 1958-59 season (November-October) both by the Central and State Governments amounted to 13.86 lakh tons compared to 4.61 lakh tons in the preceding season. In the case of wheat purchases, which commenced in May 1959, amounted to 2.67 lakh tons up to the end of January, 1960.

Market Arrivals.—The flow of market arrivals of rice from the 1958-59 crop showed an increase in the surplus States of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Punjab. In other States either the increase in output was not associated with an increase in market arrivals or there was actually a substantial deterioration. As for wheat, arrivals declined in U.P. and Punjab, but improved (though not commensurately with output) in Madhya Pradesh. There has been evidence of at least part of the withheld stocks being brought to the market.

Imports.—Imports of foodgrains during 1959 amounted to 38.07 lakh tons including 34.97 lakh tons of wheat and 2.90 lakh tons of rice and a small quantity of coarse grains. Wheat imports came mainly from U.S.A. under P.L. 480 or from Canada under the Colombo Plan and other aid programmes. Rice was imported almost entirely from Burma.

Distribution.—During 1959, about 4.4 million tons of foodgrains comprising 3.4 million tons of wheat and 1.0 million tons of rice were issued from Central stocks either direct to the retailers, flour mills etc. or to State Governments for distribution under their own arrangements. The total number of fair price shops in different States at the end of December, 1959 was over 51,000. The issue price of wheat ex-Central Government godowns continued to be Rs. 14 per maund while that of rice Rs. 16 per maund for coarse varieties.

Zonal Arrangements.—The general pattern of zonal arrangements and other movement restrictions that were in force in 1958 were largely continued during 1959. A significant change during the year was the creation of the Eastern Rice Zone comprising the States of West Bengal and Orissa.

Subsidiary Foods.—The Working Group on Subsidiary Foods, set up for assessing the long-term potentialities of these foods and for formulating proposals for the Third Five Year Plan, has suggested that the production of these foods should be doubled by the end of the Third Plan. The programme recommended for the development of subsidiary foods includes the development of dehydration and other methods of preservation of perishable foods, better and proper utilisation of available food stuffs, production and popularisation of improved foodstuffs, enrichment and fortification of food supplies, development of catering education and the promotion of suitable dietary habits. A scientific Food Advisory Panel has been set up in the Department of Food.

Storage and Inspection.—Total storage capacity in the hands of the Department of Food at the end of 1959 was about 15.5 lakh tons, including 4.2 lakh tons of owned capacity and 11.3 lakh tons of hired accommodation. Steps are being taken to augment this capacity speedily by constructing a large number of new godowns, making more economical use of the existing storage capacity, hiring additional godowns from private parties, undertaking the construction of silos and by setting up a joint organisation with the C.P.W.D. for planning and constructing storage godowns. Besides, the technical aspects of bulk storage of wheat, whereby a given storage capacity can accommodate much larger quantities, are being examined.

To prevent losses of foodgrains in storage, control treatment was given to 1.4 million tons of Central stocks in 1959. Protective treatment was repeated from time to time, covering a cumulative total of 10 million tons of foodgrains. The grain analysing laboratories analysed about 85,000 samples from imported and internally purchased foodgrains.

Movement.—The Central Movement Organisation continued to co-ordinate and facilitate the movement by rail of foodgrains, sugar, etc. from ports and internal centres. During 1959 about 41.7 lakh tons of foodgrains were transported by rail on Central Government account. The Movement Directorate also assisted in the movement of about 2 million tons of sugar from factories.

Sugar.—The production of sugar in the 1958-59 season amounted to 19.19 lakh tons as against 19.78 lakh tons in 1957-58, the decline being largely due to diversion of cane to gur and khandsari. The offtake of sugar from factories for internal consumption in 1958-59 was 20.80 lakh tons as against 20.42 lakh tons in 1957-58. In view of lower output and increased demand, the sugar situation remained generally tight in 1959. Prices of sugar began to rise after the close of the main crushing period in April/May 1959. In order to keep the situation under check, the export of sugar was discontinued. The control over ex-factory price of sugar produced by factories in U.P., North Bihar and Punjab was continued and, in addition, various new measures were taken including the licensing of wholesale dealers, delegation of powers to District Officers to fix sale prices of sugar, taking over of the entire production of sugar factories in U.P., North Bihar and Punjab for controlled distribution, allotment of specific quotas to various States and suitable restrictions on the movement of sugar.

The minimum price of sugarcane for the 1959-60 season was revised to Rs. 1.62 per maund for gate delivery and Rs. 1.50 per maund for delivery at rail head with effect from 25 October, 1959 as compared with Rs. 1.44 and Rs. 1.31 respectively in the previous season. Some incentives have also been given to sugar factories to step up sugar production.

N.D.C. ON THE THIRD PLAN

The 14th meeting of the National Development Council held during March 1960 considered the Planning Commission's draft memorandum on the Third Five Year Plan and the estimates of financial resources. It also considered related issues, such as, price policy, priorities and the conditions to be fulfilled in carrying out a plan involving a total investment of Rs. 9,950 crores and a total outlay in the public sector of Rs. 7,000 crores.

Objectives of the Third Plan

The Council agreed that the main tasks to be undertaken during the Third Plan should be :

(1) To secure a rise in national income of at least 5 per cent per annum; the pattern of investment being designed also to sustain this rate of growth during subsequent plan periods.

(2) To achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains, and increase agricultural production to meet the requirements of industry and exports.

(3) To establish basic industries like stee, fuel and power and, in particular, machine-building capacity, so that the requirements of further industrialisation can be met within a period of ten years or so mainly from the country's own resources.

(4) To ensure a substantial expansion in employment opportunities.

(5) To bring about a reduction of inequalities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power.

The Council noted that the Plan assumed a rise in the rate of investment from about 10 to 11 per cent to 14.5 per cent of the national income and in the rate of domestic savings from about 8 to 12 per cent of the national income. The Council also noted that according to preliminary estimates, the physical programmes envisaged in the Draft Memorandum were expected

lead to an aggregate increase in national income of the order of 27 to 28 per cent over the period of the Plan.

Conditions for a Large Plan

The Council emphasized the following as being the essential conditions for securing the successful implementation of a large development Plan :

(1) a rapid increase in agricultural production and fuller use of the country's manpower resources;

(2) public enterprises being carried out with economy and efficiency and yielding the maximum returns feasible;

(3) laying down and carrying out an integrated price policy;

(4) construction programmes and costs being kept to the minimum;

(5) high levels of administrative efficiency and determined efforts to raise standards in administration; and

(6) realising the maximum employment potential inherent in the plans of the public and private sectors.

Price Policy

The Council agreed that the Third Plan could only be formulated on the basis that the price line would be held and agreed that measures for implementing an overall price policy should be considered at a special meeting of the Chief Ministers to be held on 17 April, 1960.

In the course of discussions, it was stressed that variations in prices, particularly in food and agricultural prices, from year to year and fluctuations at shorter intervals, not only affected the physical targets which could be realised but also led to reduction of resources available for development.

Financial Resources

The Council generally agreed to the proposal that to finance a total outlay of Rs. 7,000 crores in the public sector there should be additional taxation of the order of Rs. 1,650 crores, of which Rs. 1,150 crores might be raised by the Central Government and about Rs. 500 crores by the State Governments.

After reviewing the scope for measures of taxation, the Council proposed that more detailed discussions between the Planning Commission and individual States should proceed on the basis of the proposals made by the Planning Commission regarding financial resources.

Priorities

The Council agreed that the first priority during the Third Plan should be given to agriculture. At the same time, there had to be very considerable stress on the development of basic industries, specially steel, machine-building, fuel and power, on which the capacity of the economy to develop in future largely depended.

In regard to technical education, it was suggested that extensive training facilities should be organised at all large industrial plants, whether these were in the public sector or in the private sector.

Allocations in the Public Sector

The Council considered the allocations which had been suggested by the Planning Commission for preliminary planning in the public sector in the Third Plan and noted the suggestions made by Chief Ministers for increasing allotments for power, roads, village and small industries, rehabilitation and technical education.

Balanced Regional Development

The Council agreed that the possibilities of industrial development which existed in regions comparatively less favoured by mineral resources should be fully explored. The Council emphasized that important as large projects were, there should be greater stress on the development of agriculture, small-scale industries, small hydro-electric plants, etc., since in these fields the conditioning factors which limited large-scale industrial development did not apply.

The Council also generally favoured measures by which as large a proportion of the benefits of the Plan as possible could reach out to rural areas and to small towns.

Village and Small Industries

The Council agreed that in the development of village and small industries the emphasis should be on positive measures to assist them to become self-supporting rather than on subsidies.

While the special position in this respect of khadi was recognised it was suggested that in regard to khadi also future development should be organised on the basis of subsidies becoming a gradually diminishing element.

Mineral Royalties

In view of the criticism that royalties for mineral leases had been fixed in many cases several years ago and needed to be reviewed in the light of more recent changes, the Council suggested that the question should be fully considered by the Central Government in consultation with States concerned.

RURAL HIGHER EDUCATION

Students of Rural Higher Education Institutes have a definite and specialised role to play in India's development schemes. In that they have opportunities of serving the country in many fields, such as social education, cooperation and rural industries. The training course in rural services offered at these Institutes is neither narrowly professional nor merely general, but a course which would enable the students to pay a constructive role in rural development.

It may be mentioned that of the graduates and diploma holders who have passed out of the 11 Rural Institutes in the country almost all the students in engineering and agricultural courses and about 50 per cent in the diploma course have found employment. In order to widen the scope of employment for them the members of the National Council for Rural Higher Education which recently met in New Delhi recommended that each institute should set up an agency which would collect information regarding employment opportunities, follow up careers and work as a liaison between the students and the employing agencies.

The Council agreed to the setting up of small committees to conduct effective assessment of the various technical courses conducted in the Rural Institutes. The appointment of such committees would help maintain suitable standards as well as evaluate the success of the Institutes in terms of the aims of the scheme.

Members of the Council approved the programme for seminars and workshops in home science, extension in social welfare, cooperation, social education, agricultural education and civil and rural engineering. It was agreed that short-term courses for non-officials should be introduced in Rural Institutes in cooperation with the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation for the training of workers at Panchayat and District levels.

The objective of Rural Institutes is to provide higher education after the secondary stage to the rural people in their own setting, to create leadership among the rural youth, and to train personnel for the Community Development programme.

Ten Rural Institutes were started in 1956 in implementation of the Shrimali Committee Report. Another Institute was established at Kasturba Sewa Mandir, Rajpura, in 1959.

The entire curriculum at these Institutes has been integrated with research and extension activities so as to shift the emphasis on to the application of theoretical knowledge gained in class-rooms to the villages outside.

ASSISTANCE TO TEA INDUSTRY

The Government of India have approved a scheme of the Tea Board, involving an expenditure of Rs. 2 crores, to assist tea estates and factories in acquiring machinery and equipment on hire-purchase basis.

According to the scheme, the Tea Board will acquire certain types of machinery and equipment on full payment, on behalf of tea gardens or factories which have applied for such assistance. This will be supplied to the garden or factory concerned on hire-purchase basis, the repayment of the machinery cost and other charges including interest being made in a number of annual instalments.

'Common' teas are facing strong competition in the world market. Though separate figures of production of 'common' teas are not available, the industry has assessed variously the quantity of 'common' teas at 50 to 60 per cent of the total production.

In addition to the general promotional measures such as participation in Tea Councils, foreign exhibitions etc., public relations units have been established in Egypt and Australia, and two officers of the Tea Board have been deputed to work in Cairo and Sydney. Licences for export of dust teas are issued to all destinations without a quota entitlement. The rates of export and excise duties have also been reduced and teas from the 'common' tea producing areas pay the lowest rates of excise duties, *viz.* 2 nP. per lb. Another measure is the grant of transport and fertiliser subsidies to tea gradens in Tripura and Cachar, which are generally 'common' tea producing areas.

ECAFE SURVEY FOR 1959

Economic conditions in Asia improved in 1959 after a moderate setback in the previous year, according to the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

In its annual *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East* ECAFEs secretariat observes an 'all round progress' : the volume of exports increased, prices improved and both agricultural and industrial production established new records.

Bumper harvests added 11 per cent to the foodgrains production as compared with 1958. However, few countries in the region can feel satisfaction at the progress made, for foodgrain production has remained in most cases considerably below the goal set.

Official results indicate a further increase in agricultural and industrial production on Mainland China, although at a rate substantially lower than 1958. The very large production gains proclaimed towards the end of 1958 were scaled down to the sizeable extent when figures were officially revised in August 1959.

Primary exports of the region (stretching from Iran to Japan) responded well to the economic recovery of the industrial countries. Exports of rubber and petroleum increased both in volume and value in the first half of 1959; iron ore exports rose in volume only, while copra and tin exports rose in value. However, cotton, sugar, tea and rice yielded ground and jute exports declined sharply.

Export prices increased on the whole mainly due to rubber and copra, and import prices declined, mainly because of cereals and manufactured goods. Terms of trade imporved.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Census Survey of Selected villages: As part of the 1961 Census, a socio-economic survey of nearly 500 villages will be undertaken throughout the country. The purpose is to form a rough idea of the pattern of villages, their population, customs, etc.

Peepal Leaves as Cattle Feed : Recent investigations at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, have shown that peepal leaves can provide the essential nutrients to cattle and serve as a complete fodder. These findings are reported in the Chaitra 1882, issue of *Vigyan Pragati*, a Hindi Science monthly published by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

World Exports Fall : A decrease of 4 per cent in the value of world exports in 1958 (excluding Mainland China, Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R.) as compared with the 1957 level is reported in the Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1958 published by the United Nations. This decrease, which reflected a slowing down in the rate of expansion of economic activity during 1958, was brought about chiefly by a fall in prices of primary commodities on the international market and to a smaller extent by a decline in the volume and average price of the exports of the industrialised countries.

DIARY FOR MARCH 1960

March

1. The fourth training course in warehousing practices organised by the Central Warehousing Corporation inaugurated in New Delhi.

2. All-India First Estimate of rabi pulses (other than gram tur), 1959-60.
   Export of deoiled rice bran by manufacturers allowed during 1960 on merits.

6. Union Health Minister inaugurated a Family Planning Education Seminar in New Delhi, and said that the success of the family planning programme depended a great deal on the widespread acceptance of the concept.

8. A further quota of 2,000 tons of rice bran of West Bengal origin released for export upto the end of March 1960.

9. All-India Final Estimate of groundnut, 1959-60.

12. All-India Final Estimate of Kharif pulses (other than tur), 1959-60.

15. All-India Second Estimate of jowar, 1959-60.

17. Union Minister for Agriculture inaugurated the three-day session of the Indian Council of Agricultural Education in Bombay.

18. All-India Second Estimate of rice, 1959-60.
    All-India First Estimate of tobacco, 1959-60.
    Export quota of rice bran consisting of 6,000 tons of Andhra Pradesh origion, 3,000 tons of West Bengal origin and 1,000 tons of Madras origin released for export during April-September 1960.

19. Prime Minister inaugurated the fourteenth meeting of the National Development Council and presented the draft outline of India's Third Five Year Plan envisaging a total outlay of Rs. 9,950 crores.

March

Export quota wheat bran consisting of 4,000 tons of Bombay origin, 2,000 tons of Calcutta origin and 6,000 tons of Madras origin released for export during April-September, 1960.

21. An agreement was signed in New Delhi providing for the import of one lakh tons of rice from U.A.R. against non-convertible Indian rupees which will be utilised for purchasing Indian jute, tea and certain non-traditional items.
    Revenue Minister of Punjab announced in the State Vidhan Sabha that Government would remit land revenue and water charges in areas hit by the "unprecedented" hailstorm.
    A new two-year trade agreement making provision for considerable expansion of trade and economic cooperation between India and Pakistan signed in New Delhi.

22. U.S. Department of Agriculture announced a new Public Law 480 agreement with India supplementing the agreement signed between the U.S. and India on November 13, 1959. Under the supplementary agreement India will buy for Indian rupees about 1.3 million cwt. of U.S. rice worth $7,770,000.
    The Union Minister for Food and Agriculture said in the Lok Sabha that despite the cut in the allocation under the head 'Agriculture' he was confident that the target of 105 million tons of food production would be achieved by the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

23. Export quotas of 50,000 tons of linseed oilcake and 15,000 tons of coconut oilcake released for export during the period April-September 1960.

24. The Union Food and Agriculture Minister inaugurated the twenty-seventh annual general meeting of the Indian Sugar Mills' Association

in New Delhi and asked sugar manufacturers to create an atmosphere favourable for the decontrol of sugar.

All-India Final Estimate of mesta, 1959-60.

25. Free licensing of the export of cottonseed oil and mustard/rapeseed oil continued. Export of cottonseed oil has been permitted upto the end of July 1962 and mustard/rapeseed oil upto the end of September 1960. A further quota of 20,000 tons of

H.P.S. groundnut kernels released for export upto the end of June 1960.

28. An agreement signed in New Delhi between the Government of India and the U.S. Technical Cooperation Mission for U.S. assistance for the development of agricultural education in India.

30. The validity period of the current quota of H.P.S. groundnuts-in-shell extended upto the end of September 1960.

Agricultural Development

WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

During March fairly adequate pre-monsoon showers were received over most parts of the country, barring Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Madras, Gujarat and Konkan, large areas of which received little or no rainfall.

Rainfall was in excess of the normal in Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar Plains, Uttar Pradesh, East Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Saurashtra & Kutch, Vidarbha, Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Telengana, Mysore and Kerala, normal in Gangetic West Bengal, Bihar Plateau, Punjab, West Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Rayalaseema, deficient in Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and Madras and scanty in the Bay Islands and the Arabian Sea Islands. Eleswhere, there was no rain.

Sowing of summer paddy, hot-weather bajra, ragi, pulses, sugarcane, groundnut and sesamum, harvesting of late kharif crops, wheat and gram, picking of cotton and crushing of sugarcane were the main agricultural operations carried out in different parts of the country during the month. Transplantation of paddy was also in progress in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Mysore.

Kharif outturns in the country were expected to be generally satisfactory except in areas affected by floods or drought early in the season. The outturn for rabi crops also appears to be satisfactory except in the strictly rainfed areas of Jammu & Kashmir, Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Rayalaseema and some parts of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. In some parts of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, the standing rabi crops were reported to have been affected to some extent by heavy rains and hail-storms. Insufficient rainfall, crop diseases and insect pests were also reported to have affected the standing crops in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madras.

Except for a few stray cases of cattle diseases in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Mysore and West Bengal the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory during the month.

LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Rajasthan Gramdan Bill, 1959 received the assent of the President. Details of the Bill were given in the March 1960 issue of the Journal.

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The Government of Mysore have published the Mysore Hereditary Village Offices Abolition Bill, 1959. The hereditary village offices consisted of Patels, Shanbhogs, Kulkarnis and other inferior village servants, who performed duties connected with the administration or collection of land revenue, or with the maintenance of order or with the settlement of boundaries, or of civil administration in the villages. In return for these duties the village officers were given grants of land free of revenue or at concessional rates, and cash grants.

The Bill provides for the abolition of hereditary village offices with effect from a date to be notified by the State Government. "All incidents, (including the right to hold office and the emoluments attached thereto, the right to levy customary fees or perquisites in money or in kind and the liability to render service) appertaining to the said village offices" will also be abolished. "All land granted or continued in respect of or annexed to a hereditary village office by the State" will be resumed by the State and will be subject to the payment of land revenue as if it were unalienated land or ryotwari land.

The Bill provides for the reassignment of the resumed lands to the holders thereof on payment of an occupancy price at the following rates :

(*a*) In respect of lands on which a person was a holder of the hereditary village office prior to the resumption thereof—twelve times the amount of the full assessment of such lands.

(*b*) In respect of land which was not assigned as a remuneration of the hereditary village office, or towards the emoluments of the officiator—six times the amount of the full assessment of such lands. The reassignee will be liable to pay land revenue for lands in respect of which he becomes an occupant. No transfer or partition will be allowed without the previous sanction of the Government and except on payment of an amount not exceeding twenty times the amount of full assessment.

Compensation will be payable to the intermediaries whose rights have been abolished at the following rates :

(*a*) where the full or a portion of the assessment of the land granted or continued in respect of, or annexed to, any hereditary village office by the State was assigned towards the emoluments of the holder of such office, seven times the amount equal to the difference between the amount of such assessment or portion and the amount of quit rent or *jodi*, if any, payable to the State Government by the holder;

(*b*) Seven times the amount equal to the annual cash allowance or other annual payment of money made by the State Government to the holder under the existing law relating to hereditary village offices;

(*c*) Three times the cash value of the average of the customary fees or perquisites in money or in kind, levied or leviable by the holders of the hereditary village offices during the preceding three years.

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The East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Amendment Bill, 1960 has also received the assent of the President. The Bill inserts an additional clause in the East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 1948 whereby, "during the pendency of consolidation proceedings, no land owned upon whom the scheme will be binding shall have power, without the sanction of the Consolidation Officer, to cut trees from and erect buildings or other structures upon any portion of his original holding included in the scheme". Contravention of the order will be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 500. Again, if any building or structure is erected in contravention of the Order, it shall vest in the new land-owner who enters into possession of that holding, as a result of repartition, without payment of compensation.

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The Government of Kerala propose to amend the Kerala Stay of Eviction Proceedings Act, 1957 so as to extend its life for a further period of six months, *i.e.* from 11 April 1960 to 11 October 1960. As the Kerala Agrarian Relations Bill has still to become an Act, it is considered necessary to continue the protection given to tenants under the Kerala Stay of Eviction Proceedings Act, 1957.

LAND REVENUE AND TAXATION

A Bill to amend the Madras Plantations Agricultural Incometax (Amendment) Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXIX of 1958) was introduced in the State Legislature on 15 March 1960. The Bill provides for the extension of the benefits of application of the composition formula for collection of tax to the assessment year 1960-61. Though originally the provision was only for the assessment year 1958-59, it was extended to the assessment year 1959-60 in order to enable assessees who would not have maintained proper accounts for the accounting year 1958-59 to apply for composition. The present amendment seeks to make the same enabling provision also for the assessment year 1960-61.

The Rajasthan Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1960 was introduced in the State Legislative Assembly on 4 March 1960 with a view to amending the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act 1956. The Bill provides, *inter alia* for empowering the State Government, of its own motion or on application of a party to a proceeding, to review, rescind, alter or confirm any order made by it under the principal Act. Though, at present Revenue Board enjoys revisional jurisdiction in judicial matters and in matters connected with settlement, there is no provision whatsoever for enabling the State Government to review its own orders. The proposed amendment is intended to confer that right to the State Government.

The Bill also seeks to take stringent measures against use of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes without the prior permission of the State Government. Since, under the principal Act, persons who have made use of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes without fulfilling the conditions laid down in the Act, could not be rejected in case they paid urban assessment, premium and fine, there was no proper deterrent provision against unauthorised conversion of agricultural land. The proposed amendment authorises the State Government to treat persons originally holding the land or subsequent transferees who use agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes without the prior permission of the State Government as trespassers and to eject them from such land. However, the State Government can permit persons so ejected to retain such land and use the same for non-agricultural purposes on payment of, besides urban assessment and premium, such fine as may be prescribed as penalty.

IRRIGATION

Since the beginning of the First Plan upto March 1958, an additional area of 4.9 million acres has been brought under irrigation by major and medium irrigation schemes. The State-wise break-up of additional area irrigated is given below :

State	Total	From major schemes	From medium schemes
			(lakh acres)
Andhra Pradesh	1·97	0·40	1·57
Assam	nil	..	..
Bihar ..	3·10	nil	3·10
Bombay ..	1·19	0·32	0·87
Jammu & Kashmir	0·12	nil	0·12
Kerala ..	1·21	0·40	0·81
Madhya Pradesh	0·17	nil	0·17
Madras ..	2·93	2·13	0·80
Mysore ..	1·29	0·93	0·36
Orissa	1·39	1·39	nil
Punjab ..	16·85	13·03	3·82
Rajasthan ..	2·55	1·79	0·76
Uttar Pradesh	11·49	nil	11·49
West Bengal	5·02	4·95	0·07
TOTAL ..	49·28	25·34	23·94

During the first three years of the Second Plan, the utilisation of irrigation potential created by major and medium projects has recorded considerable improvement, says the annual report of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. From the statement below, it is clear that compared to the utilisation of 64 per cent of the irrigation potential in 1956-57, the utilisation of 82 per cent in 1958-59 is encouraging. For the purpose of stepping up utilisation of the existing potential, the following measures were undertaken :

Year	Irrigation potential created (in million acres)	Irrigation potential utilised	Col. 3 as % of Col. 2
1956-57 ..	5·3	3·4	64
1957-58 ..	6·2	4·9	79
1958-59 ..	7·2	5·9	82

(1) Two retired Chief Engineers were appointed as Officers on Special Duty to conduct a study of the progress of utilisation of irrigation facilities in each State and to suggest ways and means to accelerate the utilisation of additional irrigation facilities.

(2) On the basis of the report of these two officers the Planning Commission has issued instructions to States for stepping up utilisation of irrigation potential created.

The Planning Commission has proposed certain measures for construction and proper maintenance of field channels, contour bunding, etc., which would ensure full capacity utilisation of facilities. They are :

(*i*) So far as major and medium irrigation works are concerned field channels should be constructed within a specified time and the responsibility for maintenance of field channels should be that of beneficiaries. In respect of minor irrigation works the beneficiaries should be responsible for desilting and maintenance of canals, and bunds and desilting of beds of tanks. In case beneficiaries fail to carry out timely construction of field channels, panchayats should undertake the task and subsequently recover the cost from them.

If panchayats also fail, either Government or on its behalf the Panchayat Samiti for the Block should expedite the construction of such works in time and realise the cost from the beneficiaries.

(*ii*) Necessary legislation should be enacted to make maintenance of field channels obligatory for the beneficiaries and to prescribe the obligations falling under irrigation, contour bunding and soil conservation. (In respect of maintenance of minor irrigation works, Bombay, Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore have statutory provisions fixing responsibility on beneficiaries and in the event of default the State Government would carry out the works and later recover the cost. As regards construction of field channels legislative provision already exists in Bombay. Orissa has introduced a Bill in the State Legislative, and a Bill is under preparation in Mysore. Though no legislation exists in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala the beneficiaries are expected to construct the field channels. Necessary legislation exists in Bombay, Madras and Andhra Pradesh in respect of contour bunding. In Mysore, a Bill has been introduced in the legislature).

(*iii*) Government should have legislative sanction for framing contour-bunding and soil conservation schemes for group of villages and basin of river and stream. When such a scheme is finalised the cost of afforestation of the catchment area and works common to more than one village should be met by the Government while cost of schemes falling entirely within one village should be borne by beneficiaries in proportion to their holdings. Works located in a holding should be carried out by the owner of the holding. In this connection the State or Cooperative should assist the beneficiaries by granting loans repayable in instalments over five or ten years.

COOPERATION

The Annual Report of the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Cooperation) mentions that 15,000 service cooperatives have been established up to November 1959. 39,000 service cooperatives are expected to be established by June 1960 and 67,000 by the end of the Second Plan.

1.67 lakh village societies, whose main function is to provide credit were operating in the country by the end of June 1958. They are to be reorganised so that they can take over all functions of service cooperatives. During 1960-61, 9,545 new service cooperatives are to be set up and 19,065 existing societies reorganised. Of the Second Plan outlay of Rs. 52 crores, Rs. 28 crores is likely to be spent by the end of the current year for schemes of cooperative development. The outlay for 1960-61 is Rs. 14 crores, including direct Central expenditure.

Village societies had a membership of 10.2 million at the end of 1957-58 which is expected to increase to 12 million in 1958-59 and 18 million by 1960-61.

During 1958 cooperatives supplied short and medium term credit amounting to Rs. 125 crores which is likely to increase to Rs. 190 crores by the end of 1960-61, as against a target of Rs. 200 crores fixed in the Second Plan.

Land mortgage banks which advanced long-term loans amounting to Rs. 6.35 crores during 1958-59 are expected to advance Rs. 8 crores during 1959-60.

1,063 primary marketing societies were established during the first three years of the Second Plan as against the Plan target of 1,900. Eight hundred more societies are expected to be established during the remaining period of the Plan. The total value of transactions of the societies during 1957-58 was about Rs. 20 crores.

Marketing societies are being encouraged to supply agricultural requisites and assist in the construction of godowns. 3,150 godowns were constructed during 1958-59 as against a target of 5,500. 2,630 more godowns are expected to come up by the end of the Second Plan.

During 1958-59, the cooperative sugar factories produced 1.79 lakh tons of sugar which was about 10 per cent of the country's estimated total production. The share capital of the sugar factories were strengthened by the contribution of Rs. 334 lakhs up to the end of March 1959 by the State Governments. A further sum of Rs. 1 crore is to be contributed during 1959-60. The Industrial Finance Corporation had up to June 1959 sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 14.68 crores. 98 units for the processing of cotton, jute, groundnut, etc., were established during the first three years of the Second Plan. 280 more units are to be added by the end of the Plan period.

The National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Corporation, through which Central assistance to the States is being routed, was sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5.9 crores during 1959-60. For 1960-61, provision has been made for Rs. 7.4 crores.

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At the Conference of State Ministers of Cooperation held at Jaipur during January-February 1960 it was agreed that for a substantial increase in agricultural production much larger funds would be required for issue of medium term loans. The Reserve Bank of India was asked to consider the question of making larger funds available for medium term loans, by the expansion of the long term operations fund, by amendment of the law, if necessary. Alternatively, the Conference proposed that the Government of India should make available to the State Governments funds for granting medium term loans, as in the First Plan. The Central and Apex cooperative banks were requested to make efforts to raise greater resources. The Conference recommended that medium term loans up to a certain limit should be made available without mortgage of property and that the question of making such loans available for purchase of milch cattle should be examined and that the Reserve Bank of India Act should be amended to make such loans possible.

The Conference recommended that the policy of channelling *taccavi* loans through cooperatives should be implemented early.

The State Ministers recognised the need for a comprehensive education programme; agreed that the programme of education and training of non-officials, publicity, etc., should continue to be entrusted to non-official cooperative organisations; and recommended that the responsibility for the implementation of the programme should be decentralized to the district level.

The Conference emphasized that for the development of cooperative marketing a guaranteed minimum price without fixing a ceiling would be necessary.

It was recommended that both in the interest of State trading and cooperative marketing of agricultural produce the cooperatives should be given monopoly for procurement of foodgrains wherever State trading in foodgrains is introduced.

It was agreed that the expansion of rural credit would succeed only to the extent marketing activities are undertaken by cooperatives. For this purpose the Conference recommended that credit activities of primary village societies should be effectively linked with cooperative marketing as well as processing of agricultural produce and that the village credit societies as well as the marketing societies should make a more concerted and intensive effort.

The Conference recommended that adequate arrangements should be made for providing necessary finance to marketing societies. In this regard, it called for a reorientation of the policies and procedures followed by the State Bank of India as well as the cooperative banks.

The Ministers were of the view that a minimum assured price for agricultural produce collected by the marketing societies would enable them to undertake marketing operations on a large scale provided there is no statutory minimum price or if there is such a price it is effectively enforced.

The Conference recommended that the present policy of giving preference to cooperatives in the matter of licensing additional capacity in the sugar industry should be continued and that the cooperative sugar factories like other cooperative institutions should continue to be exempted from income tax.

The Conference requested the State Governments to initiate action to effectively press into service the State Finance Corporations with a view to providing long term financial assistance to the cooperative processing units so that they can meet their block capital requirements. In this connection it was recommended that the Government contribution to the share

capital of cooperative processing societies should be conditional upon a certain minimum proportion of share capital being collected by the members themselves.

The Conference agreed that while all efforts should be made to complete the programme of organising service cooperatives it should be ensured that they are organised on sound lines and that for this purpose qualitative tests both for new organisations and for reorganisation should be laid down by each State Government in the light of its own conditions.

Plan for Development of Cooperatives in 1960-61. A Rs. 11.37-crore plan for co-operative development in 1960-61 has been prepared by the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board through which most of the Central assistance to States for co-operative development is routed. The plan covers various sectors of co-operative movement, like credit, marketing, processing and storage.

About 28,440 service co-operative societies are expected to come up during the year either by fresh organisation or by revitalisation of existing societies. The programme of large-sized societies has already been discontinued from April last year. For such of these societies, which are eligible for assistance, due provision has been made.

In the marketing sphere, about 1,574 societies will be functioning by the end of the fourth year of the Second plan. The plan provides for the establishment or reorganisation of 257 more institutions thus bringing the number to 1,831 by the end of 1960-61.

It is envisaged that by 1959-60, 232 processing units other than co-operative sugar factories will be functioning. The draft plan provides for establishment of 126 more units. They include cotton ginning and pressing, groundnut decorticators, rice mills, oil mills, jute baling etc.

Twenty-four sugar factories are expected to be in operation by the end of March this year. Rs. 22 crores have been set apart for participation in their share capital. A provision of Rs. 40 lakhs towards the share capital of the Central Warehousing Corporation has also been made. In addition, Rs. 16 lakhs are being provided for setting up cold storage plants in four States, Bombay, Mysore, Punjab and West Bengal.

Setting up 293 godowns of marketing societies and 713 rural godowns is planned for this period, in addition to 1,366 godowns of marketing societies and 3,349 rural godowns already in existence. Apart from this, the Central and State Warehousing Corporations will have provided storage accommodation in 337 warehouses by the end of this period.

Administration Report of the Kerala Co-operative Department for 1957-58. During the year under review the co-operative movement in the State continued to make steady progress. 229 industrial co-operative societies were transferred to the Industries Department. The 3,878 societies under the Cooperative Department had a total membership of 9.66 lakhs, a paid-up share capital of Rs. 246.82 lakhs and a working capital of Rs. 1141.95 lakhs. 2,569 of them were of limited liability and the other 1,309 were of unlimited liability.

The cooperatives in the State continued to be governed by the Madras Cooperative Societies Act, 1932 and the Travancore-Cochin Cooperative Societies Act, 1951.

A unique development during this period was the formation of labour contract societies, toddy tappers cooperative societies, lift irrigation societies and school cooperative stores. These societies were formed to give the members a share in the profits which before their inception were appropriated by middlemen. The labour contract cooperative societies which were set up in selected National Extension Service Blocks were entrusted with minor works by the Government and they were also allowed 5 per cent excess over the scheduled rates of the cost of labour and materials. At the end of the year there were 38 labour contract cooperative societies with a membership of 2,607 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 30,675. They undertook works amounting to Rs. 403,962 and paid Rs. 370,661 as wages to members and non-members.

The principal agencies for the supply of credit were the Kerala State Cooperative Bank, the two Central Cooperative Banks,

2,072 Agricultural Credit Societies, the Kerala Central Land Mortgage Bank with four Primary Land Mortgage Banks affiliated to it and the Cochin Cooperative Land Mortgage Bank. Loans were advanced to ryots for productive purposes by the cooperative marketing societies and the farming societies also. The loans advanced by these agencies during 1957-58 were as follows :

	(Rs. lakhs)
1. Kerala State Cooperative Bank ..	118·93
2. Central Cooperative Banks ..	123·82
3. Primary Agricultural Credit Societies	179·36
4. Land Mortgage Banks	14·54

The 2,072 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies included 74 large sized societies with a membership of 46,495 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 16.99 lakhs. 39 large sized societies were organised during 1957-58 as against a target of 45.

The total agricultural credit advanced by the cooperatives during 1957-58 amounted to Rs. 249.03 lakhs as against Rs. 200.03 lakhs in 1956-57.

Nine marketing societies were organised during 1957-58. At the end of the year there were 60 primary marketing societies and two Central marketing societies.

Of the 59 cooperative farming societies existing at the end of the year two were better farming societies, 47 joint farming societies and the remaining 10 were collective farming societies. Together, they owned 8,583 acres of land of which 8,477 acres had been brought under cultivation.

The activities of a majority of the existing Agricultural Improvement Societies have come to a standstill. At the end of the year there were 10 Agricultural Improvement Societies with a membership of 760 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 14,667.

The seven irrigation societies which were set up to undertake lift irrigation works were established only towards the end of the year; as such, they could not undertake any work during the period under review.

PANCHAYAT AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Government of Assam have published the Assam Panchayat (Amendment) Act, 1959.

The Act, *inter alia* provides for the deletion of Section 84 of the Principal Act which provided for the imposition of a labour tax by the *Gaon Sabha* making the rendering of manual labour for the Sabha compulsory for all able-bodied persons.

The Act also provides for the constitution of *ad hoc* Anchalik Panchayat Committees and *ad hoc* Mohkuma Parishad Committees where these bodies do not exist. These *ad hoc* bodies are to function till the Anchalik Panchayats and Mohkuma Parishads are established under the provisions of the Principal Act. The members of these *ad hoc* bodies are to be nominated by the State Government.

The Act repeals the Assam Panchayat (Amendment) Ordinance, 1959.

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The Annual Report of the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Community Development) says that by 2 October 1959 the Community Development programme had been extended to 2,708 Blocks covering 179 millions of the total population of the country or about 61 per cent of the total rural population.

Upto 30 September 1959, people's contribution in cash, kind and labour amounted to Rs. 79.78 crores as against the total Government expenditure of Rs. 153.97 crores. During this period 22 lakh Gram Sahayaks were trained for the extension of improved methods of cultivation and for the execution of agricultural production programmes. 2,33,88,000 maunds of improved seeds and 5,54,57,000 maunds of chemical fertilisers were distributed and 73,38,000 agricultural demonstrations held. 62,000 pedigree bulls and 8,82,000 improved birds were supplied during the same period.

The Ministry of Community Development has sponsored a scheme for the intensive development of fisheries in 50 selected

blocks, in consultation with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Planning Commission.

In the field of minor irrigation and land reclamation a sum of Rs. 2,405 lakhs was spent during the first 3½ years of the Second Plan as against Rs. 808 lakhs during the First Plan.

Health education has been included in the training programmes of the functionaries of Panchayats, Panchayat Samithis and Zila Parishads. Up to December 1959, 714 primary health centres were established. In the field of rural sanitation and construction of drinking water wells, considerable progress was made; 168,000 new wells were constructed and 250,000 renovated.

In the field of rural communications 102,000 miles of *kacha* roads were constructed.

36,557 village level workers have been trained in 93 integrated Training Centres run by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

An elaborate scheme for the training of the non-official leadership associated with the Panchayati Raj programme is being worked out for implementation during the Third Plan.

The State Governments have taken steps to augment the resources of the Panchayats. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Punjab and Rajasthan have allotted to the Panchayats a definite percentage of their land revenue collections.

Steps have been taken or are contemplated for the early establishment of Panchayati Raj throughout the country. The whole of Rajasthan has been covered with Panchayat Samithis and Zila Parishads from 2 October 1959. A similar system has been introduced in Andhra Pradesh. Acts have been passed in Madras, Mysore, Assam and Orissa for the establishment during 1960-61 of Panchayats on the lines of the recommendations of the Balwantrai Mehta Committee. The Jammu and Kashmir Panchayat Act provides for the setting up of Panchayats at the village level and Panchayat Advisory Boards at the Block level. Legislative measures are to be introduced in the remaining States at an early date.

The Planning Commission has, in a paper circulated to the State Governments, suggested the expansion of the local development works programme and the inclusion of schemes which would enable village communities to build up economic assets for utilization of the manpower resources in rural areas and the improvement of the rural economy.

The Commission has suggested that the local development works programme in which labour is contributed by the local people should be increasingly utilized for providing amenities like adequate supply of drinking water, roads linking each village to the nearest main road or railway station etc., which were regarded as the national minimum by the National Development Council in April 1959.

The Commission has proposed the allocation of more funds for this programme during the Third Plan so as to extend it ultimately to all rural areas. In the meanwhile the Commission has suggested that a larger proportion of the funds should be reserved by the State Governments for utilization in backward areas, areas not covered by the Community Development programme etc. Up to 10 per cent of the total grants are to be reserved by the State Governments for giving additional help to the more backward blocks.

The Commission has also suggested that Government policies should be so adopted as to facilitate the building up of community assets like village tanks, fisheries etc. and economic assets in the shape of subsidiary industries such as poultry farming and village industries. While programmes for building up such assets should be planned in terms of the requirements of the development block as a whole as well as for individual villages, its execution should be arranged through the latter. The aim, according to the Commission, should be to secure for each village panchayat a minimum annual income of about Rs. 1,000.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

With a view to settling every day disputes between the landowners and the agricultural labourers, the Punjab Agricultural Labourers (*Siris*) Bill, 1960 was introduced in the State Vidhan Sabha on 24 March 1960.

The Bill will be enforced within eight days from the date of its enactment and will extend to the entire State.

In Jeth (May-June), Asarh (June-July) or Sawan (July-August) the *siri* and the landowners will enter into a mutual agreement on a rupee-revenue-stamped paper wherein it will be made obligatory that neither the employer nor the employee will leave each other before the expiry of the stipulated period, *i.e.*, before 30 Jeth (20 June). The defaulting party shall be bound to pay a penalty of Rs. 1,000 along with the compensation for the crop to the other party.

The *siri* shall begin work on the day the agreement is signed. He shall receive one-fourth of the share of all the crops, inclusive of fodder, from the landowners. The share of the *siri* shall vary in accordance with the number of ploughs, *e.g.* the larger the number of ploughs, the greater will be the share for the *siri*. The *siri* shall be required to pay the land revenue according to his share in seasonal crops and shall also be liable to pay his share out of the wages paid to the labourer, if any, employed in connection with the raising of seasonal crops. (Hari or Sawani crops).

The duty of the Tehsildar or the Naib-Tehsildar will be to settle the disputes by giving his decision, which will be binding on the parties and the defaulter shall be liable to pay the amount stipulated in the agreement and the compensation for the crop to the other party.

The wives of the landowner and the *siri* must work either together or separately during the Hari or Sawani seasons according to their shares.

Profit and loss will be shared by both the landowner and the *siri*. The latter shall work on the farm and will tend the cattle employed at the farm.

Both the landowners and the *siri* shall be responsible for guarding the crop collected for the purpose of thrashing as also for irrigating the standing crops in the fields.

Commodity Reviews

FOODGRAINS

During March 1960, fairly adequate pre-monsoon showers were received over most parts of the country. Sowing of summer paddy, hot weather bajra, ragi and pulses and harvesting of late kharif crops, wheat and gram were in progress in different parts of the country. Transplantation of paddy was also in progress in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Mysore.

The outlook for rabi crops appears to be, on the whole, satisfactory. The standing rabi crops were reported to have been affected to some extent by heavy rains and hailstorm in certain parts of the country.

The All-India second estimates of rice and jowar for 1959-60 were issued during the month. These estimates indicate an increase of 1.5 per cent over the previous year in the case of rice and a decline of 1 per cent in the case of jowar.

The All-India first estimate of rabi pulses (other than gram and tur) for 1959-60 was also issued in March. The acreage shows an appreciable increase of 9.7 per cent over the corresponding estimate of 1958-59.

The All-India final estimate of kharif pulses (other than tur) for 1959-60 puts the area under and production of these crops at 16,075 thousand acres and 1,567 thousand tons (1,592 thousand metric tons) respectively as against the last year's partially revised estimate of 15,597 thousand acres and 1,559 thousand tons (1,584 thousand metric tons) respectively, thereby showing an increase of 3.1 per cent in acreage and 0.5 per cent in production. The increase in production of kharif pulses is mainly due to the increase in output in Bombay State.

The following regulatory measures were taken in the field of food administration during March :

1. In supersession of the Rice and Paddy (Assam) Price Control Order, 1960, dated 1 January 1960, the Rice and Paddy (Assam) Second Price Control Order, 1960 was issued on 30 March 1960. The material change in the new Order is that the maximum and minimum prices of autumn (Ahu) coarse and fine varieties of paddy and maximum *ex*-mill prices of autumn coarse and fine varieties of rice in wholesale quantities in Zones II and III of the State have been reduced by a few naye paise per maund.

2. In supersession of the Southern Zone Rice (Restrictions on Rail Bookings) Order, 1958, dated 2 January 1958, the Central Government issued the Southern Zone (Restrictions on Rail Bookings) Order, 1960 on 24 March 1960. Under the new Order the despatch by rail of rice and paddy and products thereof (other than rice husk and bran) from any railway station lying in the Southern Zone to certain stations near the Bombay border was prohibited. The earlier Order was applicable to despatch from railway stations lying in the Delta districts of Andhra Pradesh only.

3. With a view to controlling the rise in prices and preventing the hoarding of rice and paddy in Orissa, the Central Government applied sub-Section (3A) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 in respect of rice and paddy in the State for a period of three months from 21 March 1960. A similar measure which was applied from 21 December 1959 following the formation of the Eastern Rice Zone, expired on 20 March 1960.

Imports of cereals into India up to the end of March 1960 amounted to 1,056.5 thousand tons (1,073.6 thousand metric tons) comprising 882.3 thousand tons (896.5 thousand metric tons) of wheat, 156.2 thousand tons (158.7 thousand metric tons) of rice and 18 thousand tons (18.3 thousand metric tons) of corn as against 1,100.7 thousand tons (1,118.4 thousand metric tons) comprising 1,076.6 thousand tons (1,093.9 thousand metric tons) of wheat, 13.5 thousand tons (13.7 thousand metric tons) of rice and 10.6 thousand tons (10.8 thousand mertic tons) of sorghum imported during the corresponding period last year.

An agreement for the import of 100,000 tons of rice from the United Arab Republic was concluded on 21 March 1960. The agreement provides for the import of rice against non-convertible Indian rupees which will be utilised for purchasing Indian jute, tea and certain non-traditional items. The supplies under this agreement will be completed by July this year.

A new PL. 480 agreement was concluded with the United States of America in March 1960. Under this new agreement which is supplementary to the PL. 480 agreement, dated 13 November 1959, India will buy against rupee payments about 1.3 million hundred-weights of U.S. rice worth $ 7.77 million including certain ocean transportation costs.

Prices of foodgrains generally showed a mixed trend in the first week of March but registered a decline in the subsequent weeks. The all-India index of wholesale prices of cereals showed a fractional decline from 108.3 in the last week of February to 103 in the last week of March. The latest index was however, 2.5 per cent higher than the corresponding index in 1959. As for individual cereals, the price index for rice increased from 105 at the end of February to 106 at the end of March. On the other hand, the index for wheat declined from 94.7 to 92.3, that of jowar from 118.9 to 116.4, that of bajra from 128.3 to 122.8 and that of maize from 101.2 to 98.4 during the same period.

Compared to the position in the corresponding period of the previous year the index numbers for different foodgrains in the last week of March showed a mixed trend. The index was higher by 15 per cent and 5.6 per cent in the case of rice and jowar respectively, but was lower by 15.7 per cent, 6 per cent and 28 per cent in the case of wheat, bajra and maize.

As for pulses, prices of gram indicated an easy tendency and the index for this commodity in the last week of March stood at 72.4 against 76.1 in the last week of February. The latest indices for gram and total pulses were lower than the corresponding indices of last year by 34.1 per cent and 19.3 per cent respectively.

World wheat production in 1959-60 outside the Soviet Union and China is estimated at about three million tons below the peak figure of the previous season. The fall in production in the Southern Hemisphere is expected to be less than previously reported. Shortfalls in Argentina, Brazil and Chile are partly offset by increased production in New Zealand and the Union of South Africa. In the Northern Hemisphere, prospects for the 1960-61 wheat crop are reported to be satisfactory.

World production of rice excluding China in 1959-60 is expected to exceed last season's record level of 131 million tons. Large crops have been reported from almost all the rice producing countries except China where rice output seems to have suffered owing to drought and floods. Outturn in Burma is estimated at 6.9 million tons as against 6.5 million tons last year. The latest report from Indonesia indicates a post-war record figure of 13 million tons.

During the month under review demand for wheat from abroad was quite sizeable with large movements under the auspices of PL. 480 and other agreements. The countries which purchased large quantities from the U.S.A. included, among others, India, the United Arab Republic, Pakistan and Turkey.

Prices of wheat in the United States showed some strength. At Chicago No. 2 Red Winter (Cash) wheat rose from 201 cents per bushel on 26 February 1960 to 211½ centres on 24 March. At Winnipeg in Canada, Northern Manitoba No. 1 was quoted at 164⅜ cents per bushel on 24 March against 165¾ cents on 26 February. Latest reports indicate that the present price policy of the United States may undergo some change. Under the Secretary of Agriculture's five points designated as "Essential Aspects of a Sound Farm Programme" the U.S. Administration is

reported to be in favour of supporting wheat prices at 75 per cent of the average price of the preceding three years, rather than at 75 per cent of parity as at present. This would result in a drop in price to approximately $ 1.40 per bushel. The National Agricultural Advisory Committee, which advises the Secretary on farm policy, recommended, in addition, that after 1963 supports be raised to 90 per cent of the average market price of the previous three years but that, beginning with 1961, all acreage allotments be eliminated and the Conservation Reserve be strengthened to help reduce wheat acreage in the Great Plains States.

SUGAR

Sugarcane : The sowing of sugarcane crop and crushing operations in various sugarcane and sugar producing States of the country continued to progress satisfactorily during March 1960.

Sugar : Total production of sugar in India during the 1959-60 season up to 31 March 1960 amounted to 20.57 lakh tons against 16.97 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories reported to be in production during the week ending 31 March was 143 as against 129 in the corresponding week of the previous season.

The opening stock of sugar with factories in India on 1 March was 11.26 lakh tons as against 9.72 lakh tons on the corresponding date last year. Total despatches from factories since the beginning of the season up to 31 March were 7.81 lakh tons compared to 8.62 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the previous season.

The Government of India released during March 1960 1.75 lakh tons of sugar for internal consumption. This brings the total releases up to the end of March out of the 1959-60 season's production to 7.18 lakh tons.

There were no sales and shipments of sugar up to the end of March 1960 out of the 1959-60 season's production. Exports have for the time being been stopped to make sugar available for internal consumption at reasonable prices. Out of the 1958-59 season's production 10.2 thousand tons of sugar have been exported up to the end of February as against the revised quota of 12.5 thousand tons.

The market prices of sugar during March generally witnessed a mixed behaviour at Hapur. At other centres the prices remained more or less steady. The following table indicates week-end wholesale prices of sugar at a few important centres in the country:

Week-end Wholesale Prices of Sugar

(Rupees per maund)

Market	Quality	Week-ending				
		26-2-60	4-3-60	11-3-60	18-3-60	25-3-60
Hapur	Crystal	44·37	43·36	42·18	41·15	44·63
Kanpur	Crystal	N.R.	50·00	50·00	50·00	51·00
Calcutta	Indian Medium ..	41·85	41·85	41·85	41·85	41·85
Madras	Parrys	42·98	42·98	42·98	42·98	42·98
Bombay	D-29	42·21	42·21	42·21	42·21	42·21
Patna	D-29	42·00	42·00	42·00	42·00	42·00

Gur : The average daily arrivals of gur in the Hapur market during March were 1,919 maunds against 4,588 maunds during February 1960. The stock of gur in this market at the end of March 1960 stood at 31,400 maunds against 36,500 maunds at the end of February and 90,000 maunds at the end of March 1959.

Gur prices during the month generally witnessed a mixed behaviour at Hapur, Madras and Bombay; whereas at Calcutta and Patna they remained more or less steady. This will be seen from the following table showing week-end wholesale prices of gur at a few important centres :

Week-end Wholesale Prices of Gur

(Rupees per maund)

Market	Quality	Week-ending				
		26-2-60	4-3-60	11-3-60	18-3-60	25-3-60
Hapur	Phatwa No. 1 ..	16·00	15·75	15·62	15·75	16·62
Calcutta	Bheli	20·50	19·50	19·50	19·50	19·50
Madras	II Sort	20·08	19·43	20·08	19·43	18·60
Bombay	Kolhapur	31·00	30·00	29·50	30·00	30·00
Patna	—	18·00	18·00	18·00	18·00	18·00

OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

During March a further quota of 20,000 tons of HPS groundnut kernels was released for export up to the end of June 1960. It was also decided to allow exports of cottonseed oil up to the end of July 1962 and of mustard rapeseed oil up to the end of September. The validity period of the export quota of 2,000 tons of HPS groundnuts-in-shell released for export to the U.K. and Netherlands was extended up to the end of September 1960. Quotas of 50,000 tons of linseed oilcake and 15,000 tons of coconut oilcake were also released for export during April–September 1960.

Prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils continued to rule high during the month.

Groundnut

Prices of groundnut and groundnut oil moved within narrow limits. Expectations of a fresh quota for HPS groundnuts are reported to have influenced market sentiment. But the actual announcement of the quota, though greeted by the trade, was considered rather late. Price would have gone up still further but for this factor. Export prospects to Canada were reported to be not bright since Canada does not normally buy after April. Prices of both British West African and Indian groundnut oil at European ports registered a small decline during the month. The following table shows the trend of prices of groundnut and groundnut oil :

(Rs. per maund)

	Week-ending				
	26-2-60	4-3-60	11-3-60	18-3-60	25-3-60
Groundnut (kernel)					
Bombay (Bold)	30·49	31·96	31·59	31·23	31·77
Madras (Superior)	30·38	31·45	31·30	31·45	31·30
Hyderabad	36·69	34·69	36·69	36·87	35·87
Groundnut oil					
Bombay	64·09	65·02	65·50	64·27	65·38
Madras	60·72	61·88	62·21	61·72	61·55
Hyderabad	65·00	65·00	65·00	64·19	65·00
European ports (Indian)	60·61	60·50	60·00	60·00	59·51

Exports of groundnuts and groundnut oil from India during December 1959 amounted to 4,204 tons and 16,602 tons respectively against 1,265 tons of groundnuts and 550 tons of groundnut oil exported during December 1958. Total exports of groundnuts and groundnut oil during 1959 amounted to 27,419 tons and 41,340 tons respectively compared to 3,036 tons of groundnuts and 888 tons of groundnut oil during 1958.

Linseed

Prices of linseed and linseed oil ruled relatively high during March 1960. Although Australia evinced no interest in Indian linseed oil, Britain was reported to have bought about 300 tons. Argentina was not in a position to ensure regular supplies to the U.K. and hence prospects for Indian exports were considered good. Price of Indian linseed oil at European ports ruled more or less steady during the month. The following table shows the trend of prices of linseed and linseed oil during March 1960 :

(Rs. per maund)

	Week-ending				
	26-2-60	4-3-60	11-3-60	18-3-60	25-3-60
Linseed					
Bombay (Bold)	22·95	23·14	23·14	22·95	23·04
Calcutta (Small)	25·00	24·00	24·00	24·25	24·25
Kanpur (FAQ)	N.A.	25·00	24·61	24·62	N.A.
Linseed Oil					
Bombay	46·28	45·91	45·91	45·73	46·46
Calcutta	54·00	54·00	53·00	53·00	54·00
Kanpur	N.A.	53·00	52·50	50·00	N.A.
European Ports (Indian)	52.90	52·90	62·65	52·41	52·41

Exports of linseed oil from India during December 1959 amounted to 3,988 tons compared to 319 tons exported during December 1958. Total exports during 1959 amounted to 18,771 tons compared to 21,727 tons during 1958.

Castorseed

Prices of castorseed and castor oil registered decline during the month. The downward trend was occasioned by absence of foreign demand for Indian castor oil. Prices in the U.K. were unremunerative and the U.S. also showed no interest with the result that crushers and shippers withdrew from the market. Arrivals of the new crop into the market were also increasing, thus adding momentum to the already bearish trend. Spray reports of business in castor oil with the U.K. and U.S.A. failed to enthuse market sentiment. Price of Indian castor oil at European ports also registered a decline. The following table shows the trend of prices of castor seed and castor oil during March 1960 :

(Rs. per maund)

	Week-ending				
	26-2-60	4-3-60	11-3-60	18-3-60	25-3-60
Castor seed					
Bombay (Bold)	24·15	24·24	23·41	22·77	23·04
Kanpur (FAQ), ...	N.R.	20·65	20·65	21·33	N.A.
Badepalli (HC6)	22·66	23·03	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Castor Oil					
Bombay (Commercial)	53·81	53·27	51·97	51·61	51·06
Kanpur (FAQ)	N.R.	55·50	55·00	50·50	N.A.
Madras (FAQ)	55·13	54·31	52·99	52·66	52·66
European ports (Bombay Commercial) ..	59·51	58·53	57·30	56·57	57·30

Exports of castor oil from India during December 1959 amounted to 3,948 tons compared to 2,041 tons exported during December 1958. Total exports during 1959 were 35,156 tons compared to 20,234 tons during 1958.

Coconut

Arrivals of coconut and copra during January 1960 in some of the important assembling markets of South India (for which data are available) were of the order of 21.8 million nuts and 5.7 thousand tons respectively against 13.1 million nuts and 6.5 thousand tons of copra during January 1959.

During the week ending 4 March 1960, the price of copra at Bombay marked a fall of Rs. 1.31 per maund over the previous week-end and remained at this level throughout the month. At Alleppey, the price during the weeks ending 11th and 18th stood at Rs. 53.12 per maund compared to Rs. 53.75 during the week ending 26 February. The prices of coconut oil at Bombay ruled easy during the month. The following were the weekly quotations :

(Rs. per maund)

	Week-ending				
	26-2-60	4-3-60	11-3-60	18-3-60	25-3-60
Copra					
Bombay	58·78	57·47	57·47	57·47	57·47
Alleppey	53·75	N.R.	53·12	53·12	N.T.
Coconut oil					
Bombay	90·36	N.T.	N.T.	88·89	88·16
Cochin	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	75·93

Imports of copra and coconut oil during December 1959 amounted to 6,326 tons and nil respectively against 5,484 tons of copra and 134 tons of coconut oil during December 1958. Total imports of copra and coconut oil during 1959 aggregated 89,969 tons and 2,743 tons respectively against 99,833 tons of copra and 7,290 tons of coconut oil during 1958.

COTTON

The All-India Fourth Estimate of cotton for 1959-60 puts the acreage at 18.96 million acres against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 19.41 million acres for 1958-59, thus showing a decline of 0.45 million acres or 2.3 per cent over the previous year. The decrease has been reported mainly by Bombay and Punjab and is attributed generally to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time. The decline has, however, been offset to some extent by the increase in area reported mainly by Madhya Pradesh and Mysore.

Among different varieties of cotton, the decline in area has occurred mainly in the case of H 420, Oomras, Bengals, Broach-Vijay, Malvi, Hyderabad, Gaorani and Southerns. Americans have registered a substantial increase in area. As regards staple lengths, the area under short staple cotton has declined considerably from 3.2 million acres last year to 2.7 million acres. The area under medium and long staple cotton remains practically at last year's level.

This estimate generally covers the period up to the end of January 1960. The crop was affected by heavy rains and floods in Saurashtra, Gujarat and Vidarbha regions at Bombay in September-October 1959 and in all the important cotton growing districts of Madhya Pradesh in July–September and by lack of rains in parts of Chingleput, Tanjore, Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts of Madras. Attacks of powdery mildew were also reported from Rajgarh, Shajapur, Dewas, East Nimar and Chhindwara districts of Madhya Pradesh. Elsewhere, the condition of the crop was, on the whole, satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the crop during 1959-60. Past experience shows that the area at the Fourth Estimate stage forms roughly 95 per cent at the area finally reported.

The fifth trade estimate of the 1959-60 cotton crop puts the production at 42.70 lakh bales against the corresponding and final estimates of 52.21 lakh bales and 51.43 lakh bales respectively for 1958-59.

Imports of raw cotton in India during December 1959 were 53,000 bales against 28,000 bales in the previous month and 19,000 bales in the corresponding month of the preceding season. Total imports during the first four months of the 1959-60 cotton season were 130,000 bales against 87,000 bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during December 1959 were 24,000 bales against 14,000 bales in the previous month and 38,000 bales in the corresponding month of the preceding season. Total exports during the first four months of the 1959-60 cotton season amounted to 66,000 bales against 144,000 bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw cotton by mills in India during January 1960 was 4.36 lakh bales against 4.49 lakh bales during the preceding month and 4.28 lakh bales during the corresponding month of the last season. Total consumption during the first five months of the 1959-60 cotton season amounted to 21.79 lakh bales against 21.67 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Stocks of raw cotton with mills in India at the end of January 1960 stood at 11.62 lakh bales against 11.98 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 9.19 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 January		Stocks as on	
	1960	1959	31-1-60	31-1-59
Indian	3·93	3·94	9·94	8·50
Pakistani	—	—	—	—
Egyptian	0·12	0·07	0·52	0·17
Other Foreign	0·31	0·27	1·16	0·52
Total Foreign	0·43	0·34	1·68	0·69
TOTAL ..	4·36	4·28	11·62	9·19

The latest position of arrivals, consumption and stock of raw cotton at Bombay was as follows :

(Lakh bales)

	1-9-59 to 17-3-60	Same period last year
Arrivals	13·31	15·65
Consumption by mills ..	6·85	7·13
Stocks with exporter mills and merchants on the last date of the period	3·84	4·73

During the month under review distinctly firm conditions prevailed in the cotton markets in India. Jarilla MGF which was quoted at Bombay at Rs. 865 per candy at the end of February rose to Rs. 900 in the first week of March and to Rs. 915 on 12-3-1960. After ruling at this level during the subsequent week also, the price of Jarilla MGF registered a slight fall and was quoted as Rs. 910 per candy at the end of the month, thus showing a rise of Rs. 45 per candy during March. At Abohar in Punjab the Deshi variety was quoted at Rs. 762 per candy at the end of February. During the entire month it ruled firm at Rs. 781 per candy—a level higher than the preceding month by Rs. 19. The American variety at Abohar, which was quoted at Rs. 918 per candy at the end of February fell to Rs. 895 per candy in the first week of March. After remaining steady at this level in the subsequent week also, the price rose abruptly to Rs. 947 per candy on 19-3-1960, thus registering a rise of Rs. 29 during the month. The prices at Adoni in Andhra Pradesh rose from Rs. 984 per candy at the end of February to Rs. 1,010 at the end of March, thus registering a rise of Rs. 26 during the month. The rise in prices was partly due to keen mill demand for domestic descriptions of cotton and partly due to an expected shortfall in the production of the crop during the 1959-60 season. The following table gives the week-end quotations of some of the important varieties at some centres :

(Rs. per candy)

Week ending	Adoni Andhra Pradesh Laxmi	Bombay Jarilla MGF	Abohar Deshi	(Punjab) American
22-2-60	984	865	762	918
4-3-60	992	900	781	895
11-3-60	992	915	781	895
18-3-60	1009	915	781	947
25-3-60	1010	910	N.R.	N.R.

The Karachi cotton market ruled dull in the absence of fresh stimulus. Even the report that India might be buying about 40,000 bales of Pakistani cotton, following the conclusion of a new trade pact between the two countries did not have much effect. The following table gives the week-end quotations of 4F Punjab Roller ginned at Karachi :

Week ending	Rs. per candy
26-2-60	784
4-3-60	774
11-3-60	752
18-3-60	760
25-3-60	N.A.

The New York cotton market ruled steady during the month. The sentiment was aided by reduction in export subsidy and the lower level of price support for next year which are expected to make cotton available in the world markets at prices near about those prevailing this year. The following table gives the week-end quotations of cotton middling 15/16" at New York :

Week-ending	Cents per Lb.	Rs. per candy
26-2-60	33·25	1240
4-3-60	33·25	1240
11-3-60	33·25	1240
18-3-60	33·25	1240
25-3-60	33·25	1240

JUTE

The All-India Final Estimate of mesta for 1959-60 places the acreage at 706 thousand acres and production at 10.98 lakh bales against the partially revised estimate of 825 thousand acres and 14.88 lakh bales for 1958-59. This represents a decrease of 119 thousand acres or 14.4 per cent in area and of 3.90 lakh bales or 26.2 per cent in production.

The decrease in area during the current year has occurred mainly in the most important mesta growing State of West Bengal and is attributed to low market prices of mesta fibre during the previous year. Bombay State has also recorded some decrease. This has, however, been offset to some extent by an increase in area in Bihar due to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing.

The substantial decrease in production this year is also accounted for mainly by West Bengal and to a small extent by Tripura. It is attributed partly to the shrinkage in acreage and partly to unfavourable weather conditions during the growing period of the crop. Bihar, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh, however, recorded an increase in production due mainly to an increase in acreage.

Taking into account the production of jute during the 1959-60 season at 45.48 lakh bales against last year's partially revised estimate of 51.58 lakh bales, it is seen that the combined production of jute and mesta in 1959-60 amounts to 56.46 lakh bales which is 15.05 per cent lower than last year's record production of 66.46 lakh bales.

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during February 1960 amounted to 5.13 lakh bales compared to 6.27 lakh bales during the preceding month and 5.78 lakh bales during February 1959. Total arrivals of both indigenous and Pakistani raw jute during the eight months of the current season beginning from July amounted to 46.82 lakh bales compared to 48.22 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the last season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during February 1960 amounted to 0.98 lakh bales against 0.80 lakh bales during January 1960 and 0.18 lakh bales during February 1959. During the eight months of the current season beginning from July 1959 total imports of raw jute from Pakistan amounted to 3.40 lakh bales compared to 2.52 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by member mills of IJMA amounted to 5.12 lakh bales in February 1960 as compared to 5.06 lakh bales during the preceding month and 4.89 lakh bales in February 1959. Total consumption since the beginning of the current season up to the end of February amounted to 41.62 lakh bales compared to 40.51 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Stocks of raw jute with Calcutta mills stood at 18.43 lakh bales at the end of February as against 18.02 lakh bales at the end of January 1960 and 19.82 lakh bales at the end of February 1959.

During the month under review some progress was made with the sowing of the new crop in most of the up-country areas. Rain was not widespread but it was adequate to allow land preparations to be completed and sowing to commence. Low land sowings were carried out in the Dhubri and Assam areas.

The Calcutta loose jute market opened easy with a slight fall in prices of all varieties over the previous month-end rates. Reports of rainfall in the jute growing districts as well as lack of interest on the part of Calcutta mills at ruling prices accounted for an easy tendency. The fall in gunny prices also imparted some weakness. Very little business was done at this stage as there were differences of opinion, which continued throughout the month, between the mills and sellers as to the availability of raw jute in the remaining period of the current season. Sellers did not follow the downward trend and resisted attempts to discount.

Interest developed in the fibre market from the second week of the month and heavy buying pressure forced up prices during the second and third weeks. Some big mill groups were active buyers of raw jute at Cossipore and sellers offered freely. A large volume of business at rising prices was put through the largest for some time.

During the last week of the month the raw jute market was quiet with mills pausing after the previous two weeks' activity. Prices, therefore, tended to fall and with up-country markets reporting favourable weather for the new crop conditions continued to ease. Little business was transacted with mills keeping out.

The following table shows the week-end prices of the bottom varieties at Calcutta during March :

March/April Delivery

(Rs. per maund)

Variety	Week-ending 27-2-60	5-3-60	13-3-60	19-3-60	26-3-60
Northern	30·50	30·00	31·50	32·50	32·25
Assam	31·25	30·75	32·00	32·75	32·75
Orissa	32·50	32·00	33·50	34·00	34·00
Deshal	30·00	29·25	31·00	31·75	31·50
Murshidabad	29·25	28·75	30·50	31·25	31·00
Jungli/U.P.	29·00	28·75	30·50	31·00	30·75
Daisee Selected	33·00	32·25	33·75	34·25	34·25

After an easier start in sympathy with the loose jute market, the pucca bales sector turned firm with an upward trend in prices of most of the grades. The main feature of this sector was the spurt in prices of Indian N.C. during the second and third weeks and the highest prices prevailing for Pakistan N.C. since the commencement of the current season. Towards the end of the month the pucca bales sector tended to be easy.

The following table shows the week-end prices of the important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta :

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

	Week-ending 27-2-60	5-3-60	12-3-60	19-3-60	26-3-60
Mill Firsts	240	235	245	240	235
Mill Lightnings	200	195	205	205	200
Daisee L.G.	190	185	195	195	195
Indian N.C.	120	118	125	133	129
Pakistani N.C.	77	88	87	96	93

In the up-country markets prices fluctuated within narrow limits; yet the undertone of the market was fairly firm. Week-end prices of raw jute at the important mofussil centres are given below :

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	Week-ending				
	26-2-60	4-3-60	11-3-60	18-3-60	25-3-60
Nowgong (Assam)	25·67	25·67	26·66	26·67	29·64
Purnea (Bihar)	25·00	28·00	26·00	26·00	N.A.
Belakoba (West Bengal)	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Kendrapara (Orissa)	26·00	26·50	27·00	28·50	27·50

With weak fibre market and no foreign interest, the market for jute goods opened lower than the previous month-end. Rumour of a small Sudanese tender got circulated, but did not impart firmness to the market.

During the second week of the month Russian orders caused hessian rates to increase and sacking prices moved up in sympathy. Mills took advantage of higher prices and offered fairly large quantities. Heavy futures selling caused the undertone to weaken and the market closed with lower prices for both hessian and sacking than the previous month-end quotations.

The following table shows the week-end prices of hessian and sacking at Calcutta during March:

Variety	Week-ending				
	27-2-60	5-3-60	12-3-60	19-3-60	26-3-60
Hessian 40×10 oz (Rs. per 100 yards)	42·10	41·30	42·00	41·65	N.A.
Sacking B. Twills (Rs. per 100 bags)	113·75	112·20	112·85	113·25	N.A.

TOBACCO

The price of Nipani (chewing) tobacco at Bombay continued at Rs. 80 per maund during March as at the end of February. The price of Motihari (medium) variety at Calcutta during the first week of March stood at Rs. 141.16 per maund which was also the previous, month's closing quotation. During the second week of March the price of this variety declined to Rs. 139.16 and continued at that level during the third week also. In the closing week of March there was an abrupt rise in price to Rs. 148.16 per maund. The price of Jatty (medium) variety at Calcutta remained firm at Rs. 106.16 per maund during the month. No transactions were reported in the Agmark Grades I, II, III and IV of flue-cured Virginia (redried strips) at Guntur.

Arrivals of tobacco in Guntur market during January 1960 comprised of 2.31 million lbs. of flue-cured virginia, 0.35 million lbs. of sun-cured virginia and 3.59 million lbs. of sun-cured Natu and other varieties totalling 6.25 million lbs. as against 4.55 million lbs. in the previous month. The despatches consisted of 3.93 million lbs. of flue-cured virginia, 0.86 million lbs. of sun-cured virginia and 1.73 million lbs. of sun-cured Natu and other varieties totalling 6.52 million lbs. as against 10.38 million lbs. in the previous month.

It is estimated that the stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the Guntur market at the end of January 1960, were 48.3 million lbs. as against 49.7 million lbs. at the end of the previous month. According to trade circles, this stock includes about 10 millions of chura, butts and stems mostly used for internal consumption.

About 13.03 million lbs. of various varieties of tobacco were graded for export during February 1960 against 1.93 million lbs. during the previous month. Of the quantity graded in February 11.78 million lbs. were of flue-cured virginia variety.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during December 1959 amounted to 2.8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 17.6 lakhs as against 4.8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 54.5 lakhs during the corresponding period of the previous year. Of the quantity exported during December 1959 flue-cured Virginia accounted for 1.2 million lbs. valued at Rs. 8.6 lakhs. Total exports of raw tobacco during the twelve months ending December 1959 amounted to 83.04 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1,292.8 lakhs as against 106 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1,470.2 lakhs during the corresponding period last year.

New Delhi, 24 *March*, 1960

G.S.R. 363.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955) and in supersession of the South Zone Rice (Restrictions on Rail Bookings) Order, 1958, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food), No. S.R.O. 73, dated 2 January, 1958, the Central Government hereby makes the following Order, namely :

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(1) This Order may be called the Southern Rice Zone (Restrictions on Rail Bookings) Order, 1960.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. **Definitions.**—In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "book" means to accept for despatch by rail ;

(b) "prohibited railway station" means any railway station lying on the sections of the railways specified in the Schedule ;

(c) "railway station" includes an outagency served by a railway station ;

(d) "rice" includes paddy and products of rice or paddy other than rice husk and bran ;

(e) "Schedule" means the Schedule to this Order ;

(f) "Southern Rice Zone" means the territory comprising the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala and the State of Pondicherry.

(g) "State Government" means in relation to the State of Pondicherry, the Chief Commissioner and in relation to any other State, the Government of that State ;

(b) "transport" means to take into the premises of a railway station for the purpose of despatch by rail.

3. **Restrictions on Bookings by Rail.**—(1) No person shall transport or attempt to transport or abet the transport of rice to any railway station lying in the Southern Rice Zone for booking to any prohibited railway station.

(2) No person shall book rice from any railway station lying in the Southern Rice Zone to any prohibited railway station.

Provided that nothing contained herein shall apply to the transport or booking of rice—

(i) on Government account ; or

(ii) under and in accordance with Military Credit Notes ; or

(iii) under and in accordance with a permit issued by the Central Government.

4. **Powers of inspection, seizure etc.**—(1) Any Police Officer not below the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector or any other person authorized in this behalf by the State Government concerned or by the Central Government may, with a view to securing compliance with this Order or to satisfying himself that this Order has been complied with,—

(a) stop and search, or authorize any person to stop and search, any person, motor or any vehicle or conveyance used or intended to be used for the transport of rice ;

(b) seize or authorize the seizure of any rice in respect of which he suspects that any provision of this Order has been, is being or is about to be contravened, along with the packages, coverings or receptacles in which such rice is found or the animals, vehicles or other conveyances used in carrying such rice and thereafter take or authorize the taking of all measures necessary for securing the production of the packages, coverings or receptacles or the animals, vehicles or other conveyances so seized in a court and for their safe custody pending such production.

(2) The provisions of sections 102 and 103 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, relating to search and seizure shall, so far as may be, apply to searches and seizures under this clause.

THE SCHEDULE

[*See* clause 2(e)]

1. Alnavar to Castle Rock—Metre Gauge—Southern Railway.
2. Alnavar to Dandeli—Metre Gauge —Southern Railway.
3. Londa to Shedbal—Metre Gauge —Southern Railway.
4. Bijapur to Tadval—Metre Gauge —Southern Railway.
5. Gulbarga to Dudhni—Broad Gauge —Central Railway.
6. Vikarabad to Kalgupur-Belshakarga — Broad Gauge — Central Railway.
7. Nizamabad to Dharmabad—Metre Gauge—Central Railway.
8. Nizamabad to Shakarnagar—Metre Gauge—Central Railway.
9. Mancherial to Sirpur-Kaghaznagar-Makudi—Broad Gauge—Central Railway.
10. Adilabad to Kosai—Metre Gauge—Central Railway.

New Delhi, 30 *March*, 1960

G.S.R. 375.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), and in supersession of the Rice and Paddy (Assam) Price Control Order, 1960, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food), No. G.S.R. 29, dated the 1st January, 1960, the Central Government hereby makes the following Order, namely :—

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(1) This Order may be called the Rice and Paddy (Assam) Second Price Control Order, 1960.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. **Prices for sale or purchase of paddy.**—(1) The maximum price at which any grade of Winter paddy or Autumn (Ahu) paddy may be sold in wholesale quantities in a zone within the State of Assam specified in column (1) of the First Schedule to this Order shall not exceed the rate specified for that grade in the corresponding entry in the appropriate column of that Schedule.

(2) The price of any grade of Winter paddy or Autumn (Ahu) paddy payable to a grower in a village in any zone, within the State of Assam specified in column (1) of the Second Schedule to this Order shall not be less than the rate specified for that grade in the corresponding entry in the appropriate column of that Schedule.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-clause (1) or sub-clause (2),—

(a) where Winter paddy is sold or purchased in the months of December, January and February of any year, a cut on account of moisture shall be imposed at the rate of 7½ per cent, 5 per cent and 2½ per cent respectively on the prices payable as specified for the appropriate grade in the entries in columns (2), (3) and (4) of the First Schedule or, as the case may be, the Second Schedule, to this Order;

(b) where Autumn (Ahu) paddy is sold or purchased in the months of June and July of any year, a cut on account of moisture at the rate of 7½ per cent, and where such paddy is sold or purchased in the month of August of any year, a cut at the rate of 5 per cent, shall be imposed on the prices payable for such paddy as specified in columns (5) and (6) of the First Schedule or, as the case may be, the Second Schedule to this Order.

3. **Saving.**—Nothing in this Order shall apply to the sale or purchase of seed paddy by the Government of the State of Assam or an officer authorized by that Government.

4. **Maximum prices for sale of rice.**—The maximum price ex-mill chargeable by a miller for sale in wholesale quantities of any grade of Winter rice and Autumn (Ahu) rice of Arua and Ushna varieties in a zone within the State of Assam specified in column (1) of the Third Schedule to this

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Order shall not exceed the rate specified for that grade in the corresponding entry in the appropriate column of that Schedule :

Provided that when rice is supplied f.o.r., f.o.b. or into Government godowns, the specified prices shall be increased by 10 nP. per maund.

5. **Interpretation.**—For the purpose of this Order,—

(a) the prices for paddy specified in the First and Second Schedules, and for rice specified in the Third Schedule, to this Order are for naked grains. For paddy of both varieties and all grades thereof supplied in new and sound bags, the specified prices shall be increased by 0.54 nP. per maund of paddy inclusive of sales tax which shall be borne by the supplier. For rice of both varieties and all grades thereof supplied in new and sound bags, the specified prices shall be increased by 0.50 nP. per maund of rice inclusive of sales tax which shall be borne by the supplier ;

(b) a maund is equivalent in weight to 82-2/7 lbs. ;

(c) "sale in wholesale quantities" means sale in quantities exceeding ten maunds in any one transaction ;

(d) for all paddy and rice supplied ex-government godowns, the maximum price shall be the prices specified in the appropriate columns in the First and Third Schedules to this Order increased by 6¼ per cent ;

(e) the prices for paddy specified in the First and Second Schedules and for rice specified in the Third Schedule to this Order are for fair average quality conforming to the specifications prescribed for paddy in the Fourth Schedule and for rice in the Fifth Schedule to this Order; for paddy or rice below the fair average quality, the maximum prices shall be determined by reducing the corresponding prices specified in the First, Second and Third Schedules by the amounts of cuts indicated in the Fourth Schedule or the Fifth Schedule, as the case may be.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(*See* clause 2)

Zones	Maximum price per maund of Winter coarse (Sali) paddy	Maximum price per maund of Winter fine (Lahi) paddy	Maximum price per maund of Winter Superfine (Joha/Sahebali) paddy	Maximum price per maund of Autumn (Ahu) coarse paddy	Maximum price per maund of Autumn (Ahu) Fine/Terabali paddy
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
(I) Kamrup District North of Brahmaputra river, Darrang District and North Lakhimpur Sub-division.	10·25	10·85	12·75	9·00	9·40
(II) Kamrup District South of Brahmaputra river, Nowgong District, Sibsagar District and Goalpara, Kokrajhar, Hailakandi and Silchar Sub-divisions.	10·50	11·16	13·06	9·25	9·65
(III) Dhubri, Dibrugarh and Karimganj Sub-divisions.	10·75	11·47	13·37	9·50	9·90

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(*See* clause 2)

Zones	Minimum price per maund of Winter coarse (Sali) paddy	Minimum price per maund of Winter fine (Lahi) paddy	Minimum price per maund of Winter superfine (Joha/Sahebali) paddy	Minimum price per maund of Autumn (Ahu) coarse paddy	Minimum price per maund of Autumn (Ahu) Fine/Terabali paddy
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
(I) Kamrup District North of Brahmaputra river, Darrang District, and North Lakhimpur Sub-division.	9·25	9·85	11·75	8·00	8·40
(II) Kamrup District South of Brahmaputra river, Nowgong District, Sibsagar District and Goalpara, Kokrajhar, Hailakandi and Silchar Sub-divisions.	9·50	10·16	12·06	8·25	8·65
(III) Dhubri, Dibrugarh and Karimganj Sub-divisions.	9·75	10·47	12·37	8·50	8·90

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(*See* clause 4)

Zones	Maximum ex-mill price per maund of Winter coarse (Sali) rice		Maximum ex-mill price per maund of Winter fine (Lahi) rice		Maximum ex-mill price per maund of Winter superfine (Joha/ Sahebali) rice		Maximum ex-mill price per maund of Autumn (Ahu) coarse rice		Maximum ex-mill price per maund of Autumn (Ahu) Fine/ Terabali rice	
	Arua	Ushna	Arua	Ushna	Arua	Ushna	Arua	Ushna	Arua	Ushna
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)	
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
(I) Kamrup District North of Brahmaputra river, Darrang District and North Lakhimpur Sub-division.	17·79	17·10	19·13	18·38	23·69	22·70	17·55	16·80	19·10	18·25
(II) Kamrup District South of Brahmaputra river, Nowgong District, Sibsagar District and Goalpara, Kokrajhar, Hailakandi and Silchar Sub-divisions.	18·19	17·50	19·64	18·87	24·23	23·33	17·99	17·23	19·57	18·75
(III) Dhubri, Dibrugarh and Karimganj Sub-divisions.	18·59	17·87	20·15	19·36	24·77	23·73	18·42	17·65	20·04	19·15

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

[*See* clause 5(e)]

Fair Average Quality of paddy.

Specification:

Paddy shall be in sound, merchantable condition, dry, clean of uniform colour and grain size and free from dirt, foreign matter chaff or immature grains and free from mould, musty or obnoxious odour, excessive moisture, and free from signs of weevil or insect attack and all impurities except to the extent indicated in the table below:—

Constituent of admixtures	Tolerance limit per cent		Rate at which cuts shall be imposed for every one per cent or part of one per cent over tolerance limit in column (2)
	Winter paddy	Ahu paddy	
(1)	(2)		(3)
1. Dirt, mud, sand, chaff and other similar foreign matter	2·0	3·0	At full value.
2. Admixture of other grades of paddy	3·5	3·5	Over tolerance limit and upto 5% at half value.*

*For stocks containing admixture of other grades exceeding 5 per cent, the maximum price shall be three-fourths of the price specified therefor for fair average quality.

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE

[*See* clause 5(e)]

Fair Average Quality of rice.

Specification:

Rice shall be in sound, merchantable condition, sweet, dry, clean, wholesome, of good food value, uniform in colour and size of grain and free from mould, weevils, smell, discolouration, admixture of deleterious substances or colouring agents and all impurities except to the extent indicated in the table below:—

Constituents of admixtures	Kind of rice	Tolerance limit (per cent)	Rate at which cuts shall be imposed for every one per cent or part of one per cent over the tolerance limits specified in column (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Brokens and Fragments	(*a*) Boiled rice.	15	Over 15% at half value.
	(*b*) Raw rice.	17·5	Over 17·5% at half value.
2. Dirt, foreign matter, and paddy or unhusked grains ..	Boiled or raw rice	0·5	Over 0·5% at full value.
3. Damaged, discoloured and weevilled grains	(*a*) Raw rice.	3·0	Over 3% at three-fourths value.
	(*b*) Boiled rice.	2·0	Over 2% at three-fourths value.
4. Red grains and other varieties	(*a*) Raw rice.	3·5	Over 3·5% at half value.
	(*b*) Boiled rice.	2·0	Over 2·0% at half value.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India First Estimate of Potato, 1959-60.
All-India Second Estimates of Wheat, Barley, Gram and Small Millets, 1959-60.
All-India Fourth Estimate of Cotton, 1959-60.
All-India Final Estimates of Rice, Bajra, Ragi, Mesta and Sannhemp, 1959-60.
Irrigation Rates in the Punjab.
Estimated Production of Gur and Khandsari (in terms of gur) during 1957-58 and 1958-59 Seasons.

1. *Rainfall during March* 1960

(From 1 March 1960 to 30 March 1960)

(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

Rainfall Regions	Actual rainfall	Excess or deficit compared to normal †	
	(mms.)	Absolute (mms.)	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bay Islands	3	—38	—94
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	36	—48	—57
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	38	+8	+27
Gangetic West Bengal	33	+3	+9
Orissa	46	+21	+88
Bihar Plateau	24	+1	+7
Bihar Plains	34	+22	+189
Uttar Pradesh, East	21	+11	+114
Uttar Pradesh, West	36	+20	+134
Punjab (including Delhi)	19	0	0
Himachal Pradesh*	68	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	59	—17	—23
Rajasthan, West	5	+1	+13
Rajasthan, East	6	+2	+44
Madhya Pradesh, West	16	+8	+111
Madhya Pradesh, East	42	+25	+144
Gujarat	0	—1	—100
Saurashtra & Kutch	3	+1	+67
Konkan	0	—1	—100
Maharashtra (including Marathwada)	3	—1	—13
Vidarbha	40	+27	+209
Coastal Andhra Pradesh	20	+10	+99
Telangana	40	+29	+262
Rayalaseema	5	0	+7
Madras State	8	—6	—42
Costal Mysore	8	+5	+212
Interior Mysore, North	37	+31	+475
Interior Mysore, South	24	+16	+194
Kerala	112	+77	+224
Arabian Sea Islands	7	—14	—68

† In calculation of excesses, deficits and their percentages rainfall figures are taken correct to 0.1 mm.

*Excess or deficit of rainfall is not marked due to absence of normals.

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
Andhra Pradesh	Summer Paddy and Sugarcane	Winter Paddy, Kharif Jowar, Korra, Tamarind, Sugarcane, Maize, Barley and Chillies.
Assam	Kharif Paddy, Jute and Sugarcane ..	Rabi Paddy, Pulses and Barley.
Bihar	Sugarcane, Paddy, Jowar .. Moong, Sesamum and Jute	Wheat, Gram, Pulses and Barley.
Bombay	Sugarcane, Paddy and Jowar ..	Wheat, Cotton and Tobacco.
Kerala	Paddy, Ragi, Sugarcane, Ginger, .. Turmeric and Tapioca	Paddy and Sesamum.
Madhya Pradesh	Sugarcane	Wheat, Paddy, Jowar, Gram, Pulses, Sugarcane, Tobacco and Castor.
Madras	Cotton, Sugarcane, Chillies, Sesamum and Potatoes.	Paddy, Jowar, Cotton, Turmeric, Gram, Linseed and Rape & Mustard.
Mysore	Sugarcane and Potatoes	Ragi and Cotton.
Orissa	Kharif Crops	Paddy and Wheat.
Punjab	Sugarcane and Cotton	Wheat, Gram, Barley and Linseed.
Rajasthan	Sugarcane	Wheat, Gram, Barley and Oilseeds.
Uttar Pradesh	Sugarcane, Turmeric, Jute, Hill .. Potatoes and Small Millets	Wheat, Gram, Barley, Arhar, Linseed, Rape & Mustard and Castor.
West Bengal	Paddy, Sugarcane, Jute, Maize and .. Sesamum	Wheat, Gram, Pulses, Paddy, Tobacco, Chillies and Sugarcane.
Himachal Pradesh	Maize, Hill Potatoes, Sugarcane, .. Ginger, Chillies, Sesamum, Cotton and Turmeric	Wheat, Barley, Gram, Pulses, Linseed and Rape & Mustard.
Manipur	Maize and Turmeric ..	Gram.
Delhi	Jowar and Sugarcane ..	Wheat, Gram, Tur, Zaid (Rabi), Tobacco, Rape & Mustard and Linseed.
Tripura	Paddy, Maize, Sugarcane, Ginger, .. Chillies, Sesamum and Jute	Summer Paddy, Chillies, Tobacco and Jute.

2. *All-India Final Estimate of Rice*, 1959-60

SUMMARY

(1)	1959-60 (Final Estimate) (2)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate) (3)	Decrease of Col. 2 over Col. 3. Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (thousand acres)	81,343	81,437	(—) 94	(—) 0·1
Production (thousand tons)	29,338	30,354	(—) 1,016	(—) 3·3
In Metric Units				
Area (thousand hectares)	32,918	32,956	(—) 38	(—) 0·1
Production (thousand metric tons)	29,809	30,841	(—) 1,032	(—) 3·3

The decrease in area during the current year has occurred mostly in the winter crop shared mainly by Bihar, U.P., Assam and Jammu & Kashmir and is attributed largely to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time. The decrease in these States has, however, been offset considerably by the increase in area in West Bengal, Punjab, Bombay, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh as a result of favourable conditions at sowing time.

The decrease in production during the current year has been accounted for mainly by U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Bombay. The decrease in production in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh is partly due to the decrease in area and partly to droughty conditions during the growing period of the crop. The crop was affected by heavy rains and floods in Bombay and Madhya Pradesh. The States to report an increase in production are mainly Madras, West Bengal, Punjab, Kerala and Rajasthan. In the case of West Bengal, the main crop, *viz.*, winter rice suffered a small shortfall in production due to the damage caused by floods but this was made good by increase in the production of autumn crop. Production estimates for 1959-60 and 1958-59 in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Assam (autumn & winter), Bihar (autumn & winter) Bombay (autumn), Kerala (autumn & winter), Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, U.P., West Bengal (autumn & winter) and Himachal Pradesh are based on the results of Crop Estimation Surveys.

DETAILS

State/Crop	Area (thousand acres) 1959-60 (Final Estimate) (2)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate) (3)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3) (4)	Production (thousand tons) 1959-60 (Final Estimate) (5)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate) (6)	Increase or decrease of Col. (5) over Col. (6) (7)
(1)						
*Andhra Pradesh***						
Autumn	741	738	(+) 3	419	424	(—) 5
Winter	5,603	5,580	(+) 23	2,794	2,826	(—) 32
Summer	923	919	(+) 4	401	406	(—) 5
TOTAL ..	7,267	7,237	(+) 30	3,614*	3,656*	(—) 42
Assam						
Autumn	1,086	1,058	(+) 28	219*	300*	(—) 81
Winter	3,112	3,250	(—) 138	1,395*	1,305*	(+) 90
Summer	28	28	—	15	15	—
TOTAL ..	4,226	4,336	(—) 110	1,629	1,620	(+) 9

DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bihar						
Autumn	1,147	1,121	(+) 26	189*	169*	(+)20
Winter	11,199	11,804	(—) 605	3,695*	4,248*	(—)553
Summer	8@	8	—	2@		2—
TOTAL ..	12,354	12,933	(—) 579	3,886	4,419	(—)533
Bombay						
Autumn	4,221	4,144	(+) 77	1,580*	1,700*	(—)120
Summer	18	17	(+) 1	6		6—
TOTAL ..	4,239	4,161	(+) 78	1,586	1,706	(—)120
Jammu & Kashmir						
Winter	466	504	(—) 38	208	221	(—)13
Kerala						
Autumn	964	982	(—) 18	480*	445*	(+)35
Winter	732	728	(+) 4	436*	386*	(+)50
Summer	189	189	—	109	105	(+)4
TOTAL ..	1,885	1,899	(—) 14	1,025	936	(+)89
Madhya Pradesh£						
Autumn	9,924	9,881	(+) 43	3,116*	3,278*	(—)162
Madras						
Autumn (I Crop)	4,362	4,377	(—) 15	2,527	2,430	(+)97
Winter (II Crop)	1,273	1,226	(+) 47	831	804	(+)27
Summer (III Crop)	91	109	(—) 18	48	64	(—)16
TOTAL ..	5,726	5,712	(+) 14	3,406*	3,298*	(+)108
Mysore						
Autumn	1,310	1,260	(+) 50	713	694	(+)19
Winter	993	985	(+) 8	535	536	(—)1
Summer	78	117	(—) 39	41	63	(—)22
TOTAL ..	2,381	2,362	(+) 19	1,289*	1,293*	(—)4
Orissa						
Autumn	1,287	1,287	—	262	265	(—)3
Winter	8,249	8,249	—	1,871	1,871	—
Summer	24	24	—	4	4	—
TOTAL ..	9,560	9,560	—	2,137	2,140	(—)3
Punjab						
Autumn	970	856	(+) 114	406*	316*	(+)90
Rajasthan						
Autumn	247	195	(+) 52	114	85	(+)29
Uttar Pradesh						
Winter	10,026	10,185	(—) 159	2,364	2,978	(—)614
Summer	21@	21	—	6@	6	—
TOTAL ..	10,047	10,206	(—) 159	2,370*	2,984*	(—)614

DETAILS—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
West Bengal						
Autumn	1,477	1,273	(+) 204	460*	330*	(+) 130
Winter	9,340	9,214	(+) 126	3,669*	3,708*	(—) 39
Summer	99	47	(+) 52	43	19	(+) 24
TOTAL ..	10,916	10,534	(+) 382	4,172	4,057	(+) 115
Delhi						
Autumn	3	2	(+) 1	1	1	—
Himachal Pradesh						
Autumn	112	111	(+) 1	42*	41*	(+) 1
Manipur‡						
Autumn	392	392	—	93	102	(—) 9
Tripura						
Autumn	148	133	(+) 15	45	38	(+) 7
Winter	272	265	(+) 7	106	91	(+) 15
Summer	6	5	(+) 1	2	2	—
TOTAL ..	426	403	(+) 23	153	131	(+) 22
Andaman & Nicobar Islands						
Autumn	15	12	(+) 3	5	4	(+) 1
Naga Hills—Tuensang Area						
Autumn	146	113	(+) 33	64	52	(+) 12
Winter	41	28	(+) 13	22	14	(+) 8
TOTAL ..	187	141	(+) 46	86	66	(+) 20
All India						
Autumn	28,552	27,935	(+) 617	10,735	10,674	(+) 61
Winter	51,306	52,018	(—) 712	17,926	18,988	(—) 1,062
Summer	1,485	1,484	(+) 1	677	692	(—) 15
TOTAL ..	81,343	81,437	(—) 94	29,338	30,354	(—) 1,016
Metric Units .. .. (In thousands)	32,918 Hectares	32,956 Hectares	(—) 38 Hectares	29,809 Metric tons	30,841 Metric tons	(—) 1,032 Metric tons

*Based on the results of crop estimation surveys.

**The season-wise break-up for the State has been given for the first time and has been roughly estimated by the State Government. The break-up is, therefore, purely provisional.

† Data for the State include the following figures for the crop grown in the non-reporting areas :

	Area (acres)	Production (tons)
Autumn	25,574	17,970
Winter	61,744	30,808
Summer	9,445	4,189
TOTAL ..	96,763	52,967

‡ Data relate to both valley and hill portions.

£Includes an estimated area of 43,571 acres and a production of 7,016 tons for the crop grown in non-reporting (forest) areas of the State.

NOTES— 1. Rice is not grown in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.
2. In Madras, statistics of rice are actually collected by I, II and III crops, which, for purposes of all-Indian Estimates are broadly classified into autumn, winter and summer crops respectively.
3. Information for Naga Hills-Tuensang Area (Tuensang portion) has been included in this Estimate for the first time.

2·1. *All-India Final Estimate of Bajra*, 1959-60

SUMMARY

	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially) Revised Estimate)	Decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	26,699	27,999	(—)1,300	(—)4·6
Production (thousand tons)	3,484	3,789	(—) 305	(—)8·0
In Metric Units				
Area (thousand hectares)	10,805	11,331	(—) 526	(—)4·6
Production (thousand metric tons)	3,540	3,850	(—) 310	(—)8·0

As a result of unfavourable season at the time of sowing, the acreage under the crop shows a decrease during the current year shared mainly by Bombay, Punjab and Rajasthan. Increase in area has, however, been reported by Mysore, Madras and Andhra Pradesh.

The decrease in production during the current year is accounted for by Bombay. The substantial decrease in Bombay State is due partly to the decrease in area and partly to the low average yields as a result of heavy and continuous rains during September and October in Saurashtra, Gujarat and Vidarbha regions. The increase in production in Punjab and U.P. inspite of the fall in area is ascribable to better seasonal conditions during the period of growth.

Production estimates for 1959-60 and 1958-59 in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are based on the results of Crop Estimation Surveys.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons)		
	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	1,607	1,572	(+) 35	332*	333*	(—) 1
Bihar	15	17	(—) 2	2	3	(—) 1
Bombay	7,502	8,461	(—) 959	753*	1,131*	(—) 378
Jammu & Kashmir	37	35	(+) 2	8	10	(—) 2
Madhya Pradesh†	433	443	(—) 10	92*	84*	(+) 8
Madras	1,255	1,219	(+) 36	315*	302*	(+) 13
Mysore‡	1,287	1,162	(+) 125	109*	110*	(—) 1
Orissa	8	8	—	1	1	—
Punjab	2,120	2,431	(—) 311	295*	278*	(+) 17
Rajasthan	9,761	9,936	(—) 175	972*	975*	(—) 3

DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
U.P.	2,619	2,667	(—) 48	595*	554*	(+) 41
West Bengal	1	1	—	(*a*)	(*a*)	—
Delhi	54	47	(+) 7	10	8	(+) 2
TOTAL INDIA	26,699	27,999	(—) 1,300	3,484	3,789	(—) 305
In Metric Units of thousands	10,005 (Hectares)	11,331 (Hectares)	(—) 526 (Hectares)	3,540 (Metric tons)	3,850 (Metric tons)	(—) 310 (Metric tons)

(*a*) Less than 500 tons.

* Based on the results of crop estimation surveys.

† Includes a provisional area of 3,952 acres and a production of 537 tons for the crop grown in non-reporting areas.

‡ Includes a provisional area of 32,310 acres and a production of 2,174 tons for the crop grown in non-reporting areas.

NOTE—Bajra is not grown to any appreciable extent in Assam, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Naga Hills—Tuensang Area, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.

2·2. *All-India Final Estimate of Ragi*, 1959-60

SUMMARY

	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. 2 over Col. 3.	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	6,211	6,192	(+)19	(+)0·3
Production (thousand tons)	1,860	1,877	(—)17	(—)0·9
In Metric Units				
Area (thousand hectares)	2,514	2,506	(+)8	(+)0·3
Production (thousand metric tons)	1,890	1,907	(—)17	(—)0·9

The nominal increase in the overall acreage under the crop during the current year is accounted for mainly by Mysore and Madras.

The decrease in the production of the crop during the current year is accounted for mainly by Mysore ascribable to unfavourable weather during the period of growth. The States to report an increase in production are mainly Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Madras.

Production estimates for 1959-60 and 1958-59 in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay (Ratnagiri and Dangs districts only), Madras and Mysore are based on the results of crop estimation surveys.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons)		
	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. 2 over Col. 3	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. 5 over Col. 6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	752	764	(—)12	297*	269*	(+)28
Bihar	494	493	(+)1	116	96	(+)20
Bombay	712	717	(−)5	215*	222*	(−)7
Kerala	13	13	—	8	7	(+)1
Madhya Pradesh	35	36	(−)1	4	4	—
Madras	871	857	(+)14	337*	325*	(+)12
Mysore †	2,616	2,588	(+)28	751*	815*	(—)64
Orissa	165	165	—	29	29	—
Punjab	7	8	(—)1	1	1	—
Uttar Pradesh	479	485	(—)6	88	96	(—)8
West Bengal	27	28	(−)1	6	6	—
Himachal Pradesh	40	38	(+)2	8	7	(+)1
TOTAL INDIA	6,211	6,192	(+)19	1,860	1,877	(−)17
In Metric Units of thousands ..	2,514 Hectares	2,506 Hectares	(+)8 Hectares	1,890 Metric tons	1,907 Metric tons	(—)17 Metric tons

*Based on the results of crop estimation surveys. 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 a provisional area of 3,99,679 acres and a production of 130,386 tons for the crop grown in the non-reporting areas.

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

2·3. *All-India Second Estimate of Small Millets*, 1959-60

SUMMARY

	1959-60 (Second Estimate)	1958-59 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	11,155	11,151	(+)4	—

An increase in area during the current year has occurred mainly in Andhra Pradesh and Bombay and is attributed largely to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time. The increase has, however, been offset almost completely by the decrease in area mainly in U.P., Rajasthan, Mysore, Madras and Madhya Pradesh.

This Estimate covers the period generally upto the middle of third week of January, 1960. The crops were reported to have been affected by continuous and excessive rains in parts of Bombay (Korra crop in parts of Gujarat) and Madhya Pradesh (Kodon-Kutki) and by dry weather in parts of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. In other parts of the country, the condition of the crops appeared to be generally satisfactory.

This Estimate does not include the entire area sown to small millets during 1959-60, since only preliminary estimates of area in respect of rabi crops have been included. Past experience shows that the area under small millets at the Second Estimate stage forms between 85 and 90 per cent of the area finally reported.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1959-60 (Second Estimate)	1958-59 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. 2 over Col. 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh			
Kharif :			
Korra	1,184	1,109	(+) 75
Varagu	492	491	(+) 1
Samai	246	243	(+) 3
Others	40	41	(−) 1
TOTAL ..	1,962	1,884	(+) 78

DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh—contd.			
Rabi :			
Korra	107	100	(+) 7
Varagu	41	40	(+) 1
Samai	12	13	(—) 1
Others	34	34	—
TOTAL ..	194	187	(+) 7
STATE TOTAL ..	2,156	2,071(A)	(+) 85
Bihar			
Kharif *	470	458	(+) 12
Bombay			
Kharif :			
Kodra	327	338	(-) 11
Vari	178	150	(+) 28
Sawa	68	52	(+) 16
Kodon-Kutki	21	29	(—) 8
Others	363	334	(+) 29
TOTAL ..	957	903	(+) 54
Rabi	51	35(A)	(+) 16
STATE TOTAL ..	1,008	938(A)	(+) 70
Kerala			
Kharif	15	14	(+) 1
Madhya Pradesh			
Kharif			
Kodon-Kutki	3,117	3,125	(-) 8
Sawa	222	227	(—) 5
Rala	45	47	(—) 2
Kakun	5	7	(—) 2
Basara	22	26	(—) 4
Others	161	163	(—) 2
TOTAL ..	3,572	3,595	(—) 23
Rabi (Rajgira)	14	9	(+) 5
STATE TOTAL ..	3,586	3,604(A)	(—) 18

DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras			
Kharif:			
Korra	48	48	—
Varagu	457	475	(—)18
Samai	306	306	—
TOTAL ..	811	829	(—)18
Rabi :			
Korra	13	13	—
Varagu	86	87	(—)1
Samai	77	80	(—)3
TOTAL ..	176	180	(—)4
STATE TOTAL ..	987	1,009(A)	(—)22
Mysore			
Kharif :			
Navane	520	532	(—)12
Haraka	105	114	(—)9
Save	204	226	(—)22
Italian Millets	111	112	(—)1
Baragu	6	6	—
Kodukudra	37	37	—
Badlivari	14	15	(—)1
Others	70	61	(+)9
TOTAL ..	1,067	1,103	(—)36
Orissa			
Kharif	110	110	—
Rajasthan			
Kharif	163	204	(—)41
Rabi	4	4	—
TOTAL ..	167	208(A)	(—)41

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DETAILS—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Uttar Pradesh			
Kharif:			
Kodon	969	993	(−)24
Kutki	12	12	—
Kakun	30	33	(−)3
Sawan	489	512	(−)23
TOTAL ..	1,500	1,550	(−)50
West Bengal			
Kharif	10	8	(+)2
Rabi (P)	17	17	—
TOTAL ..	27	25	(+)2
Himachal Pradesh			
Kharif:			
Chalai	23	17	(+)6
Cheena	9	10	(−)1
Kangni	5	5	—
Ogla	6	8	(−)2
Others	19	21	(−)2
TOTAL ..	62	61	(+)1
Total India			
Kharif	*10,699*	*10,719*	(−)20
Rabi	*456*	432	(+)24
TOTAL ..	11,155	11,151	(+)4

(P)—Data provisional. *Preliminary Estimate.

(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, Naga Hills—Tuensang Area, Andaman, Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy, Amindivi Islands.

2·4. *All-India Second Estimate of Wheat*, 1959-60

SUMMARY

(1)	*1959-60 (Second Estimate)* (2)	1958-59 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate) (3)	Increase of Col. 2 over Col. 3: Absolute (4)	Increase of Col. 2 over Col. 3: Per cent (5)
Area (thousand acres)	31,076	30,393	(+)683	(+)2·2

The increase in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Rajasthan and to a lesser extent by Bihar and West Bengal. The increase is attributed largely to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing and also to the Rabi Campaign in the case of Madhya Pradesh. There is a slight decrease in area in Uttar Pradesh.

This Estimate covers the period generally upto the beginning of March 1960. The crop was reported to have been affected by dry weather in parts of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. Weather was also reported to be unfavourable for the crop in certain parts of Bihar. Elsewhere, the condition and prospects appeared to be satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to wheat during 1959-60. Past experience shows that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 95 per cent of the area finally reported.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres): 1959-60 (Second Estimate) (2)	1958-59 (Corresponding Estimate) (3)	Increase or decrease of Col. 2 over Col. 3 (4)
Andhra Pradesh	45	46	(−)1
Bihar	1,523	1,489	(+)34
Bombay	3,481	3,300	(+)181
Madhya Pradesh	7,223	6,839	(+)384
Mysore	735	734(A)	(+)1
Orissa	15	15(A)	—
Punjab	5,250	5,237	(+)13
Rajasthan	2,875	2,744	(+)131
Uttar Pradesh*	9,388	9,480(A)	(−)92

DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
West Bengal	147	115	(+)32
Delhi	72	79	(−)7
Himachal Pradesh	322	315	(+)7
TOTAL ..	31,076	30,393(A)	(+)683

*Based on pre-harvest estimation of a random sampling basis.
(A)—Adjusted Estimate.

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

(2) Wheat is not grown to any appreciable extent in Kerala, Manipur, Tripura, Naga Hills—Tuensang Area, Andaman & Nicobar, and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.

2·5. *All India Second Estimate of Barley*, 1959-60

SUMMARY

	1959-60 (Second Estimate)	1958-59 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	8,042	7,869	(+)173	(+)2·2

The increase in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Bihar and Rajasthan and to a lesser extent by Madhya Pradesh and is due largely to favourable weather at the time of sowing. Part of the increase in Madhya Pradesh is reported to be due to the Rabi campaign. There is a decrease in area in Uttar Pradesh and Punjab.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the beginning of March, 1960. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Bihar, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh where it was reported to have been affected by dry weather.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to barley during 1959-60. Past experience shows that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 98 per cent of the area finally reported.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1959-60 (Second Estimate)	1958-59 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. 2 over Col. 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	9	9	—
Bihar	1,022	884	(+)138
Bombay	29	31	(−)2

DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madhya Pradesh	434	414	(+)20
Mysore	6	6(A)	—
Orissa	1	1	—
Punjab	571	609	(—)38
Rajasthan	1,341	1,233	(+)108
Uttar Pradesh	4,464	4,528(A)	(—)64
West Bengal	77	68	(+)9
Delhi	9	9(A)	—
Himachal Pradesh	79	77	(+)2
TOTAL ..	8,042	7,869	(+)173

(A)—Adjusted Estimate.

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

2. Barley is not grown to any appreciable extent in Assam, Kerala, Manipur, Tripura, Naga Hills—Tuensang Area, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.

2·6. *All-India Second Estimate of Gram*, 1959-60

SUMMARY

	1959-60 (Second Estimate)	1958-59 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	24,395	23,766	(+)629	(+)2·6

The increase in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Bihar, Rajasthan and West Bengal and has been attributed generally to favourable climatic conditions at sowing time. This increase has, however, been offset to some extent by the decrease in area reported by Madhya Pradesh and Punjab due largely to the adverse weather conditions during the sowing period.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the beginning of March, 1960. Till then, the condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to gram crop during 1959-60. Past experience shows that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 95% of the area finally reported.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres) 1959-60 (Second Estimate)	1958-59 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	281	277	(+)4
Bihar	1,422	1,190	(+)232
Bombay	1,407	1,395	(+)12
Madhya Pradesh	3,743	3,841	(—)98
Madras	5	4	(+)1
Mysore	354	344(A)	(+)10
Orissa	45	45(A)	—
Punjab	6,231	6,324	(—)93
Rajasthan	3,709	3,271	(+)438
Uttar Pradesh*	6,726	6,715(A)	(+)11
West Bengal	390	287	(+)103
Delhi	64	55	(+)9
Himachal Pradesh	18	18	—
TOTAL INDIA ..	24,395	23,766	(+) 629

(A)—Adjusted Estimate. *Data based on pre-harvest estimate of area by the method of random sampling.

NOTES:— (1) Assam (including N.E.F.A.), Jammu & Kashmir and Kerala are non-reporting for this Estimate.

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

2·7. *All-India First Estimate of Potato*, 1959-60

SUMMARY

	1959-60 (First Estimate)	1958-59 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	706	642	(+)64	(+)10·0

The increase in acreage during the current year is accounted for mainly by Uttar Pradesh and to a lesser extent by West Bengal and Punjab and has been attributed generally to the favourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. Bihar has, however, reported some decrease due mainly to adverse weather conditions during the sowing period.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the end of December 1959. 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 potato at the first Estimate stage forms roughly 80 per cent of the area finally reported.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres) 1959-60 (First Estimate)	1958-59 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	1	1	—
Assam	56	58	(—)2
Bihar	49	58	(—)9
Bombay	25	25(A)	—
Madhya Pradesh	27	25	(+)2
Madras	2	2	—
Mysore	14	13	(+)1
Orissa	24	24	—
Punjab	31	24	(+)7
Rajasthan	3	3	—
Uttar Pradesh	327*	275(A)*	(+)52
West Bengal	142	130	(+)12
Delhi	(a)	(a)	—
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	—
Tripura	4	3	(+)1
TOTAL INDIA ..	705	642(A)	(+)64

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

*Estimated by the method of random sampling under the pre-harvest estimation of area and yield.

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

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

2·8. *All-India Fourth Estimate of Cotton*, 1959-60

SUMMARY

	1959-60 (Fourth Estimate)	1958-59 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	18,960	19,414	(—) 454	(—)2·3

(*i*) *By Trade Descriptions*

Trade description	Area (thousand acres)			
	1959-60 (Fourth Estimate)	1958-59 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase or Decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Bengals	1,033	1,153	(—)120	(—)10·4
Americans	4,051	3,371	(+)680	(+)20·2
Jarilla (including Virnar & 197/3)	3,524	3,493	(+)31	(+)0·9
H. 420 (including Verum, 91 and others) ..	346	701	(—)355	(—)50·6
Oomras	1,068	1,389	(—)321	(—)23·1
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,019	1,086	(—)67	(—)6·2

(*i*) *By Trade Descriptions*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)
Malvi	1,028	1,115	(—)87	(—)7·8
Broach-Vijay	1,361	1,461	(—)100	(—)6·8
Surti-Suyog	738	774	(—)36	(—)4·7
Dholleras	2,156	2,177	(—)21	(—)1·0
Southerns	2,581	2,642	(—)61	(—)2·3
Comillas	55	52	(+)3	(+)5·8
TOTAL ..	18,960	19,414	(—)454	(—)2·3

(*ii*) *By Staple Lengths*

Staple	Area (thousand acres)			
	1959-60	1958-59 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase or Decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Long Staple	6,962	6,934	(+)28	(+)0·4
Medium Staple	9,264	9,285	(—)21	(—)0·2
Short Staple	2,734	3,195	(—)461	(—)14·4
TOTAL ..	18,960	19,414	(—)454	(—)2·3

The decrease in area has been reported mainly by Bombay and Punjab and is attributed generally to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time. The decline has, however, been offset to some extent by the increase in area reported mainly by Madhya Pradesh and Mysore.

Among different varieties of cotton, the decline in area has occurred mainly in case of H420, Oomras, Bengals, Broach-Vijay, Malvi, Hyderabad Gaorani and Southerns. However, Americans have registered a substantial increase. The area under short staple has declined substantially while that under medium and long staple cotton remains practically at the same level.

The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period up to the end of January 1960. The crop was affected by heavy rains and floods in Saurashtra, Gujarat and Vidarbha regions of Bombay in September-October, 1959 and in all the important cotton growing districts of Madhya Pradesh in July to September 1959 and by lack of rains in parts of Chingleput, Tanjore, Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts of Madras. Attack of powdery mildew was also reported from Rajgarh, Shajapur, Dewas, East Nimar, and Chhindwara districts of Madhya Pradesh. Elsewhere, the condition of the crop was satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the crop during 1959-60. Past experience shows that the area at the Fourth Estimate stage forms roughly 95 per cent of the area finally reported.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres) 1959-60 (Fourth Estimate)	1958-59 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	922	932	(—)10
Assam	37	34	(+)3
Bihar @	6	4	(+)2
Bombay	10,425	10,832	(—)407
Kerala	21	20	(+)1
Madhya Pradesh	2,079	1,960	(+)119
Madras	875	863	(+)12
Mysore	2,451	2,420(A)	(+)31
Orissa	19*	19(A)	—
Punjab	1,345	1,494	(—)149
Rajasthan	592	620(A)	(—)28
Uttar Pradesh	168	196	(—)28
Delhi	1	1	—
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	—
Tripura	18	18	—
TOTAL ..	18,960	19,414	(—)454

@Data relate to second forecast issued by Bihar.

* 1958-59 data repeated. (A) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTES — 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) 1959-60 (Fourth Estimate)	1958-59 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (3) over Col.(4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. *Andhra Pradesh*				
Hyderabad Gaorani ..	Long	68	59	(+)9
American Parbhani (including Andhra American)	Long	236	235	(+)1
Kumpta Ordinary	Medium	9	10	(—)1
Westerns	Medium	61	65	(—)4
White and Red Northerns ..	Medium	158	165	(—)7
Coconadas	Medium	14	16	(—)2
Mungari	Short	149	159	(—)10
Chinnapathi	Short	142	150	(—)8
Hyderabad Ocmras	Short	85	73	(+)12
TOTAL ..		922	932	(—)10
2. *Assam*				
Comillas	Short	37	34	(+)3
3. *Bihar*				
U.P. Deshi	Short	6	4	(+)2
4. *Bombay*				
Surti-Suyog	Long	738	774	(—)36
Jaydhar (including Jayawant)	Long	28	27	(+)1
Bombay American	Long	6	7	(—)1
Parbhani American	Long	19	20	(—)1
Hyderabad Gaorani ..	Long	937	1,013	(—)76
M. P. American (including Buri & Cambodia)	Long	998	381	(+)617
H. 420 (including Verum, 91 & others)	Long	325	672	(—)347
Jarilla (including Virnar and 197/3)	Medium	3,001	3,134	(—)133
Broach-Vijay	Medium	1,361	1,461	(—)100

(*i*) *Variety-wise*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Gujarat Dholleras	Medium	61	62	(—)1
Kalyan	Medium	747	702	(+)45
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	Medium	1,063	1,123	(—)60
M.P. Oomras	Short	417	664	(—)247
Hyderabad Oomras	Short	360	375	(—)15
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	Short	79	127	(—)48
Mathio	Short	285	290	(—)5
TOTAL ..		10,425	10,832	(—)407
5. *Kerala*				
Kerala American (including Cambodia & Co. 4 Improved variety)	Long	21	20	(+)1
6. *Madhya Pradesh*				
M.P. American Buri 0394* ..	Long	208	184	(+)24
H. 420 (incl, Verum, 91 and others)	Long	21	29	(—)8
Malvi	Medium	925	1,006	(—)81
Jarilla (incl. Virnar, 197/3) ..	Medium	523	359	(+)164
M.B. American	Medium	283	240	(+)43
M.P. Oomras	Short	99	110	(—)11
M.B. Oomras	Short	20	32	(—)12
TOTAL ..		2,079	1,960	(+)119
7. *Madras*				
Karungannies*	Long	446	450	(—)4
Madras American (Cambodia & Uganda)	Long	428	410	(+)18
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	Medium	1	3	(—)2
TOTAL ..		875	863	(+)12
8. *Mysore*				
Mysore American (including Bombay American)	Long	866	811	(+)55
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	14	14	—
Jaydhar	Long	746	866	(—)120
Kumpta Ordinary (incl. others)	Medium	825	729	(+)96
TOTAL ..		2,451	2,420	(+)31

(*i*) *Variety-wise*—concld.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
9. *Orissa*				
U.P. Deshi	Short	9	9	—
Orissa Oomras	Short	8	8	—
Southern Chinnapathi ..	Short	2	2	—
TOTAL ..		19	19	—
10. *Punjab*				
Punjab American	Long	803	892	(—)89
Punjab Deshi	Short	542	602	(—)60
TOTAL ..		1,345	1,494	(—)149
11. *Rajasthan*				
Rajasthan American	Medium	129	101	(+)28
Malvi	Medium	103	109	(—)6
Rajasthan Deshi	Short	360	410	(—)50
TOTAL ..		592	620	(—)28
12. *Uttar Pradesh*				
Punjab American	Long	54	70	(—)16
U.P. Deshi	Short	114	126	(—)12
TOTAL ..		168	196	(—)28
13. *Delhi*				
U.P. Deshi	Short	1	1	—
14. *Himachal Pradesh*				
Punjab Deshi	Short	1	1	—
15. *Tripura*				
Comillas	Short	18	18	—
ALL-INDIA	Long	6,962	6,934	(+)28
	Medium	9,264	9,285	(—)21
	Short	2,734	3,195	(—)461
TOTAL ..		18,960	19,414	(—)454

*Includes certain varieties of medium staple.

NOTE.—West Bengal reports data for the Final Estimate only.

(ii) By Trade Descriptions

Trade description	Area (thousand acres) 1959-60 (Fourth Estimate)	1958-59 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. *Bengals*			
U.P. Deshi	130	140	(—)10
Punjab Deshi	543	603	(—)60
Rajasthan Deshi	360	410	(—)50
TOTAL	1,033	1,153	(—)120
II. *Americans*			
Punjab American	857	962	(—)105
Madhya Pradesh American	1,206	565	(+)641
Madras American	428	410	(+)18
Madhya Bharat American	283	240	(+)43
Rajasthan American	129	101	(+)28
Parbhani American (incl. Andhra American)	255	255	—
Mysore American (including Bombay American)	872	818	(+)54
Kerala American	21	20	(+)1
TOTAL	4,051	3,371	(+)680
III. *Jarilla* (*including Virnar and* 197/3)	3,524	3,493	(+)31
IV. *H.* 420 (*incl. Verum*, 91 *and others*)	346	701	(—)355
V. *Oomras*			
M.P. Oomras	516	774	(—)258
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	79	127	(—)48
Hyderabad Oomras	445	448	(—)3
M.B. Oomras	20	32	(—)12
Orissa Oomras	8	8	—
TOTAL	1,068	1,389	(—)321

(ii) By Trade Descriptions—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
VI. *Hyderabad Gaorani*	1,019	1,086	(—)67
VII. *Malvi*	1,028	1,115	(—)87
VIII. *Broach-Vijay*	1,361	1,461	(—)100
IX. *Surti Suyog*	738	774	(—)36
X. *Dholleras*			
Gujarat Dholleras	61	62	(—)1
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	1,063	1,123	(—)60
Kalyan	747	702	(+)45
Mathio	285	290	(—)5
TOTAL	2,156	2,177	(—)21
XI. *Southerns*			
Bombay Jayadhar	774	893	(—)119
Westerns	61	65	(—)4
Mungari	149	159	(—)10
White & Red Northerns	158	165	(—)7
Coconadas	14	16	(—)2
Chinnapathi	144	152	(—)8
Karungannies	446	450	(—)4
Kumpta Ordinary (incl. others)	834	739	(+)95
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	1	3	(—)2
TOTAL	2,581	2,642	(—)61
XII. *Comillas*	55	52	(+)3
GRAND TOTAL	18,960	19,414	(—)454

(iii) By Staple Lengths

Staple	Area (thousand acres) 1959-60 (Fourth Estimate)	1958-59 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. *Long Staple*			
Madhya Pradesh American	1,206	565	(+)641
Punjab American	857	962	(—)105
Madras American	428	410	(+)18
Parbhani American (incl. Andhra American)	255	255	—
Mysore American (incl. Bombay American)	872	818	(+)54
Kerala American	21	20	(+)1
H. 420 (incl. Verum, 91 and others)	346	701	(—)355
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,019	1,086	(—)67
Surti-Suyog	738	774	(—)36
Southerns Jayadhar	774	893	(—)119
Southerns Karungannies*	446	450	(—)4
TOTAL LONG STAPLE	6,962	6,934	(+)28
II. *Medium Staple*			
M.B. American	283	240	(+)43
Rajasthan American	129	101	(+)28
Kumpta Ordinary (incl. others)	834	739	(+)95
Jarilla (incl. Virnar and 197/3)	3,524	3,493	(+)31
Broach-Vijay	1,361	1,461	(—)100
Malvi	1,028	1,115	(—)87
Gujarat Dholleras	61	62	(—)1
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	1,063	1,123	(—)60
Southerns-Westerns	61	65	(—)4
Southerns-Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	1	3	(—)2
Southerns-White and Red Northerns	158	165	(—)7
Dholleras-Kalyan	747	702	(+)45
Southerns-Coconadas	14	16	(—)2
TOTAL MEDIUM STAPLE	9,264	9,285	(—)21

(iii) By Staple Lengths—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
III. *Short Staple*			
Bengals-Punjab Deshi	543	603	(—) 60
Bengals-U.P. Deshi	130	140	(—) 10
Bengals-Rajasthan Deshi	360	410	(—) 50
M.B. Oomras	20	32	(—) 12
M.P. Oomras	516	774	(—)258
Hyderabad Oomras	445	448	(—) 3
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	79	127	(—) 48
Dholleras-Mathio	285	290	(—) 5
Southerns-Mungari	149	159	(—) 10
Southerns-Chinnapathi	144	152	(—) 8
Comillas	55	52	(+) 3
Orissa Oomras	3	3	—
TOTAL SHORT STAPLE	2,734	3,195	(—)461
GRAND TOTAL	18,960	19,414	(—)454

*Includes certain varieties of medium staple.

2·9. *All-India Final Estimate of Mesta*, 1959-60

SUMMARY

(1)	1959-60 (Final Estimate) (2)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate) (3)	Decrease of Col. 2 over Col. 3 Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (thousand acres)	706	825	(—) 119	(—) 14·4
Production (thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)	1,098	1,488	(—) 390	(—) 26·2

The decrease in area during the current year has occurred mainly in the most important mesta growing State of West Bengal and is attributed to the low market price of mesta fibre during the previous year. Bombay has also recorded some decrease in acreage. This decrease has, however, been offset to some extent by the increase in Bihar due to favourable weather conditions at sowing time.

The substantial decrease in production of mesta this year is also accounted for mainly by West Benga and to a small extent by Tripura and is attributed partly to the shrinkage in acreage and partly to unfavourable weather conditions during the growing period of the crop. Bihar, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh have, however, recorded increase in production due mainly to the increase in acreage.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)		
	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	84	78	(+) 6	172	158	(+) 14
Assam	8	7	(+) 1	15	14	(+) 1
Bihar	122	81	(+) 41	150	99	(+) 51
Bombay	143	168	(—) 25	163	167	(—) 4
Madhya Pradesh	24	23	(+) 1	21	19	(+) 2
Madras	1	1	—	1	2	(—) 1
Mysore	58	59	(—) 1	63	60	(+) 3
Orissa	26	15	(+) 11	53	31	(+) 22
Punjab	1*	1	—	2*	2	—
West Bengal	214	362	(—) 148	408	861	(—) 453
Tripura	25	30	(—) 5	50	75	(—) 25
TOTAL INDIA ..	706	825	(—) 119	1,098	1,488	(—) 390

*1958-59 data repeated.

NOTES :—(1) U.P. is non-reporting for mesta.

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

2·10. *All-India Final Estimate of Sannhemp*, 1959-60

SUMMARY

	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)				
(*i*) Fibre	546	546	—	—
(*ii*) Green Manure	133	126	(+) 7	(+) 5·6
(*iii*) Fodder	134	135	(—) 1	(—) 0·7
TOTAL ..	813	807	(+) 6	(+) 0·7
Production (thousand tons) Fibre	80	81	(—) 1	(—) 1·2
In Metric Units				
Area (thousand hectares)	329·0	326·6	(+) 2·4	(+) 0·7
Production (thousand metric tons)	81	82	(—) 1	(—) 1·2

The increase in acreage under the crop has been shared mainly by Madhya Pradesh and Bihar and is attributed partly to favourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing and partly to high prices of the fibre. Bombay State has, however, recorded some decrease.

The decrease in production is accounted for mainly by Uttar Pradesh attributed to drought and excessive rains in some districts. The decrease has, however, been offset partly by the rise in production in Bihar due to the increase in acreage.

Details in respect of sannhemp crop grown for (*i*) fibre, (*ii*) green manure, and (*iii*) fodder given in this estimate are not complete as some of the States have not supplied separate figures for each of the categories.

DETAILS

State/Variety	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons)		
	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh						
Fibre	67	67	—	9	9	—
Manure	19	19	—	—	—	—
Fodder	100	99	(+) 1	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	186	185	(+) 1	9	9	—

DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bihar*						
Fibre	29	26	(+) 3	6	4	(+) 2
Manure	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fodder	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	29	26	(+) 3	6	4	(+) 2
Bombay						
Fibre	56	58	(—) 2	9	9	—
Manure	21	21	—	—	—	—
Fodder	33	35	(—) 2	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	110	114	(—) 4	9	9	—
Madhya Pradesh						
Fibre	94	90	(+) 4	13	13	—
Manure	3	2	(+) 1	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	97	92	(+) 5	13	13	—
Madras						
Fibre	2	2	—	1	1	—
Manure	9	8	(+) 1	—	—	—
Fodder	Neg.	Neg.	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	11	10	(+) 1	1	1	—
Mysore						
Fibre	35	37	(—) 2	2	2	—
Manure	Neg.	Neg.	—	—	—	—
Fodder	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	35	37	(—)2	2	2	—
Orissa						
Fibre	15	15	—	4	4	—
Manure	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fodder	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	15	15	—	4	4	—
Punjab						
Fibre	18	18	—	4	4	—
Manure	3	3	—	—	—	—
Fodder	1	1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	22	22	—	4	4	—

DETAILS—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rajasthan						
Fibre	43	41	(+) 2	6	5	(+) 1
Manure	7	7	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	50	48	(+) 2	6	5	(+) 1
Uttar Pradesh						
Fibre	177	181	(—) 4	23	27	(—) 4
Manure	71	66	(+) 5	—	—	—
Fodder	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	248	247	(+) 1	23	27	(—) 4
West Bengal						
Fibre	10	11	(—) 1	3	3	—
Manure	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fodder	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	10	11	(—) 1	3	3	—
Himachal Pradesh						
Fibre	*(a)*	*(a)*	—	*(b)*	*(b)*	—
All-India						
Fibre	546	546	—	80	81	(—) 1
Manure	133	126	(+) 7	—	—	—
Fodder	134	135	(—) 1	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	813	807	(+) 6	80	81	(—) 1
	(329·0)	(326·6)	(+) (2·4)	(81)	(82)	(—) 1

* Bihar has been brought on reporting basis from this year.

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(b) Less than 500 tons.

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

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

(3) Sannhemp is grown for fibre, green manure and fodder. Details of area and production for each category have not been received from some of the States.

(4) Figures in brackets are in thousand hectares in case of area and in thousand metric in case of production.

3. *Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates*, 1959-60

Crop	Estimate	Released on	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons unless otherwise stated)		
			Current Estimate	Corresponding Adjusted Estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase or decrease of Col. (4) over Col. (5)	Current Estimate	Corresponding Adjusted Estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase or decrease of Col. (7) over Col. (8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rice	Final	13-5-60	81,343	81,437	(—)0·1	29,338	30,354	(—)3·3
Jowar	Second	15-3-60	40,348	40,775	(—)1·0			
Bajra	Final	8-4-60	26,699	27,999	(—)4·6	3,484	3,789	(—)8·0
Maize	First	14-12-59	9,913	9,621	(+)3·0			
Ragi	Final	11-4-60	6,211	6,192	(+)0·3	1,860	1,877	(—)0·9
Small Millets ..	Second	9-4-60	11,155	11,151	—			
Wheat	Second	10-4-60	31,076	30,393	(+)2·2			
Barley	Second	13-4-60	8,042	7,869	(+)2·2			
Gram	Second	8-4-60	24,395	23,766	(+)2·6			
Tur	Second	24-2-60	5,748	5,660	(+)1·6			
Other Kharif Pulses.	Final	12-3-60	16,075	15,597	(+)3·1	1,567	1,559	(+)0·5
Other Rabi Pulses.	First	2-3-60	11,071	10,090	(+)9·7			
Potato	First	18-4-60	706	642	(+)10·0			
Sugarcane ..	Second	7-12-59	5,131	4,703	(+)9·1			
Tobacco ..	First	18-3-60	864	834	(+)3·6			
Groundnut ..	Final	9-3-60	15,305	14,575	(+)5·0	4,390†	4,812†	(—)8·8
Sesamum ..	Third	28-1-60	5,199	5,189	(+)0·2			
Linseed ..	First	8-2-60	3,211	2,860	(+)12·3			
Cotton ..	Fourth	4-4-60	18,960	19,414	(—)2·3			
Jute	Final	19-12-59	1,707	1,811	(—)5·7	4,548*	5,158*	(—)11·8
Mesta	Final	24-3-60	706	825	(—)14·4	1,098*	1,488*	(—)26.2
Sannhemp ..	Final	4-4-60	813	807	(+)0·7	80	81	(—)1·2

*In terms of thousand bales of 400 lbs. each. †Nuts in shell.

4. *Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates*, 1957-58 *and* 1958-59

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1957-58 (Partially Revised)	1958-59 (Final)	1957-58 (Partially Revised)	1958-59 (Final)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)	79,447	81,437(p)	24,885	30,354(p)
Rice	42,203	42,608	8,246	8,689
Jowar	27,236	27,999(p)	3,522	3,789(p)
Bajra	9,819	10,314	3,036	2,990
Maize	5,731	6,192(p)	1,665	1,877(p)
Ragi	11,848	12,156	1,671	2,048
Small Millets	29,300	30,966	7,741	9,694
Wheat	7,549	8,164	2,238	2,640
Barley				
Pulses	22,862	24,840	4,979	6,826
Gram (*including non-reporting areas*)	5,690	5,890	1,412	1,662
Tur (*Arhar*)	15,657	15,597(p)	1,390	1,559(p)
Other Kharif Pulses	11,269	12,734	1,726	2,178
Other Rabi Pulses				
	794	822	1,966	2,319
Potatoes	5,080	4,836	68,019*	70,915*
Sugarcane				
Spices	39	37	15	13
Ginger (Dry)	231	231	27	26
Pepper (Black)	1,575	1,479	362	332
Chillies (Dry)	872	896	237	263
Tobacco	14,876	14,575(p)	4,436†	4,812†(p)
Oilseeds	1,184	1,193	89	111
Groundnut	5,171	5,332	354	493
Castorseed	5,979	6,288	923	1,069
Sesamum	3,129	3,708	249	430
Rapeseed & Mustard				
Linseed				

4. *Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1957-58 and 1958-59*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Fibres				
Cotton	19,996	19,825	4,739‡	4,705 ‡
Jute	1,742	1,811(p)	4,052§	5,158§(p)
Mesta	764	825(p)	1,291§	1,488§(p)
Sunnhemp				
(*i*) Fibre	436	546(p)	62	81(p)
(*ii*) Green Manure	89	126(p)	N.A.	N.A.
(*iii*) Fodder	113	135(p)	N.A.	N.A.
TOTAL ..	683(a)	807(p)	—	—

† 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 6,871 and 7,158 thousand tons respectively for 1957-58 and 1958-59.

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

§In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

(a) Includes 45 thousand acres for which details are not available.

(p) Relates to partially revised estimates.

5. *Imports of Cereals into India*

(Long tons)

Cereals	During week ending					Progressive Total from 1-1-60
	2-3-60	9-3-60	16-3-60	23-3-60	30-3-60	
Wheat	114,005	98,697	119,742	82,079	164,874	869,436*
Rice	1,197	35,120	20,730	12,841	35,474	156,089*
Sorghum	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corn	—	—	—	—	—	18,011
TOTAL ..	115,202	133,817	140,472	94,920	200,348	1,043,536

*Amended figure.

6. *Coffee Cured*

1958-59 *Crop*

(Metric tons)

Month	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
1959				
December	6	3	919	928
1960				
January	34	49	540	623
February	1	2	155	158

6. *Coffee Cured*—contd.

1959-60 *Crop*

(Metric tons)

Month	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
1959				
December	256	Neg.	—	256
1960				
January	3,312	46	—	3,358
February	5,140	523	Neg.	5,663

Neg.—Negligible.

Source : Coffee Board, Bangalore.

6·1. *Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee*

(A) *1958-59 Crop*

(Metric tons)

Particulars	During February 1960				Upto February 1960			
	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 into the pool upto 29-2-60 (inclusive of gain in weight).	6	13	108	127	17,867	7,531	21,113(*a*)	46,511
Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments upto 29-2-60 (inclusive of driage).	223	490	1,084	1,797	9,358	4,175	11,934	25,467
Sold for export upto 29-2-60.	—	—	—	—	8,168	3,130	5.081	16,379 (*b*)
Balance as on 29-2-60.	217	477	976	1,670	341	226	4,098	4,665
To be sold for export.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	621

(*a*) Includes 1,223 metric tons of Robusta Plantation.

(*b*) Includes—

(*i*) 84 metric tons sent to London in connection with the production of suitable quality coffee;

(*ii*) 300 metric tons sent to London on consignment basis;

(*iii*) 1,600 metric tons sold to German Democratic Republic;

(*iv*) 1,050 metric tons sold to U.S.S.R.; and

(*v*) 24 metric tons station selections sent to London.

6·1. *Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee*—contd.

(B) 1959-60 *Crop*

(Metric tons)

Particulars	During February 1960				Upto February 1960			
	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 Et. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipts into the pool upto 29-2-60 (inclusive of gain in weight)	8,968	2,132	1,750	12,850	21,011	2,814	1,934 (*c*)	25,759
Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments upto 29-2-60 (inclusive of driage)	696	—	—	696	1,503	—	—	1,503
Sold for export upto 29-2-60 ..	—	—	—	—	541	—	—	541 (*d*)
Balance as on 29-2-60 ..	7,731	2,132	1,750	11,613	18,967	2,814	1,934	23,715
To be sold for export against balance allocation	—	—	—	541†	—	—	—	15,959

(*c*) Includes 137 metric tons of Robusta parchment.

(*d*) Includes 73 metric tons sent to London in connection with the production of suitable quality coffee.

† Allocation for export out of 1959-60 crop.

6·2. *Pool Auction Prices of Coffee*

(Rs. 50 per kilos)

Date	Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flats	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
9-2-60	Coimbatore	—	—	147·10 to 191.10	169·13	167·90 to 179·95	170·88
24-2-60	Mysore	208·65 to 220·85	211·65	170·60 to 188.10	171·60	158·00 to 180·20	166·02

7. *Imports of Raw Tobacco*

Variety	Twelve months ended December			
	1959		1958	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	2,624	127·2	2,707	125·0
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	—	—	31	1·4
Others	140	10·4	225	9·9
TOTAL ..	2,764	137·6	2,963	136·3

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

7·1. *Exports of Raw Tobacco*

Variety	Twelve months ended December			
	1959		1958	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
For manufacture of *bidis*	69	1·1	119	1.4
For manufacture of chewing tobacco	7,884	51·0	5,680	35·8
Natu Desi flue-cured for cigarette manufacture ..	—	—	—	—
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	66,644	1,174·7	90,387	1,354·7
Natu Desi sun-cured for cigarette manufacture ..	1,790	21·4	2,551	30·8
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	3,365	25·3	2,463	24·2
For manufacture of cigars and cheroot	42	0·9	326	3·7
For manufacture of *hookah* tobacco	13	0·3	46	0·8
Other tobacco (raw)	3,232	18·1	4,444	18·8
TOTAL ..	83,039	1,292·8	106,016	1,470·2

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

8. *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		
			March 1960 (25-3-60)	February 1960 (26-2-60)	March 1959 (27-3-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains					
Wheat	Moga	591	15·50	16·62	22·50
	Chandausi	White	17·00(R)	17·25(R)	—
	Sagar	Pissi	13·75	13·80	15·50
Jowar	Akola		14·05	14·10	9·60
Gram	Abohar		11·89	12·37	20·12
Maize	Bahraich		11·25	11·12	14·00
Pulses					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		15·55	16·11	N.A.
	Patna		16·50(*a*)	18·00	27·00
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	20·50	21·00	26·00
	Patna		24·00(*a*)	24·00	26·00
	Bombay		27·78	30·00	N.A.
	Madras	Nagpur	26·89	28·10	29·70
Potatoes	Patna		6·00(*a*)	5·50	9·00
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	9·50	8·75	11·00
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	12·34	13·58	15·43
Sugar and Gur					
Sugar	Bombay	Medium	42·21	42·21	41·06
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	41·85	41.85	39·25
Gur	Hapur	Phatwan No. 1	16·62	16·00	18·50
	Madras	II Sort	18·60	20·08	16·12
	Bombay	Kolhapur	30·00	31·00	25·50
Livestock Products					
Milk	Delhi		20·00	20·00	20·00
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	240·00	240·00	225·00
	Khurja	Desi	215·00	217·00	195·00
	Bombay	Porbandar	296·00	296·00	286·00
Fish and Eggs		*Sea Fish*			
Fish	Bombay	Prawns	61·72	66·85	66·85
		Pomfret	102·85	102·85	82·28
	Calcutta	Rohu	95.00(*a*)	80·00	100·00
		Hilsa	85.00	70·00	80·00

8. *Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Eggs (per 1,000)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	105.00(*a*)	100·00	95·00
	Madras	Ungraded	120·00	100·00	112·50
	Bombay		125·00	100·00	130·00
	Jullundur		146·00	146·00	125.00
Oilseeds, Oils and Cakes					
Mustard seed	Calcutta	Rai U.P.	30·25	30·50	29·25
	Kanpur	Yellow	32·00 (*a*)	33·00	30·47
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	29·39	30·12	24·45
Groundnut kernel	Bombay	Bold	31·77	30·49	27·92
	Madras	Superior	31·30	30·38	27·58
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	23·04	22·95	23·78
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	24·62(*a*)	24·62	25·75
Castorseed	Bombay	Bold	23·04	24·15	21·49
	Badepally		22·42	22·66	20·10
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	34·00	32·50	34·00
		Black	33·50	31·50	N.Q.
		Mogalai	15·87	15·87	13·50
Cottonseed	Bombay	Desi	N.R.	17·25	15·50
	Abohar	Vettumeni	53·12(*a*)	53·75	50·79
Copra	Alleppey		76·50	79·50	72·00
Mustard oil	Calcutta	F.A.Q.	70·00(*a*)	76·00	66·00
	Kanpur		65·38	64·09	57·67
Groundnut oil	Bombay		61·55	60·72	55·78
	Madras		46·46	46·28	50·23
Linseed oil	Bombay		50·00(*a*)	55·00	53·00
	Kanpur	Commercial	51·06	53·81	48·94
Castor oil	Bombay	F.A.Q.	50·50(*a*)	56·00	N.T.
	Kanpur	Salem	72·41	70·76	67·47
Sesamum oil	Madras		69·79	67·59	59·50
	Bombay				

8. *Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Coconut oil	Cochin		75.93	79·91	75·75
Mustard cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	10·00(*a*)	10·00	10·50
Groundnut cake	Kanpur		10·67(*a*)	10·67	10·50
	Bombay	Decorticated	12·31	11·76	10·84
		Deoiled 50%	11·76	11·76	11·00
Cotton, Wool and Jute					
Kapas (per candy of 392 lbs.) ..	Abohar	Desi	N.R.	180·88	159·46
	Tirupur	Cambodia	202·82	209·82	190·00
Cotton lint (392 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	N·R·	380·80	314·16
		320-F	N·R.	464·00	399·84
	Bombay	Jarilla M.G.F.	455·00	432·50	325·00
Wool	Bombay	Joria White Fine	251·79	256·79	257·12
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.) ..	Calcutta	*Indian* Mill Firsts	240·00(*a*)	240·00	210·00
		Mill Lightnings	205·00(*a*)	200·00	190·00
Loose jute (per maund) ..	Calcutta	Assam Middles	35·25(*a*)	33·75	24·25
	Calcutta	*Pakistani* District Middles	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Beverages					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India*—Medium Dooars Dust	1·88	2·22	1·78
		Export—Clean Black Pekoe	N.T.	2·18	1·92
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	245·00(*a*)	245·00	245·00
		Plantation 'PB'	260·00(*a*)	260·00	272·00
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	234·00	N.R.	232·00
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	235·00	240·00	235·00
Spices					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	42·00	45·00	35·00
	Cochin	F.A.Q.	39·80	39·80	33·67

8. *Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres*—concld.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Chillies	Patna		75·00(*a*)	70·00	65·00
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	186·05	186·00	76·50
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	55·11	61·23	49·00
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalimpong)	120·00	122·00	134·00
		Small (Mysore)	840·00	840·00	800·00
Other Commodities					
Tobacco	Guntur	*Flue-cured Virginia redried strips*—(Grade 4)	N.Q.	N.Q.	212·28
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	132·50	132·50	125·07
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	25·00	29·17	7·28
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	22·00	18·00	14·00
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	194·19	194·19	194·19
		Mangalore	213·95	210·66	213·14
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay Dry	9·25	10·00	10·00
Chemical Fertilisers (per ton)					
Sulphate of Ammonia	f.o.r. works freight paid to rail head destinations in respect of supplies made to State Governments.		350·00	350·00	350·00
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
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate ..	Do.		330·00	330·00	330·00
Urea	f.o.r. despatching stations.		710·00	710·00	710·00

(*a*) Relates to previous week.
(R) Prices for transactions of less than ten maunds.

8·1. *Issue Prices of Cereals*

(Rupees per maund)

Rice	
Superfine*	25
Superfine †	30
Fine**	20
Medium‡	18
Coarse/Common @	16
Broken	—
Wheat	14
Milo	11
Maize (corn)	11

*Bangaratheegalu of Andhra origin, Hansraj Mushkin, Ranijawain, Parmal and Chahora varieties of Punjab and Fine II of Madhya Pradesh origin.

†Basmati of Punjab origin.

**Consists of imported U.S. long grain rice, some fine varieties of indigenous rice, superfine rice of Orissa origin and Fine III of Madhya Pradesh origin.

‡Begmi and Mongra of Punjab origin and medium varieties of Madhya Pradesh origin.

@Includes Orissa fine rice also.

9. *Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Pakistan*

Commodity	Market	Quality and other descriptions	Date	Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wheat	Lyallpur	Ordinary	19-3-60	12·50
Rice	Lyallpur	Saila Basmati	19-3-60	28·00
	Dacca	—	11-3-60	29·50
Gur	Lyallpur	Desi	19-3-60	21·00
Cotton Lint	Karachi	(4-F Punjab) Roller ginned	19-3-60	79·87
				380·00*
	Karachi	Sind N.T. Saw ginned	19-3-60	88·37
				421·00*

9. *Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Pakistan*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cottonseed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	19-3-60	14·00
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow	19-3-60	177·00
Jute	Dacca	White (Mid's)	11-3-60	29·00
				141·00 †

*Rupees per bale of 392 lbs. †Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

9.1. *Prices in Other Foreign Countries*

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality and other descriptions	Unit	Date	Prices in foreign currency	Equivalent prices in Indian currency (in rupees per maund) except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wheat	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 winter Red (cash)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	20-3-60	206 cents	13·45
		Chicago	No. 2 Red Winter (Mar.)	,,	20-3-60	203 cents	13·26
		Minneapolis	Spring 13% Protein (Dec.)	,,	20-3-60	217½ cents	14·20
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William	Bushel (60 lbs.)	20-3-60	164⅜ cents	11·26 @
	U.K.	London	No. 1 Northern Manitoba Australian bulk cargoes (*c.i.f.*) Apl./May	Ton	25-3-60	£24-2-6	11·82
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow Cash	Bushel (56 lbs.)	20-3-60	118 cents	8·26
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	May	(48 lbs.)	20-3-60	99 cents	8·48@
Groundnut	European Ports	..	Sudan shelled (*c.i.f.*) Apl. /May	Metric ton	25-3-60	£ 74-0-0	36·83
Groundnut Oil	European Ports	..	British West African 3/5% (*c.i.f.*) bulk	Ton	25-3-60	£ 122-0-0	59·76

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9.1. *Prices in Other Foreign Countries*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Linseed ..	European Ports	—	Ethiopian 3% (*c.i.f.*) U.K. Feb./Mar.	Metric ton	5-2-60	£ 61-0-0	30·36
Linseed Oil..	European Ports	—	Argentina (*c.i.f.*) (Excl. duty) Mar./Apl.	Ton	25-3-60	£ 94-0-0	46·00
Castor Oil ..	European Ports	—	Bombay Commercial (*c.i.f.*) Mar./Apl.	Ton	25-3-60	£ 117-0-0	57·30
Cotton ..	U.S.A.	New York	Spot	Lb.	17-3-60	33·25 cents	620·00*
			May	Lb.	25-3-60	32·91 cents	614·00*
Jute ..	U.K.	London	Mill Firsts (*c.i.f.*)	Ton	25-3-60	£114-0-0	271·00†

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 25-3-60 (Canada 2·6675 to 2·6685 dollars=1 sterling).

*Rupees per bale 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.

10. *Retail Prices of Fruits and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India*

In (rupees)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices March 1960 (25-3-60)	February 1960 (26-2-60)	March 1959 (27-3-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and Dry)						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	3·75	3·50	1·75
	Calcutta		Dozen	1.92 (a)	1·44	N.R.
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0·62	0·62	0·62
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0.60(a)	0·72	N.R.
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	6·00	6·00	6·00
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell Irani Soft	Seer	12·00	12·00	10·00
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	5·00	5·00	3·50
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	4·00	4·00	4·00
Vegetables						
Peas	Madras		Seer	1·97	0·78	1·15
Tomatoes	Madras		Seer	0·24	0·53	0·49
Lady's Fingers	Madras		Seer	0·33	0·53	0·32
Cauliflowers	Madras		Each	0·50	0·63	0·37
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0·37(a)	N.R.	0·31

(a) Relates to previous week.

11. *Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres*

(In rupees)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices March 1960 (25-3-60)	February 1960 (26-2-60)	March 1959 (27-3-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2.75 (a)	2·75	3·00
	Madras	Prawns	Seer	1·28	1·28	1·28
Eggs	Bombay	Large	Dozen	2·00	1·87	2·12
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1·66	1·66	1·44
Poultry						
Chicken	Bombay	Big	Each	1·50	1·50	1·25
	Madras	Small	Each	1·25	1·25	1·25
Fowls	Bombay	—	Each	3·75	3·50	3·00
	Madras	Medium	Each	2·75	2·75	2·25
Duck	Madras	—	Each	1·50	1·75	2·00

(a) Relates to previous week.

12. *Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres*

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices March 1960 (25-3-60)	February 1960 (26-2-60)	March 1959 (27-3-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow	*Bihar* Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	80·00 (*b*)	75·00	75·00
	Andhra Pradesh Ongole	1st and 2nd calving (4 to 8 lbs. milk yield)	Each	—	N.T.	240·00
	Punjab Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	400·00 (*b*)	400·00	250·00
Milch Buffalo	*Bihar* Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation	Each	300·00 (*b*)	275·00	225·00
	Punjab Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	700·00 (*b*)	500·00	500·00
Bullocks	*Bihar* Maujipur	Local 8 teeth-ing	Each	135·00 (*b*)	130·00	100·00
	Punjab Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	900·00 (*b*)	600·00	600·00

(*b*) Relates to fortnight ended 15-3-1960.

13. *Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres*

(In rupees per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices		
			March 1960 (25-3-60)	February 1960 (26-2-60)	March 1959 (27-3-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Milk	Bombay		1·00	1·00	0·87
	Calcutta	Cow	0·81	1·00	1·00
Mutton	Bombay		2·75	2·50	2·00
	Calcutta		2·50	2·50	2·75
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	3·06	3·06	2·81
		Without bones	3·28	3·28	3·06
	Calcutta		2·50	2·50	2·50
Pork	Bombay		2·75	2·50	2·50
	Madras		2·56	2·56	2·56
Beef	Bombay		1·25	1·25	0·87
	Calcutta		1·50	1·50	1·25

14. *Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India*

(*Base* : 1952-53=100)

Group of articles	Weekly				Monthly		
	26-3-60	19-3-60	12-3-60	5-3-60	Mar. 1960	Feb. 1960	Mar. 1959
Food Articles	116·6	117·1	116·7	117·6	117·0	118·8	113·8
Liquor and Tobacco	97·1	96·1	96·1	96·3	96·4	96·0	100·3
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants ..	117·3	117·2	117·8	117·9	117·3	117·4	116·0
Industrial Raw Materials	132·0	132·3	131·8	131·2	131·9	131·6	116·2
Manufacturers	116·7	116·6	116·6	116·5	116·6	116·2	108·6
All Commodities	118·6	118·9	118·6	119·0	118·8	119·5	112·4

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

15. *Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and some Principal Foreign Countries*

(Base : 1953=100)

Year/Month	India	U.S.A.	Canada	Australia†
1952	—	101	102	98
1953	100	100	100	100
1954	96	100	98	99
1955	88	101	99	102
1956	99	104	102	106
1957	104	107	103	107
1958	107	108	103	105
1958 November	110	108	104	104
1959 October	115	108	104	107
1959 November	114	108	104	—

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

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

16. *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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
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

16. *Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class in some Selected Towns in India*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1957	123	120	87	94	114	112	113	116
1958	133	129	94	98	121	119	124	124
1959	140	134	94	98	136	132	134	133
1958 December	133	130	100	101	129	125	137	133
1959 November	145	138	95	99	140	136	144	139
1959 December	143	137	90	96	140	136	140	137

Source : Indian Labour Journal, Labour Bureau, Government of India.

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
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	97	99	99	102	101	102	102	112
1957	103	104	102	105	105	106	105	116
1958	109	109	107	108	108	108	107	119
1958 November	116	115	106	108	109	109	108	120
1959 October	—	118	105	110	110	110	107	120
1959 November	—	118	105	110	110	111	108	120

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

18. *Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for January 1960*

(*Base* : 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram dal	Arhar dal	Sugar
Krishna (Andhra Pradesh) Maibang	159	—	177	—	92	120	119
(Assam) Teghra* ..	114	—	—	—	—	84	115
(Bihar) Lakh ..	109	100	85	74	133	112	134
(Bombay) Multapi ..	—	—	193	—	73	123	
(Madhya Pradesh) Salamatpur	133	—	83	—	—	134	—
(Madhya Pradesh) Kudchi	95	81	—	—	—	192	112
(Mysore) Malur ..	111	—	104	—	75	131	107
(Mysore) Bamra ..	178	—	—	—	—	90	121
(Orissa) Maniguda ..	116	—	—	—	—	103	109
(Orissa) Nana ..	84	—	—	—	—	117	184
(Rajasthan) Shankargarh	—	65	—	54	69	—	128
(U.P.)	87	86	104	—	—	124	123

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for January, 1960

(*Base* : 1949=100)

Centre	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible oils	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Krishna (Andhra Pradesh) Maibang	119	119	98	184	—	139	—
(Assam) Teghra* ..	119	—	91	94	156	—	70
(Bihar) .. .. Lakh	148	108	89	111	75	100	75
(Bombay) .. Multapi	122	—	102	154	—	48	—
(Madhya Pradesh) Salamatpur	156	126	93	118	—	109	182
(Madhya Pradesh) Kudchi	115	140	93	129	—	188	—
(Mysore) Malur ..	138	—	100	144	—	89	—
(Mysore) Bamra ..	147	—	356	164	85	100	131
(Orissa) Maniguda ..	103	—	95	226	—	145	75
(Orissa) Nana ..	—	101	93	198	—	102	—
(Rajasthan) Shankargarh ..	98	123	91	150	—	100	135
(U.P.)	86	—	92	125	—	93	90

**Base*: 1956=100.

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

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 1960	December 1959	January 1959
Andhra Pradesh				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	540	553	515
Srikakulam	Thettangi	646	649	550
West Godavari	Alamuru	492	497	468
Kurnool	Madhavaram	539	539	492
Kerala				
Malabar	Koduvalli	—	543	553
Madras				
South Arcot	Puliyur	504	507	501
	Agaram	500	500	492
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	497	495	472
Madurai	Eriodu	568	583	516
	Gokilapuram	456	456	458
Coimbatore	Kinathukudayu	487	487	458
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	495	495	448
	Kunnathur	492	487	473

20. *Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States*

(In rupees)

State/District	Village	Month & Year	Normal daily working hrs.	Field Labour			Other Agricultural Labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
Andhra Pradesh									
East Godavari	Korukonda	Jan. 1960	7	1·50	0·75	0·50	1·50	0·75	0·50
Krishna	Gudur	,,	6	1·50	1·00	0·75	1·50	1·25	1·00
Guntur	Addanki	,,	7	1·50	0·75	0·75	1·00	1·00	1·00
Hyderabad	Ibrahimpatam	,,	8	1·00	0·62	0·50	1·00	0·62	0·50
Assam									
North Lakhimpur	Kadam	Dec. 1959	8	2·00	1·50	1·00	2·00	1·50	1·00
Golaghot	Sokial	,,	8	2·00	1·50	1·00	2·00	1·50	1·00
Bihar									
Patna	Mahadeopur	Nov. 1959	8	0·90	0·72	—	0·72	0·72	—
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	,,	7	1·00	0·75	0·50	1·00	1·00	0·50
Ranchi	Itki	,,	8	1·00	0·75	0·62	1·00	0·75	0·62
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	,,	8	0·75	0·62	0·50	0·75	0·62	0·50

20. *Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States*—contd.

(In rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & Year	Normal daily working hrs.	Field Labour			Other Agricultural labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
Bombay									
Thana	Palghar	Jan. 1960	8	1·50	1·50	0·75	1·50	1·50	0·75
Kaira	Ode	,,	8	1·25	0·62	0·44	1·25	0·62	0·44
Yeotmal	Babhulgaon	,,							
Kerala									
Trichur	Vilvattom	Nov. 1959	8 to 10	1·75	0·82	—	2·00	0·75	—
Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	,,	8	2·00	1·25	0·80	1·75	1·00	0·75
Quilon	Quilon	,,							
Mysore									
Bangalore	Harisandra	Jan. 1960	6½	1·37	0·50	—	1·00	0·50	—
Tumkur	Guddalahalli	,,	8½	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50
West Bengal									
24-Parganas	—	Dec. 1959	7	1·60	1·24	1·00	1·41	1·12	0·78
Burdwan	—	,,	8	1·94	1·69	1·06	1·81	1·42	0·93
Cooch-Behar	—	,,	7	2·25	1·87	1·50	2·25	1·75	1·50
Tripura	Govt. Agril. Farm.	Dec. 1959	8	—	—	—	2·00	1·12	0·50

20.1. *Daily Agricultural Wages in Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab and U.P.*

(In rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & Year	Type of Labour	Normal daily working hrs.	Plough-ing	Sow-ing	Weed-ing	Har-vesting	Other Agricul-tural Labour
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Madhya Pradesh									
Hoshangabad	Sangakheda Kalan	Jan. 1960	Man	8	—	1·25	—	—	1·00
			Woman	8	—	0·75	—	—	0·75
			Child	8	—	0·62	—	—	0·62
Surguja	Basdai	,,	Man	8	—	—	—	—	1·00
			Woman	8	—	—	—	—	—
			Child	8	—	—	—	—	—
Morena	Bijaipur	,,	Man	7	—	—	—	—	1·50
			Woman	7	—	—	—	—	1·50
			Child	7	—	—	—	—	1·00
Satna	Kotar	,,	Man	7	—	—	—	—	1·00
			Woman	7	—	—	—	—	0·75
			Child	7	—	—	—	—	0·75

20.1. *Daily Agricultural Wages in Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab and U.P.*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Madras									
Tanjore ..	Alangudy	Jan. 1960	Man	8	—	—	—	1 50	1·33
			Woman	8	—	—	—	1·50	1·00
			Child	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tirunelveli ..	Malayankulam	,,	Man	8	1·25	1·00	—	1·25	0·87
			Woman	8	—	0·87	—	—	0·75
			Child	8	—	0·75	—	—	0·62
Uttar Pradesh									
Meerut ..	Rachoti	Jan. 1960	Man	8	—	—	—	—	1·25
			Woman	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Child	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varanasi ..	Chandi	,,	Man	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Woman	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Child	—	—	—	—	—	—

20.2. *Daily Rural Wages in Some States*

(In rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & Year	Normal daily Working hrs.	Skilled Labour			Herdsman		
				Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh									
East Godavari	Korukonda	Jan. 1960	7	2·50	2·50	2 50	1·25	0·75	0 50
Krishna ..	Gudur	,,	6	2·50	2.50	2·00	1.50	1·00	0·75
Guntur ..	Addanki	,,	7	2·50	2·50	2·00	1·00	—	—
Hyderabad ..	Ibrahimpatam	,,	8	2·50	1·00	1·00	1·00	0·62	0·50
Assam									
North Lakhimpur	Kadam	Dec. 1959	8	4·00	3·00	—	1·25(*a*)	—	1·25(*a*)
Golaghat ..	Sokial	,,	8	5·00	5·00	—	2·00	—	1·00
Bihar									
Patna	Mahadeopur	Nov. 1959	8	2·50	2·50	—	10·00@	—	5·00@
Muzaffarpur ..	Narsinghpur	,,	7	2·50	2·25	2·00	0·50	0·37	0·12
Ranchi ..	Itki	,,	8	2·00	2·00	2·00	—	—	0·63
Singhbhum ..	Jagannathpur	,,	8	2·50	2·50	—	0·62	0·62	0·50

20.2. *Daily Rural Wages in Some States*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Bombay									
Thana ..	Palghar	Jan. 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaira	Ode	,,	8	4·00	—	—	—	—	—
Yeotmal ..	Babhulgaon	,,	8	3·00	3·00	1·50	1·00	0·50	0·44
Kerala									
Trichur ..	Vilvattom	Nov. 1959	9 to 10	3.50	3 00	3 50	—	—	0·87
Trivandrum ..	Puliyoorsala	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quilon ..	Quilon	,,	8	3 00	3·25	3·40	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh									
Hoshangabad ..	Sangakheda Kalan	Jan. 1960	8	3·00	3·00	2·00	1·00	0·75	0·62
Surguja ..	Basdai	,,	8	1·50	1·50	1·50	2·00	—	—
Morena ..	Bijaipur	,,	8-9	3·00	3·00	2·00	1·50	—	1·00
Satna	Kotar	,,	7	3·00	2·50	2·50	1·00	—	0·75
Madras									
Tanjore ..	Alangudy	Jan. 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tirunelveli ..	Malayankulam	,,	8	2·00	2·00	1·25	—	—	—
Mysore									
Bangalore ..	Harisandra	,,	6½	1·44	0·65	—	0·62	—	0·44
Tumkur ..	Gaddalehalli	,,	8½	1·00	1·00	—	—	—	—
Orissa									
Uttar Pradesh									
Meerut ..	Rachoti	Jan. 1960	8	3·25	—	—	—	—	—
Varanasi ..	Chandi	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal									
24-Parganas	—	Dec. 1959	7	—	—	—	1·31	—	0·66
Burdwan	—	,,	8	—	—	—	1·42	—	0·92
Cooch Behar ..	—	,,	7	—	—	—	2·00	—	1·50
Tripura									
Tripura ..	Govt. Agrl. Farm	Dec. 1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*a*) Per cow per month.
@ Per month.

21. *Cotton Press Returns for February*, 1960

Quantity of cotton pressed in India during February, 1960 (from 30 January to 26 February 1960) 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: During February 1960 (from 30-1-60 to 26-2-60)	Number of bales pressed: During the corresponding month of last year	Number of bales pressed: Since 1st September 1959	Number of bales pressed: During the corresponding period of last year	Districts included in the region
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh						
1. Andhra	1. Chinnapathi	—	—	—	—	Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, East Godavari and Krishna.
	2. Lakshmi Cotton	5,485	1,678	12,880	2,055	
	3. Northerns, Nandyal and H. 420	1,379	—	1,551	193	
	4. Westerns	2,042	1,581	5,487	3,325	
	5. Mungari	1	—	1,167	170	
	6. Coconadas	—	64	1,263	1,255	
	TOTAL	8,907	3,323	22,348	6,998	
2. Telangana ..	1. Hyderabad American	1,777	5,264	4,754	6,700	Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Mahboobnagar and Nalgonda.
	2. Jarilla	664	2,154	1,600	4,087	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras	—	—	—	—	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani	1,508	2,967	3,749	9,803	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant	—	—	—	—	
	6. Kumpta ordinary	—	—	—	—	
	7. Mungari	—	—	—	—	
	8. Warangal & Kakinadas	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL	3,949	10,385	10,103	20,689	
	STATE TOTAL					
	Cotton Lint	12,856	13,708	23,408	27,687	
	Cotton Waste	—	96	1,060	1,003	
Assam						
	Cotton Lint Comillas	589	990	877	1,965	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	—	—	—	—	

21. *Cotton Press Returns for February*, 1960—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bombay						
1. The Konkan and Greater Bombay.	1. Broach Vijaya					Thana, Kolaba & Greater Bombay.
	2. Surti Suyog					
	3. Gujarat Dholleras					
	4. Saurashtra & Gujarat Short Staple (Mathio)					
	5. Jarilla					
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras					
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar					
	8. Cambodia					
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi					
	10. Kumpta Ordinary					
	TOTAL					
	Cotton Waste					
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)					
	5. Others					
	TOTAL					
3. North Deccan ..	1. Jarilla					East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog					
	3. Cambodia					
	TOTAL					
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					

N.A.

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

21. *Cotton Press Returns for February*, 1960—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
***Bombay*—contd.**						
5. Marathawada	1. Jarilla	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Aurangabad Bhir, Parbhani, Nanded and Osmanabad.
	2. Hyderabad Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Hyderabad Gaorani	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. Kumpta ordinary	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	5. Warangal & Kakinadas	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	6. Mungari	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	7. Verum (including H-420 and 197/3)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	8. Hyderabad American	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	9. Other Americans	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	10. Others	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL					
6. Vidarbha	1. Jarilla	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nagpur, Wardha Chanda, Amravati, Akola Buldana, and Yeotmal.
	2. Verum (including H-420 and 197/3)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. Cambodia (including Buri)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	5. M.P. Americans	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	6. Other Americans	N.A.	NA.	N.A.	N.A.	
	7. Others	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL					
7. South Deccan ..	1. Jarilla					Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, North Satara, South Satara, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras					
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/ Jayadhar					
	4. Cambodia					
	5. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi					
	6. Others		N.A.			
	TOTAL					
	STATE TOTAL† Cotton Lint					
	Cotton Waste		N.A.			

21. *Cotton Press Returns for February*, 1960—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madhya Pradesh						
1. Mahakoshal ..	1. Madhya Pradesh American (including Buri & Cambodia)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	The whole region.
	2. H-420 (including Verum and others)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Jarilla	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. Madhya Pradesh Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL	13,881	16,326	40,689	65,275	
2. Madhya Bharat ..	1. U.P. Desi	746	1,795	746	1,795	The whole region.
	2. M.B. & Rajasthan American (including 197/3, Buri, Upland, Cambodia, °394 & Co 2	32,763	51,111	87,160	136,805	
	3. Jarilla	5,260	5,849	16,056	23,456	
	4. Malvi	7,096	3,407	15,343	10,867	
	5. M.B. Oomras	1,168	4,084	1,168	4,084	
	TOTAL	47,033	66,246	120,473	177,607	
3. Bhopal	1. Malvi 2. M.B. Oomras TOTAL	Not Available				The whole region
	STATE TOTAL— Cotton Lint	60,914	82,572	161,162	242,282	
	Cotton Waste	925	104	4,032	2,528	
Madras						
	1. Westerns	—	—	—	—	The whole State.
	2. Mungari	—	—	—	—	
	3. White and Red Northerns	—	—	—	—	
	4. Madras Cambodia	4,670	4,777	35,800	26,556	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda	1,166	60	21,382	15,167	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	—	—	—	—	
	7. Warangal and Coconadas	—	—	—	—	
	8. Tirunelveli	—	—	235	882	
	9. Karunganni	2	273	2,497	1,042	
	10. Chinnapathi	—	—	—	—	
	STATE TOTAL— Cotton Lint	5,838	5,110	59,914	43,647	
	Cotton Waste	4,736	6,005	38,814	41,533	
Punjab						
1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala and Simla.
	2. Punjab American	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL					

21. *Cotton Press Returns for February*, 1960—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Punjab—contd.						
2. Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi		—N.A.—			Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American					
	TOTAL					
3. Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi		N.A.			Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American					
	TOTAL					
4. Ferozepur	1. Punjab Desi		N.A.			Ferozepur.
	2. Punjab American					
	TOTAL					
5. Patiala	1. Punjab Desi		—N.A.—			Patiala, Sangrur, Bhatinda, Mohindergarh and Kapurthala.
	2. Punjab American					
	TOTAL					
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint					
	Cotton Waste					
Uttar Pradesh						
1. Upper Doab ..	1. U.P. Desi	39	469	4,415	965	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso American	58	935	4,970	4,116	
	TOTAL	97	1,404	9,385	5,081	
2. Middle Doab ..	1. U.P. Desi	—	—	318	23	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	2. Perso American	—	240	2,535	240	
	TOTAL	—	240	2,853	263	
3. Lower Doab and Bundelkhand	1. U.P. Desi	—	—	60	82	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso American	—	—	107	148	
	TOTAL	—	—	167	230	
4. Rohilkhand ..	1. U.P. Desi	—	—	—	—	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Badaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora and Garhwal.
	2. Perso American	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	

21. *Cotton Press Returns for February*, 1960—concld.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Uttar Pradesh—contd.						
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-Bareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso American	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint	97	1,644	12,405	5,574	
	Cotton Waste	—	—	1,143	579	
West Bengal						
	1. Comillas	677	1,106	1,314	4,102	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American	—	—	—	—	
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint	677	1,106	1,314	4,102	
	Cotton Waste	333	729	806	2,722	
Mysore						
	1. Mysore American					The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary					
	3. Jayadhar					
	4. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam					
	5. Lakshmi					
	6. Others					
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint					
	Cotton Waste					
Rajasthan						
	1. M.B. and 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 Comillas Cotton Waste		—N.A.—			The whole State.
ALL-INDIA						
	Cotton Lint					
	Cotton Waste					

LIDte. of Ecd. & State. (60)—10.

22. *Irrigation Rates in Punjab* (as on 24-9-1957)

A. *Punjab Region*

Crop	Rates per acre per crop (in Rs. nP.)					
	Western Jamuna Canal & Sirhind Canal Circle	Bhakra Canals	Upper Bari Doab Canal (Rates are per acre per crop at ½ year)	Eastern Canal	Shah Nahar	Grey Canals
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Sugarcane (except on kharif channels)*	16·50	—	16·62	—	—	—
Sugarcane on kharif channels	13·50	13·50	13·56	13·50	13·73	5·44
Waternuts	11·25	11·25	11·34	11·25	11·53	5·44
Rice	9·75	9·75	9·83	9·75	9·88	7·26
Indigo and other dyes, tobacco, poppy, spices and drugs	8·25	8·25	8·32	9·37	8·23	5·44
Cotton	6·75	6·75	6·81	7·87	6·59•	5·44
Gardens and orchards and vegetables except turnips	8·25	8·25	8·32	8·25	8·23	5·44
Barley and oats (except on kharif channels)	6·37	—	6·43	—	—	3·63
Wheat (except on kharif channels) ..	5·81	—	5·90	—	—	—
Melons, fibres (other than cotton) and crops otherwise not specified ..	7·50	7·50	6·80	7·50	6·59	3·63
Oilseeds (Except oilseeds on kharif channels) †	6·37	6·37	6·43	6·37	6·59	3·63
Maize	6·37	6·37	5·67	6·37	5·49	3·63
All Rabi crops (except wheat and gram on kharif channels) including gardens, orchards, vegetables and fodders	3·00	3·00	3·03	3·00	3·29	3·02
Wheat and gram on kharif channels	2·75	2·75	2·78	2·75	3·02	3·63
Bajra, masur and pulses	4·87	4·87	4·92	3·75	4·94	3·63
Grams	4·47	4·47	4·50	—	—	3·63
Jowar, cheena, grass receiving two or more waterings and all fodder crops including turnips	3·75	3·75	3·78 8·25 (Paddock areas)	3·00	3·29	3·03
Watering for ploughing not followed by a crop in the same or succeeding harvest	1·50	1·50	1·52	—	1·65	—

A. *Punjab Region*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Village and District Board Plantations :—						
(*i*) Any number of waterings in Kharif	1·50	1·50	1·52	1·50	1·65	1·21
(*ii*) One watering in Rabi ..	1·50	1·50	1·52	1·50	1·65	1·21
(*iii*) Two or more waterings in Rabi ..	3·00	3·03	3·03	1·50	3·29	1·21
(*iv*) Grass with single watering in Kharif or Rabi	1·50	1·50	1·52	1·50	1·65	—
Watering for ploughing in hemp, indigo, guara, jantar and arhar as manure for grass before 15 September ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Water for ploughing in hemp, indigo, guara, jantar and arhar as manure for grass after 15 October (in Rabi crops)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·60

*Kharif channels are non-perennial channels which run from April to October.

†Rabi oilseeds sown in areas served by Kharif channels.

NOTES —(*i*) Grass given two or more waterings is assessed at rates prescribed for jowar, cheena and fodder crops including turnips.

(*ii*) Water lifted at zamindar's expense is charged half the flow rates mentioned above and that lifted at Government expense is charged double the flow rates.

(*iii*) The above rates are applicable to areas served by pre-merger Punjab canals.

B. *Pepsu Region*

Crop	Rate per acre per crop (in Rs. nP.)	
	All Canals except Banur Canal	Banur Canal
(1)	(2)	(3)
Sugarcane	16·50	8·25
Sugarcane on kharif channels	13·50	6·75
Waternuts	11·25	5·62
Rice	9·75	4·87
Indigo and other dyes, tobacco, poppy, spices and medicines	8·25	4·12
Cotton	6·75	3·37
Gardens and vegetables except turnips	8·25	4·12
Wheat	5·84	2·92
Barley and jawi	6·37	3·19
Melons and jute and all other crops not specified	7·50	3·75
Maize	6·37	3·19
Oilseeds (except Rabi oilseeds on kharif channels)	6·37	3·19
Non-perennial channel crops, *i.e.*, Rabi oilseeds on kharif channel, lobia, bean and peas sown in fields	3·00	1·50

22. *Irrigation Rates in Punjab* (as on 24-9-1957)—concld.

B. *Pepsu Region*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)
Bajra and other pulses	4·87	2·44
Grams	4·47	2·23
Fodder crops including turnips	3·75	1·87
Plantation, grass requiring one watering and 'Rauni Sabqua'*	1·50	0·75

*Watering for ploughing not followed by a crop in the same succeeding harvest is known as 'Rauni Sabqua.'

23. *Estimated Production of Gur and Khandsari (in terms of gur) during 1957-58 and 1958-59 Seasons*

(in thousand tons)

State	1957-58 (Revised)	1958-59 (Provisional)
Andhra Pradesh	376	483
Assam	84	93
Bombay	350	350
Bihar	111	208
Madhya Pradesh	68	76
Madras	260	240
Orissa	69	70
Punjab	474	527
Uttar Pradesh	1,633	1,641
West Bengal	73	102
Mysore	219	219
Rajasthan	48	28
Others*	35	30
All India	3,800	4,067
	(3,454 thousand tons of gur and 225 thousand tons of khandsari which is equal to 346 thousand tons in terms of gur)	(3,682 thousand tons of gur and 250 thousand tons of khandsari which is equal to 385 thousand tons in terms of gur)

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

Notes—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.

I.Dte. of Eco. & State.—910—(SIII)—3-6-60—GIPF.

MONTHLY NEWSLETTER

THE agreement signed by President Eisenhower on May 4 undertaking to send 16 million metric tons of wheat and one million metric tons of rice to India over the next four years would not only enable building up of an adequate buffer stock during these years but facilitate the unharrassed pursuit of a sufficiently quick expansion of India's food production. Shri S. K. Patil, who signed the agreement on behalf of India, explained the U.S. President's personal signature to the document as a signal honour done to India. A week earlier the Ford Foundation announced an appropriation of $ 10½ million towards contribution to the "Package Programme" being undertaken in selected districts of India. The bulk of this appropriation is intended to finance Indian and foreign agricultural experts conducting the programme, to build centres for training additional specialists and to provide seed treatment and soil testing facilities.

In his statement placed before the 16th Session of the ECAFE, Mr. P. G. H. Barter, Director, Economic Analysis Division of F.A.O., pointed to the prospect of an equally good if not better level of agricultural production in the ECAFE region in 1959-60 as compared to 1958-59. But in spite of the favourable production trends in prospects and the multi-sided development of efforts being carried on in the region, the results produced often "fall short, both of expectations as indicated by planned targets, and of the growing needs of the countries of the region, especially the marketed output to provide for the towns." In view of the environmental handicaps that the cultivator in many less developed countries was facing, Mr. Barter thought it natural that the individual cultivator had little inducement to make the additional effort or to incur the extra expenditure necessary to raise the output. As the main necessary factors in the startegy of agricultural development in these conditions he suggested reasonably stable prices for agricultural products not at a high, but at a remunerative level, adequate marketing facilities, and a satisfactory system of land tenure. "It thus seems important that those planning for agricultural expansion should look at things not only from the standpoint of economy as a whole, but also from that of the man working on the soil".

Speaking to Pressmen on April 24, the Planning Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri P. Ranga Reddy, pointed out how the State had excelled all others in the progress of agricultural schemes under Community Development programmes; the State could also claim top rank in physical achievements like distribution of seeds, holding of agricultural demonstrations and digging of compost pits; for as many as 14 items such as supply of pedigree animals in birds, and establishment of youth and farmers' clubs, falling outside agriculture proper, Andhra Pradesh exceeded the all-India averages.

The Delhi Administration have been taking steps to popularise vegetable growing among the population with a view to make the Capital city self-sufficient in vegetables. A comprehensive net-work of demonstration farms are to be opened in the rural areas of Delhi where the comparative merits of improved techniques of cultivation would be impressed on the farmers.

Over and above the 19 'Central' warehouses functioning in various States, seven more warehouses, two each in Madras and Kerala and one each in U.P., Bihar and Orissa, have been set up by the Central Warehousing Corporation. Besides these, the State Warehousing Corporations have another 145 warehouses scattered all over the country. Together, all these warehouses represent a capacity of nearly two lakh tons of improved storage.

Agricultural Assets of Maharashtra & Gujarat

The division of agricultural assets between the new States of Maharashtra and Gujarat in some respects largely corresponds in proportion to their geographical areas, while in others the deviations are marked. On the whole, Maharashtra is relatively better in its share of the area and production of foodgrains with Gujarat having a similar advantage for the major cash crops. A similar relation obtains between cows and buffaloes.

The erstwhile State of Bombay was one of the most important constituent units of India comprising 15.2 per cent of the total geographical area of the country and having 13.4 per cent of 48.3 million persons of the total population of the country. In spite of several big cities and flourishing industrial centres, the State was predominantly agricultural in character with a rural population of over 70 per cent. The State accounted for 12.2 per cent of the total food production of the country, 53 per cent of cotton, 37 per cent of groundnut and 27 per cent of castor seed production. The State had a cultivated area of 44.1 million acres, out of the Indian Union's total of 322.4 million acres.

On May 1, 1960 Bombay was bifurcated into Maharashtra and Gujarat under the Bombay Re-organisation Act, 1960. An attempt is made here to describe in brief the relative position of the two new States as regards the various agricultural assets, *vis-a-vis*, the position obtaining in the composite State and the country as a whole, covering population, area, land and its uses, irrigation sources and crops, livestock and poultry and agricultural machinery and implements. The study is based on data taken from the Population Census 1951, the Livestock Census, 1956, Land Use Statistics, 1956-57, and Area and Production of Principal Crops, 1958-59.

The two States share the geographical area of the former Bombay State in the proportion of 62.1 to 37.9 per cent. Their respective share of the total population as calculated on the basis of 1951 Census is 66.3 and 33.7 per cent respectively. The total geographical area of the two States is 118.6 thousand and 72.4 thousand square miles respectively.

Land Uses

Forests are largely concentrated in Maharashtra while Gujarat has a relatively much larger area under the category 'Not Available for Cultivation' comprising mainly the Kutch desert. Gujarat has also a relatively larger area under the category 'Other Uncultivated Land excluding Fallows', while its share in the category 'Fallow Lands' is substantially lower than that of Maharashtra. The two States share the 'net area sown' and 'total cropped area' in the proportion of 65.6 to 34.4, which means that Maharashtra gets a relatively larger share of the area under this category. The total cropped area in Maharashtra and Gujarat is 46.2 and 24.2 million acres respectively. While for the country as a whole the ratio of net sown area to total geographical area is only 40 per cent, the respective ratios for Maharashtra and Gujarat are 58 per cent and 50 per cent. The extent of double cropping practised in the two States is almost in the same proportion as the proportion of the net and total cropped areas.

Irrigation

The two States share the net irrigated area and total irrigated area in almost the same proportion as their geographical area. In both, the main sources of irrigation are wells, canals being a relatively less important source. The percentage of area irrigated in both the States is very small (nearly 5 per cent) against the all-India figure of 17 per cent. Important crops receiving irrigation are rice, jowar, wheat and sugarcane in Maharashtra and wheat, cotton and rice in Gujarat. There are considerable variations in the distribution of irrigation facilities among different crops in the two States. While the share of Maharashtra in the irrigated area under rice is 79.4 per cent, its share in the irrigated area under wheat is only 39.7 per cent, and under cotton not more than 25.7 per cent. On the whole, Maharashtra has a relatively larger share of the irrigated area under foodgrains, Gujarat has a larger percentage of its irrigated area under commercial crops.

Area and Production of Principal Crops :

Among foodgrains, jowar was by far the most important crop in the erstwhile Bombay State, contributing nearly 42 per cent of the total foodgrains acreage. Bajra ranked next with 20 per cent while rice constituted only 10 per cent and pulses accounted for about 16 per cent of the total area under foodgrains. In the newly created State of Maharashtra, jowar is even more important contributing nearly 46 per cent to the total foodgrains acreage in the State, bajra contributes only 14 per cent while the contribution of rice remains the same as in the former State of Bombay. Pulses contribute nearly 19 per cent to the total acreage under foodgrains. In Gujarat, the bajra crop is the most important among foodgrains accounting for nearly 34 per cent of the total acreage under foodgrains with jowar a close second contributing nearly 29 per cent of the total acreage. The wheat acreage in both the States constitutes about 7 to 8 per cent of the total area under foodgrains. In terms of production, while jowar constituted nearly 41 per cent of the total foodgrains production in the former Bombay State, its contribution to total foodgrains production in the new States of Maharashtra and Gujarat is 50 and 17 per cent respectively. Bajra constitutes nearly 28 per cent of the total foodgrains production of Gujarat while its contribution in the case of Maharashtra is only 7 per cent. Rice production has about the same importance in both the States, being about 18 to 19 per cent. Wheat is more important in Gujarat forming nearly 13 per cent of the total foodgrains production of the State as against the corresponding percentage of 6 per cent in Maharashtra. The share of Maharashtra and Gujarat in the area under jowar is 80.1 and 19.1 per cent respectively. While the corresponding figures in respect of production are 88.8 and 11.2 per cent. For bajra, Gujarat has a relatively more than proportionate share of both area and production (48.8 and 60.3 per cent). The position is reversed for rice with Maharashtra enjoying 71.8 per cent of the area and 73.8 per cent of production. In wheat, while Maharashtra has a larger share of the area, Gujarat is much better off in the matter of production, indicating a higher yield rate. Taking all cereals, Maharashtra gets a more than proportionate share in both area and production (about 69.5 and 71.1 per cent). In pulses, the position of Maharashtra is still more favourable. Thus, on the whole, Maharashtra secures a larger share of foodgrains area and production in relation to its share of the geographical area. The following table gives the actual share of the two States in total geographical area and the area and production of foodgrains :—

	Maharashtra	*Gujarat*
Total geographical area	62·09	37·91
Foodgrains		
Area	71·6	28·4
Production	72·6	27·4

Non-Food Crops

Among non-food crops, cotton and groundnut were the most important crops of the former Bombay State, contributing nearly 55 and 42 per cent respectively to the total acreage under these crops in the country. The corresponding percentages in the case of production were 53 and 77. The other important non-food crops in the State were tobacco and chillies, in both of which the former Bombay State accounted for 24 per cent of the all-India acreage. The share of the former State in the production of these crops was 21 per cent and

17 per cent respectively. Sugarcane was another important cash crop in Bombay; though its share in the all-India acreage was only 6 per cent, the State accounted for nearly 11 per cent of the all-India sugarcane production. Among oilseeds, groundnut and castorseed were important crops, in which the share for the former Bombay State in the all-India production being 24 and 27 per cent respectively. In both cotton and groundnut, the two most important commercial crops of the area, Gujarat gets a proportionately much higher share in both area and production than Maharashtra. While the share of Gujarat in the acreage under cotton constitutes 42 per cent, its share in production is 52.5 per cent. Similarly in the case of groundnut, the relative share of Gujarat in the area and production of the crop is 46.5 per cent and 64.9 per cent. In the case of castorseed Gujarat has a virtual monopoly in area and production, its share being as high as 91.6 and 93.3 per cent respectively. Similar is the position in the case of tobacco for which the share of Gujarat in area and production is 68.9 and 78.2 per cent respectively. In the case of chillies, the position of Maharashtra is very favourable with 94.9 per cent of the area and 89.7 per cent of the production.

On the whole, it is seen that while Maharashtra has a slightly larger share in the area and production of foodgrains of the former Bombay State, Gujarat is in a much more favourable position in the matter of commercial crops. Another important aspect that has come to light from the above study is that the productivity of commercial crops is considerably higher in the case of Gujarat than Maharashtra while the reverse is true in the case of foodgrains as may be seen from the following table :—

Yield per acre (lbs.)

	Maharashtra	Gujarat
Foodgrains	477	454
Groundnut	373	772
Castorseed	187	238
Cotton	73	111

Possibly, this can be linked up with the fact that Gujarat has a relatively larger irrigated area under non-food crops than Maharashtra. The following figures seem to argue that way :—

	Percentage share of Maharashtra and Gujarat in total area and production of foodgrains and important commercial crops in erstwhile Bombay	
	Maharashtra	Gujarat
Foodgrains		
Area	71·6	28·4
Production	72·6	27·4
Groundnut		
Area	53·5	46·5
Production	35·7	64·3
Castorseed		
Area	8·4	91·6
Production	6·7	93·3
Cotton		
Area	58·0	42·0
Production	47·5	52·5
Irrigated Area		
Foodgrains	66·4	33·6
Cotton	25·7	74·3
Other non-food crops ..	39·0	61·0

It is important to compare the share of the two States in the production of important crops, *vis-a-vis*, their share in the population of the erstwhile Bombay State. The population ratio in respect of Maharashtra and Gujarat is 66.3 to 33.7. As against this, the share of Gujarat in total foodgrains production is only 27.4 per cent. This goes to prove that the per capita production of foodgrains in Maharashtra is relatively higher than in Gujarat. The per capita production of foodgrains calculated per day in Maharashtra and Gujarat as compared to that in the former Bombay State and the country as a whole is as follows :—

	Maharashtra	Gujarat	Bombay	India
Ounces *per capita*	19·5	14·7	17·7	19·5

However, the share of Gujarat in the production of the most important commercial crops namely groundnut and cotton is 64.3 and 52.5 per cent respectively. Also its share in the production of castorseed is as high as 93.3 per cent. Gujarat getting relatively less of foodgrains production, is offset by its larger share in the production of commercial crops.

Livestock and Poultry

The two States share the total number of livestock in the ratio of 63.8 to 36.2; Gujarat is relatively better off in this respect. Maharashtra has relatively more of cattle, pigs, and poultry, its percentage share being 69.7, 99.4 and 82.2 respectively while Gujarat gets a relatively larger share of buffaloes (49.7 per cent), sheep (47.2 per cent), goats (36.6 per cent), horses and ponies (42.6 per cent), mules (50 per cent), donkeys (69.3 per cent) and camels (97.8 per cent).

Maharashtra has one working bullock for nearly 8 acres of cropped area. The comparative figures for Gujarat, former Bombay and India as a whole are 9, 8 and 6 acres respectively. Maharashtra is also better off as regards its share of breeding cows. It has one cow for every 7 persons calculated on the basis of the livestock census 1956 and population census 1951. The respective figures for Gujarat, Bombay and India are 10, 8 and 8. On the other hand, Gujarat is in a more favourable position as regards its share of breeding buffaloes (females). It has one for every 11 persons. Comparative figures for Maharashtra, Bombay and India are 23, 17 and 17 respectively. On the whole, while Maharashtra is better off in the supply of cows, Gujarat gets a better share in buffaloes.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements

The respective share of Maharashtra and Gujarat in the total number of wooden ploughs is 61.3 and 38.7 per cent, which means that Gujarat has a relatively larger supply of these ploughs. Iron ploughs are largely found in the Maharashtra region, its share being as high as 95.8 per cent. The two States share carts in the ratio of 65.9 to 34.1 per cent respectively. As regards other agricultural machinery, *viz.*, sugarcane crushers, electric pumps and tractors, Maharashtra gets a larger share in the total supply, while Gujarat has more of oil engines and *ghanis* of more than 5 seers capacity.

Paddy Cultivation Practices in the former (pre-1956) Bombay State[1]

D. S. Ranga Rao*
AND
V. N. Panditrao†

In paddy culture the Bombay State shows distinctive regional variations. The details of these variations including differences in yields are explained in the light of data ancillary to a decennial crop estimation survey. The findings, relating to the Bombay State as it stood prior to "reorganisation" in 1956, the authors claim, mostly hold good even now.

The two principal objectives of crop estimation surveys are (1) to obtain reliable estimates of the annual average yield and production of crops both at the State and district levels and (2) to determine district normal yields. In course of time, the yield surveys have also provided a large amount of ancillary information of scientific and practical value. Further, the representative character of the fields selected for the crop estimation surveys adds to the utility of the information collected on a variety of topics such as manuring, extent of irrigation, spacing, method of sowing and nature of soil. Moreover, for scientific planning and execution of agricultural development programmes, especially in the context of Second Five Year Plan, the analysis of such ancillary data would provide the information regarding the present level of improvement in different sections of agricultural development *viz.*, plant breeding, manuring, and cultural practices etc. Such ancillary data are being regularly collected for all the eleven crops under survey in the State. The present article deals with the analysis of the data thus collected for paddy for the decennium 1945-46 to 1954-55 in respect of the following items :—

1. Percentage area manured,
2. Percentage area under dry and irrigated paddy,
3. Distribution and spread of different varieties,
4. Percentage area under different methods of sowing.
5. Spacing between rows,
6. Percentage area of the crop in different soil types, situations and depths,
7. Percentage area according to sowing interval,
8. Percentage area according to harvesting period, and
9. Yield rate.

Further, as the trends, for most of the items mentioned above, were found generally not dissimilar from year to year, the results were pooled over a period of five years and have been presented separately for the two quinquennia *viz.* 1945-46 to 1949-50 and 1950-51 to 1954-55.

[1] (A Statistical study of the ancillary data collected during the course of the crop estimation survey on paddy—1945-46 to 1954-55).

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The main consideration for presenting the results separately for these two periods instead of for the entire decennium is that comparable figures for most of the districts were not available for a period of ten years, as during 1949-50 eight new districts were created and the boundaries of most of the districts then existing had considerably enlarged as a result of the merger of the former princely States. Even so, barring Kolhapur and South Satara districts, crop estimation surveys in the new areas were undertaken only in 1950-51 and hence in order to study whether the trends in the different items under study have remained the same or were different during the two periods, the results are shown separately for the two periods. In view of pooling of the results over a period of five years, the conclusions arrived at in respect of most of the items can be expected to be precise for the major rice growing districts and the three main divisions of the former State, as these are based on a large number of fields varying between 600 to 1000, and 2000 to 3000 (ranging sometimes to 7000) respectively, subject to the limitations usually associated with sample estimates. In the case of minor districts, in view of the small number of fields in each district, the results have been pooled. For the purpose of this article, all the districts in the Deccan division and in addition South Satara and Kolhapur in the Karnatak of the former Bombay State and all districts except North Kanara in the Konkan division have been included in the Maharashtra region. The Karnatak region consists of the remaining three districts in the Karnatak division and North Kanara district in the Konkan division, which form part of the Mysore State. The results of the analysis are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Area under manured paddy

The area under organic and inorganic manures together with a combination of both for the two quinquennia in respect of the three divisions is given and discussed below :—

Table 1

Percentage area under manuring

Division	1st quinquennium—1945-46 to 1949-50					2nd quinquennium —1950-51 to 1954-55				
	Manured				Unmanured	Manured				Unmanured
	Organic	Inorganic	Organic+inorganic	Total manured		Organic	Inorganic	Organic+inorganic	Total manured	
Surat	58·7	1·5	1·8	62·0	38·0	41·4	5·0	1·7	48·1	51·9
Maharashtra	22·4	0·6	—	23·0	77·0	26·1	2·1	0·1	28·3	71·7
Karnatak ..	74·1	0·7	—	74·8	25·2	69·8	0·7	—	70·5	29·5
	46·6	0·9	0·5	48·0	52·0	38·7	2·5	0·5	41·7	58·3

The manured area at the State level ranged from 42 per cent to 48 per cent. Among the three divisions, more than 70 per cent area was manured in the Karnatak division during both the periods. In the Gujarat division, the manured area, however, decreased from 62 per cent during the 1st quinquennium to 48 per cent in the period ending 1954-55, while the manured area in the Maharashtra was comparatively less being of the order of 25 per cent. Further, in all the three regions, during the first period, almost the entire area was manured with organic manures, the most commonly used manure being F.Y.M. However, during the quinquennium 1950-51 to 1954-55, organic manures occupied about 5 per cent area in the Gujarat and about 2 per cent to 2.5 per cent area in the Maharashtra region and at the State level respectively, as against a very small area in the first period.

Area under irrigated paddy

The estimated irrigated area under paddy as obtained from the analysis of the ancillary data along with the corresponding official estimate obtained from the annual Season and Crop Report in respect of each division and the State for the two periods are presented below :—

TABLE 2

Percentage area under irrigated paddy

Division	1st Quinquennium		2nd Quinquennium	
	Survey estimate	Official estimate	Survey estimate	Official estimate
Gujarat ..	14·10	7·80	15·22	8·99
Maharashtra	4·53	4·65	7·89	4·08
Karnatak ..	42·00	33·09	34·35	30·86
State ..	17·16	11·41	14·87	10·96

The irrigated area under the crop, at the State level ranged from 15 per cent to 17 per cent while in Gujarat, the area was estimated at 15 per cent which remained stationary during both the periods. In Maharashtra, the irrigated area during the second period accounted for 8 per cent of the area under the crop and showed an increase of 50 per cent over the corresponding figure of the first period, while in Karnatak the area during the second decreased from 42 per cent to 34 per cent. It was also noticed that the official estimate of irrigated area was generally an under-estimate. Further analysis of the survey data, according to sources of irrigation indicated that about 5 per cent to 9 per cent area at the State level and about 5 per cent in the Gujarat and about 25 per cent area in the Karnatak region was irrigated by tanks while in Maharashtra, there was no area under the crop under tank irrigation. The canal irrigated area, although small showed a slight increase during the latter period in all the regions of the State.

Further detailed classification of the survey estimate, according to the main sources of irrigation, for each region and the State as a whole is presented below. Corresponding official estimates, however, are not available.

TABLE 3

Distribution of irrigated area according to sources

Source	Gujarat		Maharashtra		Karnatak (Quinquennium)		State	
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd
Canal ..	2·07	2·13	0·35	0·96	1·41	3·73	1·13	1·81
Tank ..	4·50	4·28	—	—	27·53	21·50	8·54	5·20
Well	5·04	5·27	1·18	2·73	0·12	1·33	2·02	3·18
Other Sources	1·32	1·45	2·39	2·79	6·59	5·03	3·18	2·83
Sources not specified.	1·17	2·09	0·61	1·41	6·35	2·76	2·29	1·85
TOTAL ..	14·10	15·22	4·53	7·89	42·00	34·35	17·16	14·87

Distribution and spread of varieties

The names of the principal varieties grown in each major district together with the area occupied by each of them are presented and discussed below :—

TABLE—4

Percentage areas under principal varieties

Gujarat Division

District	Sutarsal		Kamod		Vari		Sathi		Dhundhani	
	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.
Ahmedabad	46·48	31·80	24·41	25·99	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaira	54·56	53·30	—	—	—	0·99	16·64	16·83	—	—
Panchmahals	9·98	14·64	—	—	—	4·65	—	—	—	—
Sabarkantha ..	N.A.	9·75	N.A.	3·34	N.A.	24·61	N.A.	18·94	N.A.	13·09
Broach ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.50	3·40	63·06	76·44
Baroda ..	N.A.	4·42	—	—	—	—	N.A.	4·55	N.A.	28·83
Surat ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·52	2·40

Gujarat Division—contd.

District	Lashkari		Kada		Sukhwel		Kawachi		Jirasal		Basmati	
	1st Quin.	2nd Quin	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.
Ahmedabad	—	—	—	—	7·51	8·26	—	—	10·80	8·87	—	11·01
Kaira	—	—	—	—	2·15	4·29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panchmahals	67·70	52·67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabarkantha	N.A.	5·01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baroda	N.A.	8·03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surat	—	—	7·20	—	65·32	—	4·76	4·50	—	—	—	—

Karnatak Region

	Mugad		Antarsal		Halga		Dodka	
	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.
Belgaum ..	22·84	24·28	11·68	15·80	—	—	14·38	4·02
Dharwar ..	1·12	1·60	11·02	10·93	—	—	—	—
North Kanara	—	1·85	2·13	7·88	13·85	9·66	—	—

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TABLE 4—*contd.*

Maharashtra Division

District	Kolamba		Patna		Bhadas	
	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.
Kolaba	40·98	33·23	2·91	2·26	19·49	18·88
Thana	20·16	16·45	13·03	17·14	—	—
Ratnagiri	4·53	3·70	15·11	13·84	16·62	9·45
N. Satara	—	—	—	8·65	—	6·11

Maharashtra Division—contd.

District	Panwel		Varangal		Dodka	
	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.
Kolaba	4·19	8·09	2·00	3·56	3·83	2·80
Thana	—	—	1·65	0·87	4·94	2·68
Ratnagiri	14·95	9·84	5·14	3·41	2·57	1·17
N. Satara	—	—	24·90	21·88	18·47	10·43

Maharashtra Division—contd.

District	Kamod		Kolpi		Varangal		Ambemohor	
	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.
Nasik ..	9·71	12·40	35·97	27·27	11·15	12·19	—	—
Poona ..	6·75	1·67	—	—	-	13·91	32·94	20·59
West Khandesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kolhapur ..	—	—	—	—	N.A.	8·92	N.A.	1·64

Maharashtra Division—contd.

District	Kawachi		Sodka		Sathi		Sukhwel	
	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.
Nasik ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poona ..	—	—	6·35	—	—	—	—	—
West Khandesh.	30·96	14·37	26·33	15·40	—	2·26	—	1·64
Kolhapur ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	N.A.	1·67

Specific information regarding improved strains was not furnished in the manner sought for and it has not been possible to indicate the spread of improved varieties in each district. However, from a study of the data, it is seen that the following principal varieties *viz. sutarsal, kamod, basmati, jirasal, sukhwel, vari* and *sathi* were grown in one or more of the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Sabarkantha and Panchmahals, although the extent of their spread was not uniform in each of the above districts. The variety *dhundhani* occupied about 70 per cent of the area under the crop in Broach district while the varieties *viz. Lashkari* and *kada* accounted for more than 50 per cent and 65 per cent of the area under the crop in Panchmahals and Surat respectively. The variety *kolamba* was prominent in the districts of Kolaba and Thana where it covered more than 35 per cent and 18 per cent area respectively. The other varieties grown in about 10 per cent to 20 per cent area in the districts of Kolaba and Ratnagiri were *patni, panwel* and *bhadas. Ambemohar* variety was noticed mainly in Poona district while the other principal varieties grown in one or more of the remaining paddy growing districts of Maharashtra were *varangal, kawachi, dodka, kamod* and *chimansal* which accounted for about 10 per cent to 30 per cent area under the crop. Further in about 50 per cent to 70 per cent areas, the varieties grown in Poona, Kolhapur and Thana districts had no specific name and were mentioned as 'local'. In the Karnatak, *mugad* was grown in 25 per cent area in Belgaum district while *halga* was grown in 10 per cent area in the North Kanara district. The variety *antarsal* was also grown in about 7 per cent to 16 per cent area in the three major paddy growing districts of the division, while the variety termed as *local* was reported to be grown in about 65 per cent area in each of the two districts of Dharwar and North Kanara and in about 45 per cent area in the district of Belgaum during the second period as against 18 per cent to 37 per cent area in the first period.

Method of Sowing

The areas under each of the three methods of sowing *viz.* broadcasting, transplanting and drilling in respect of each division and the State for the two periods are presented and discussed below :—

TABLE 5

Percentage area under different methods of sowing

Division	1st quinquennium			2nd quinquennium		
	Broadcasting	Transplanting	Drilling	Broadcasting	Transplanting	Drilling
Gujarat	16·44	56·73	26·83	17·11	38·29	44·60
Maharashtra	14·16	71·35	14·49	18·82	54·70	26·48
Karnatak	25·61	21·79	52·60	16·48	18·23	65·29
State	17·82	54·35	27·83	17·89	43·28	38·83

The area under broadcasting at the State level remained stationary during both the periods and was 18 per cent of the total area under the crop. The area under drilled paddy, however, rose from 28 per cent to 39 per cent while the area under transplanted paddy decreased from 54 per cent to 43 per cent. Almost a similar trend was noticed in the Gujarat region. In Maharashtra, while the transplanted area decreased from 71 per cent to 55 per cent, drilled area increased from 14 per cent to 26 per cent and the area under broadcasting did not show appreciable change. In the Karnatak, the area under broadcasting decreased from 26 per cent to 16 per cent while the drilled area increased from 53 per cent to 65 per cent, the transplanted area during both the periods remaining practically the same.

Spacing between dibbles : (Transplanted paddy)

Areas according to variations in spacing in inches between two dibbles in respect of transplanted paddy for each region are presented below :—

TABLE 6

Percentage area under transplanted paddy according to spacing interval

Spacing interval	1st quinquennium (1945-46 to 1949-50)			2nd quinquennium (1950-51 to 1954-55)		
	Gujarat	Maharashtra	Karnatak	Gujarat	Maharashtra	Karnatak
2″	—	0·38	1·10	2·23	0·16	—
4″	4·44	7·38	15·93	5·06	5·53	11·21
6″	52·22	35·11	48·90	39·58	22·77	27·58
8″	6·67	11·70	16·48	9·52	8·88	10·30
10″	24·17	34·67	14·29	27·98	45·90	31·21
12″	4·17	9·61	1·10	12·35	12·82	16·36
14″ and above	8·33	1·15	2·10	3·28	3·94	3.34

In all the three regions in respect of transplanted crop, spacing between two dibbles mostly ranged between 4″ and 6″ (inclusive) and 8″ to 10″ (inclusive). The spacing beyond 10″ and upto 1′ (inclusive) was followed in all the three regions in about 12 per cent to 16 per cent areas. In the case of drilled paddy, the range of spacing between rows was wider in the Gujarat region where spacings between 18″ and 24″ and from 2″ to 3″ were followed in more than 20 per cent area during the latter period as against 12 per cent and 9 per cent areas during the 1st period. Spacing beyond 3″ was also noticed in about 9 per cent area in the Gujarat region. In more than 80 per cent area in the Maharashtra region, the range was between 6″ and 12″ while in more than 90 per cent area in the Karnatak, the spacings ranged from 4″ to 10″.

Spacing between rows : (Drilled paddy)

Similar information regarding range of spacing, in inches, in respect of drilled paddy for each region is shown in the table below :—

TABLE 7

Percentage area under drilled paddy according to spacing interval

Spacing interval	1st quinquennium			2nd quinquennium		
	Gujarat	Maharashtra	Karnatak	Gujarat	Maharashtra	Karnatak
4″	0·78	3·02	2·92	0·16	3·37	27·61
6″	4·40	11·64	25·86	3·34	21·28	25·15
8″	0·26	4·31	43·09	0·78	13·49	32·29
10″	12·69	53·23	20·53	5·52	37·65	9·05
12″	25·65	12·93	6·46	18·97	11·16	3·30
14″	11·40	2·80	0·51	2·18	1·53	2·37
16″	9·84	2·37	0·13	4·28	3·74	—
18″	11·92	6·90	0·25	12·60	5·76	—
24″	11·92	2·58	0·25	20·37	1·90	0·23
36″ and above	8·55	0·22	—	22·71	0·12	—
	2·59	—	—	9·09	—	—

Area under paddy according to soil types

The information for the following three characteristics of soil *viz.* type, situation and depth was collected. The soil type has been classified under the three categories *viz.* heavy, medium and light and the areas under each type are presented and discussed below :—

TABLE 8

Percentage area under soil types

Division	1st quinquennium			2nd quinquennium		
	Heavy	Medium	Light	Heavy	Medium	Light
Gujarat	10·88	77·99	11·13	8·90	76·14	14·96
Maharashtra	20·64	60·15	19·21	25·64	54·29	20·07
Karnatak	22·24	60·61	17·15	22·46	62·55	14·99
State	18·31	65·27	16·42	20·16	62·18	17·66

During both the periods, at the State level medium soil occupied slightly more than 60 per cent of the total area under the crop while heavy and light soils almost equally shared the remaining area. The trend in the Maharashtra and Karnatak regions was fairly identical to that at the State level while in Gujarat more than 75 per cent area was under medium type of soil.

Area under paddy according to soil situation

The fields selected for the crop estimation surveys on paddy were further classified according to the situation where they were located under the three categories *viz.* high lying, mid lying or low lying. The percentage area under each of the three categories for each region is given and discussed below :—

TABLE 9

Percentage area under soil situation

Division	1st quinquennium			2nd quinquennium		
	High lying	Mid. lying	Low lying	High lying	Mid lying	Low lying
Gujarat	6·82	61·00	32·17	9·05	64·02	26·93
Maharashtra	13·12	34·58	52·30	14·41	41·35	44·24
Karnatak	20·36	53·43	26·21	19·89	45·56	34·55
State	13·47	45·49	41·04	14·18	46·79	39·03

At the State level, the high-lying areas accounted for 14 per cent of the area under the crop while mid-lying and low-lying areas accounted for 46 per cent and 40 per cent respectively during both the periods.

Area under paddy according to soil depth

The information regarding the depth of the soil expressed as deep or shallow, was collected for the second period only and the areas under each of the two categories for each region are shown below :—

TABLE 10

Percentage area according to soil depth for the quinquennium (1950-51 *to* 1954-55)

Division	Deep	Shallow
Gujarat	36·85	63·15
Maharashtra	36·38	63·62
Karnatak	38·96	61·04
State	36·98	63·02

In about 37 per cent area the crop was grown in deep soil while shallow soil occupied 63 per cent and almost the same trend was noticed in each of the three regions.

Period of sowing

The information regarding the sowing period was collected and compiled week-wise. The table below, however, summarises the same for each month in respect of each of the three regions and the State as a whole.

TABLE 11

Percentage area under paddy according to sowing period

Month	Gujarat		Maharashtra		Karnatak		State	
	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.
April ..	—	—	0·07	0·08	1·12	0·83	0·33	0·19
May ..	—	—	9·52	5·94	34·88	36·00	13·54	9·74
June ..	25·13	39·92	59·10	68·17	52·76	53·09	47·77	57·19
July ..	62·90	44·99	27·81	21·89	8·47	7·19	32·65	25·90
August ..	11·97	15·09	3·50	3·92	2·77	2·89	5·71	6·98
TOTAL ..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

The sowing period was spread from May to August and was not uniform in all the three regions. During the month of May, there was no sowing in the Gujarat region while in the Maharashtra and Karnatak regions in about 8 per cent and 35 per cent area respectively the crop was sown during the same period. In more than 60 per cent and 50 per cent area in the Maharashtra and Karnatak regions respectively, the sowing was completed in the month of June, while in Gujarat the sown area during this period increased from 25 per cent in the first quinquennium to 40 per cent in the second. During the month of July, the sown area in the Gujarat region, however, decreased from 63 per cent in the first period to 45 per cent in the second period while in about 25 per cent and 8 per cent area in the Maharashtra and the Karnatak regions respectively the sowing was completed in the month of July during both the periods. Sowing in the month of August was negligible in Maharashtra and Karnatak and accounted for only 3 per cent area while the crop was sown in about 12 per cent to 15 per cent area in Gujarat.

Harvesting period

The harvesting period, like sowing period, although compiled for each week, has been summarised below in terms of months only in respect of each region of the State.

TABLE 12

Percentage area harvested

Month	Gujarat		Maharashtra		Karnatak		State	
	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.	1st Quin.	2nd Quin.
August ..	—	—	—	0·10	—	—	—	0·06
September	1·35	3·89	2·50	3·04	0·17	0·34	1·60	2·81
October ..	77·92	78·13	63·41	57·57	25·53	17·28	58·06	56·62
November	17·88	15·07	32·67	37·77	60·25	66·09	35·41	35·96
December	2·80	2·91	1·42	1·42	13·60	15·70	4·81	4·39
January ..	0·05	–	—	0·10	0·45	0·54	0·12	0·15
February ..	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	—	0·01
TOTAL ..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

More than 75 per cent area during both the periods, in the Gujarat region was harvested in the month of October and the harvesting operation was almost completed by the end of November. The areas, during October and November in the Maharashtra region were about 60 per cent and 35 per cent respectively, while more than 60 per cent area in the Karnatak was harvested in November and about 15 per cent to 20 per cent area in each of the two months *viz.* October and December.

Yield rate of rice

The average yield of rice per acre as obtained from the crop estimation surveys conducted during the decennium ending 1954-55 is shown below separately for the two quinquennia for each Division and the State as a whole.

TABLE 13

Yield rate of rice

Division	Average yield of rice in lbs. per acre	
	1st Quin. (1945-46 to 1949-50)	2nd Quin. (1950-51 to 1954-55)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Gujarat	625·3	452·5
Maharashtra	932·7	544·8
Karnatak	911·6	973·8
State	866·0	763·5 (808·8)

A comparative study of the average yield of rice per acre for the two quinquennia reveals that the average yield of the crop in the Maharashtra remained practically the same during both the periods and was estimated at about 918 lb. per acre while its average yield *viz.* 453 lb. per acre during the 2nd period in Gujarat, however, declined by 30 per cent mainly because of adverse season in 1951-52 and partly because of comparatively lower yields in some of the new areas formed as a result of the merger of former princely States. The average yield of the crop *viz.* 974 lb. during the 2nd period in the Karnatak, however, showed an increase of 7 per cent over the corresponding figure *viz.* 912 lb. per acre of the first period. Because of the comparatively low average yield in the Gujarat region for the reasons mentioned above, the State average yield *viz.* 809 lb. per acre during the second period (based on four years' results) declined by 7 per cent from that of the first period.

Crop Estimation in West Germany

W. S. MANN

This article takes the reader into all the details of the techniques employed by the authorities in West Germany for the conduct of the special crop cutting surveys undertaken a few years ago. This system of checking up the regular official estimates continues.

In 1954 Special Crop Cutting Surveys were conducted in the Provinces of Bavaria, Baden-Wurttemberg, Hessen, Rhineland Pflaz, North-Rhine-Westfalen, Lower Saxony and Schleswig-Holstein. To conduct the surveys a joint working party was appointed in each of the seven Provinces. The party consisted of the representatives of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forests, the State Statistician, the Provincial Chamber of Agriculture and the Farmers' Union. A special commission was formed to carry out the work in each of the selected districts and villages. It was, however, left to the discretion of the Provinces to include more than one district in the investigations and particularly in those areas where a smaller number of holdings were taken up for observation.

The Provincial Working Party supervised the work. There was a liaison officer from the Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture. In the Provinces of Bavaria, Baden-Wurttemberg, Lower Saxony and North-Rhine-Westfalen, there was an additional assistant liaison officer from the Central Ministry.

On the above basis working parties for the various provinces were to start functioning by June. Before the work started the members of the commissions were given training regarding the procedure and forms, etc., to be filled in. The Commissions were then supplied with necessary stationery, measuring rods, sacks, weighing machines, knives, sickles, forms etc.

The following number of experimental plots in different provinces were selected :—

TABLE I

	Number of fields				Financial allocation by the Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture (in marks)
	Winter rye	Winter wheat	Late potatoes	Summer barley	
1. Schleswig-Holstein	300	200	270	—	24,700
2. Lower Saxony	400	250	430	—	34,400
3. North Rhine-Westf.	350	300	330	—	31,500
4. Hessen	300	300	360	—	30,700
5. Rhineland	300	250	330	200	35,000
6. Baden-Wurttemberg	500	400	500	400	58,500
7. Bavaria	500	450	500	400	60,200
TOTAL WEST GERMANY ..	2,650	2,150	2,720	1,000	275,000

The fields were selected on the basis of area under different crops in such a way that subjective influences on selection could be avoided. From these selected fields, the Commission would harvest a small measured plot of the crop. In the case of winter wheat, summer barley and winter rye, five plots of one square metre each were to be harvested. In the case of late potatoes, several plots of five square metres were to be harvested. At least 15 per cent of the selected plots were to be harvested and thrashed under the control of the commissions. The working party in each Province was required to send the yield rates to an appointed research institute in the area. At these institutes, the samples were inspected, weighed and lists prepared.

For the implementation of the work in the different Provinces, the Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture provided 275,000 German Marks. Out of this sum, each province was allotted its share as shown in the above table. The Central Ministry was responsible for the allotment and disbursing of money to the working parties. Besides, the Central Ministry paid the pay and allowances of their representatives attached to the working parties.

Selection of villages, holdings and plots for crop cutting surveys

1. *General*

The experience of the previous years had shown that the cooperation of the farmers could be won without any difficulty if an open talk was held between the cultivators, the local officers and the representatives of the commission. It was considered necessary to convince the cultivators that the results of crop-cutting experiments were meant for official use, to establish the yield rate of the area. As a matter of principle, only fields of such farmers were to be selected who were quite willing to observe the rules and regulations for the purpose of finding out the yield rate of the selected fields. It had been seen from experience that the members of the commission should carry printed instructions on important points to minimize the mistakes committed in previous years. These instructions were to be printed by the provincial working parties themselves.

2. *Number of selected fields*

In order to find out the yield rates of winter rye, winter wheat, summer barley and late potatoes, the method adopted in the previous year was to be followed but a larger number of fields of similar crops were to be put under observation. A minimum number of 15 per cent of these selected fields were to be cut and thrashed under the direct and close supervision of the commissions. In every selected village two fields were to be earmarked. For selecting two fields in every village, on the basis of the given number of fields to be put under observation as shown in table I above, the total number of villages to be selected for crop cutting survey was to be determined.

3. *Selection of villages*

The selection of villages in different districts was made on the basis of area under winter wheat, summer barley, winter rye and late potatoes in the previous year. The city areas were not to be taken into account. The number of villages to be selected was decided by the working party constituted for the province concerned. As soon as the number of villages in each district was decided the actual selection of villages itself was taken up. A list of areas under different crops in the villages was prepared. The selection of the villages was made on the basis of 'chance principle' by drawing lots. Each village was allotted a number of lots on the basis of the area under different crops. This was done through the cumulative method. According to this method every village had the chance of selection even when its cropped area was the smallest in comparison with others. Only villages having negligible area under crops were to be left out. The general line of action for the provincial working party was, however, in the following order. In the case of winter rye areas under 10 ha. in Schleswig-Holstein, under 5 ha. in Lower Saxony and 3 ha. in other provinces were to be left out. These were only general instructions. The villages left out on account of lower area under crops and thus not qualified for any lot under the cumulative method, were to form a new group, whose entire area was to be pooled together and one or more lots, as the case may be, were allotted to it.

The number of lots for each district was determined by the provincial working party. While fixing the number of lots it was considered necessary that each village should, if possible, get a lot. In the following example 40 lots were allotted out of which 4 villages were to be taken up.

TABLE II

Cumulative Methods

Serial No.	Villages	Area under winter wheat in 1953	Cumulative total	Cumulative figures of selected villages Col. 3 and X factor	Differences of cumulative figures	No. of lots per village
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Bergen-Enkheim	94	94	0.15	15	2
2	Bischofsheim	53	147	0.24	9	1
3	Bruchkobel	94	241	0.40	16	2
4	Butterstadt	20	261	0.43	3	— †
5	Dornigheim	16	277	0.46	3	— †
6	Eichen	111	388	0.65	19	2
7	Erbstadt	104	492	0.82	17	2
8	Gronau	109	601	1.00	18	2
9	Grossauheim	6	607	1.01	1	— †
10	Grosskrotzenburg	18	625	1.04	3	— †
11	Hochstadt	49	674	1.12	8	1
12	Huttengesass	108	782	1.31	19	2
13	Kilianstadten	146	928	1.55	24	2
14	Langendiebach	68	996	1.66	11	1
15	Langenselbold	207	1,203	2.01	35	3
16	Markobel	134	1,337	2.24	23	2
17	Mittelbuchen	85	1,422	2.38	14	1
18	Neuwiedermus	31	1,453	2.43	5	1
19	Niederdorfelden	112	1,565	2.62	19	2
20	Niederrissig	63	1,628	2.72	10	1
21	Niederrodenbach	5	1,633	2.73	1	— †
22	Oberdorfelder	42	1,675	2.80	7	1
23	Oberrissigheim	71	1,746	2.92	12	1
24	Oberrodenbach	0	1,746	2.92	0	0
25	Ostheim	183	1,929	3.23	31	3
26	Ravolzhausen	70	1,999	3.35	12	1
27	Rossdorf	118	2,117	3.54	19	2
28	Ruckingen	19	2,136	3.58	4	— †
29	Rudigheim	63	2,199	3.68	10	1
30	Wachenbuchen	108	2,307	3.86	18	2
31	Windecken	81	2,388	4.00	14	1
32	Wolfgang	0	2,388	4.00	0	0
		2,388				39
						1 †
						40

Calculation factor 4 : 2388 = 0·001675

†Additional lot for villages with low area under crops.

In case the allotment and calculation of lots through the cumulative method became difficult, the following alternative method (*b*) based on the percentage system of cropped area was to be tried. Again, the villages having very poor area under crops would be grouped together for the allotment of a lot. Another method (*c*) alongwith (*b*) could also be attempted in the following manner. The given number of 40 lots for an area of 2388 ha. would roughly mean one lot for about 60 ha., the villages having cropped area between 90 and 150 ha. would be entitled to 2 lots. The villages below 30 ha. cropped area, not entitled to any lot, were to be grouped together.

TABLE III

Methods (B) and (C)

Serial No.	Villages	(B) Method based on percentage of area under crops: Percentage of the village based on cropped area	(B) Given number of lots reduced to each village	(B) No. of lots per village	(C) Method based directly on cropped area: Area under winter wheat	(C) No. of lots on the basis of one lot for 60 ha. (2388 : 40)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Bergen-Enkheim	3·9	1.56	2	94	2
2	Bischofsheim	2·2	0.88	1	53	1
3	Bruchkobel	3·9	1.56	2	94	2

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
4	Butterstadt	0·8	0·32	— †	20	— †
5	Bornigheim	0·7	0·28	— †	16	— †
6	Eichen	4·6	1·84	2	111	2
7	Erbstadt	4·4	1·76	2	104	2
8	Gronau	4·6	1·84	2	109	2
9	Grossauheim	0·3	0·12	— †	5	— †
10	Grosskrotzenburg	0·8	0·32	— †	18	— †
11	Hochstadt	2·1	0·84	1	49	1
12	Huttengesass	4·5	1·80	2	108	2
13	Kilianstadten	6·1	2·44	1	68	1
14	Langendiebach	2·8	1·12	3	207	3
15	Langenselbold	7·7	3·48	3	207	3
16	Markobel	5·6	2·24	2	134	2
17	Mittelbuchen	3·6	1·44	1	85	1
18	Neuwiedermus	1·3	0·52	1	31	1
19	Niederdorfelden	4·7	1·78	2	112	2
20	Niederissig	2·6	1·04	1	63	1
21	Niederrodenbach	0·2	0·08	— †	5	— †
22	Oberdorfelden	1·8	0·72	1	42	1
23	Oberissigheim	3·0	1·20	1	71	1
24	Oberrodenbach	0·0	0·0	0	0	0
25	Osteheim	7·7	3·08	3	183	3
26	Ravolzhausen	2·9	1·16	1	70	1
27	Rossdorf	4·9	1·96	1	118	2
28	Ruchingen	0·8	0·32	— †	19	— †
29	Rudiegheim	2·6	1·04	1	63	1
30	Wachenbuchen	4·5	1·80	2	108	1
31	Windecken	3·4	1·36	1	81	1
32	Wolfgang	0·0	0·0	0	0	0
		100·0	40·00	39 1 †	2,388	39 1 †
				40		40

† Collective lot for villages with low cropped area.

4. *Selection of Fields in the Villages* :

The selection of fields was made in two groups of cultivated agricultural lands, (*i*) small holdings, and (*ii*) large holdings. The small holdings in the provinces of Baden-Wurttemberg, Hessen and Rhineland Pflaz related to cultivated lands below 5 ha. and in the provinces of Bavaria, Schleswig-Holstein, lower Saxony and North-Rhine-West-Falen below 10 ha. However all holdings less than 0.5 ha. were not included under the category of small holdings. As for large holdings, agricultural lands above 5 ha. in the provinces of Baden-Wurttemberg, Hessen, Rhineland and in case of other provinces holdings above 10 ha. were considered as large holdings.

For example, in one district there were 15 villages out of which 30 fields were to be selected. These 30 fields were numbered and arranged village-wise. Then according to the last census of holdings the percentage of small v/s large holdings was drawn. For example in the 1949 census of holdings, 20 per cent were declared as small holdings. On this basis 20 per cent of 30 holdings would be 6 and therefore six small holdings were selected and 24 from the large holdings. The selection of 6 small holdings from the list of 30 holdings started from No. 1 and then No. 2 to 5 were large holdings and the sixth again was a small holding and so on. For example : —

Village No. 1	Holding No. 1	Small holding
	Holding No. 2	Large holding
Village No. 2	Holding No. 3	,, ,,
	Holding No. 4	,, ,,
Village No. 3	Holding No. 5	,, ,,
	Holding No. 6	Small ,,

and so on till 30 holdings from 15 villages were selected.

5. *Selection of Fields* :

After selecting two holdings in each village, the sample plots were marked in each holding. The sample plots were selected on the basis of the 'chance principle' mentioned earlier. The cultivator concerned or the local official was consulted, to know all the details of the holding including area under different crops and their yield rates. If some fields of the cultivator fell within the jurisdiction of the neighbouring village, it did not matter much. While making selection of sample fields, care was taken to select the fields with the least mixture of other grains.

6. *Selection of Fields for* 100 *per cent check*

At least 15 per cent of the selected fields were taken up for cent per cent check. Each commission selected fields from each crop in such a way that at least 15 per cent or more of the selected fields were placed under full check. Only such fields were taken up for full check which were cut and thrashed in one day. The selection of fields for full check was made keeping in view the situation of the holding and the local conditions so that inconvenience and difficulties could be eliminated in the crop-cutting operations.

Procedure of work for Crop Reporting—Cereals

1. *Size of samples* :

In the case of winter-wheat, winter-rye and summer-barley, 5 sq. meter portion in respect of each selected field was taken. These sample portions could either be in square form or in circles.

2. *Determination of sample portions* :

For the purpose of earmarking sample portions in the selected fields, the start was made from the corner of the field lying towards the village. In the first place, the distance from the corner or boundary line into the field for earmarking the sample portion in diagonal form was determined. Besides the first point, four additional similar points at equal distance were marked on the diagonal line. The member of the commission who took decisions on such matters himself marked the distance according to his normal steps. In the case of the first field two steps into the field were taken to mark the point for the sample; in the case of second field three steps into the field and so on upto 10

steps in the case of the 9th field. From the 10th field the above process was repeated. The sample portions were marked from the determined points, as stated above, without taking any note of the crop whether it was thick or thin at that point. It might be that there were cases where the crop was unduly thick or thin. In some cases there might be very little crop or no crop standing at the sampling point. In all cases and under all circumstances the sample was taken at the point where it happened to be according to the procedure.

3. *Taking of samples* :

The samples were invariably taken just before harvesting time but not too early. To take the sample, a 'U' type frame was used with one of its ends from the closed side to touch upon the spot of sample marking. The connecting part of the frame was pushed through the crop about 10 cm. above the ground so that the stalks were properly separated. The pole was pushed towards the right hand side. It then became easy to push the other pole of the 'U' frame towards the left through the crop. The open side of the frame was then similarly closed. In the case of crops sown in lines, the frame was laid down in such a way that the crop-rows took diagonal lines in the four corners of the frame. The frame was in no way to be placed parallel or vertical to the rows. The poles of the frame were, therefore, placed at 45 degrees to the rows. All the stalks inside the frame were cut.

4. *Diagnosis of the sample* :

A few diagnostic proformas with regard to each sample were filled up. Three copies of the proforma had been prepared. The original remained with the Commission, the first copy was put in the bag containing the sample and the second copy was sent to the provincial authorities. The sample bag was marked to indicate its content, field number and such other information which might avoid its mixing up with other sample bags. The number of the Commission and that of the field, *e.g.*, 5/31, 5/32 or 10/85, 10/86 and so on, was indicated, to recognize and tally the sample bags with their actual place on the list. These markings were imprinted on the sack, to avoid the risk of its loss in transit.

5. *Despatch of samples* :

The provincial working parties, in cooperation and consultation with the local research centres, got these samples thrashed, weighed and also determined the water content of the grains. The necessary arrangements and the working procedure were finalized with the research centres in advance. The stalks from the sample field (five samples per field) were put in bags and despatched to the local centres. The commissioners had detailed instructions regarding the transport arrangements of the samples as to whether these were to go directly to the local centre or through some intermediary collection centre.

[illegible] thrashing of samples :

It was felt the samples would give useful results only if the whole process outlined above was properly followed. Especially, if all the harvested crops were carefully brought from the field to the thrashing floor. Any mistake at any stage would affect not only the yield result of a particular field or village but also the overall results and make them practically useless. For the purpose of handling the samples from the selected fields, it was made clear that advance arrangements for the thrashing machines and labour at the proper time and a fixed place were made. If the conditions at a particular cultivator's field were not found favourable or the weather conditions were creating difficulties, an arrangement was made with the cultivator to bring the selected samples early at a safe place for thrashing purposes. The most important thing in carrying out the work according to the procedure laid down was to win the co-operation and interest of the cultivator in question. During the process of thrashing, proper care was taken to get the whole sample fully thrashed. During the process of winnowing, proper care was taken to control and collect all the grains. Winnowing of the samples was not done under strong winds.

Certain forms, etc., were prepared on the basis of the results achieved. There were three types of such forms. The original remained with the Local Commission, the first copy was sent with the results of the sample and the second copy was sent to the provincial authorities concerned.

7. *Handling of Cereal Samples at the Research Centre* :

The Provincial Authorities had to come to a clear understanding with officials of the Research Centres regarding the time and procedure of working out the results. The sample bags as soon as received at the centres were opened and thrashed. It was not necessary to wait for all the sample bags to come. From all the five samples (5 samples per field) the humidity and the weight of the cereal (including broken grains) was taken to the nearest full gram. The grains of other crops found in the sample were reckoned with. The thrashing was ensured very clean. If the humidity content was more than normal the corn was dried up before thrashing. In drying up, no grain was allowed to be lost. After drying and thrashing, the weight indicated the exact weight expected under normal conditions. In order to have uniform assessment of the samples, the local authorities sent the following two lists alongwith the samples to the Research Centres :—

List No. 1 *for individual samples* :

Name of District
Name of Village
Name of Cultivator
Number of the Commission and Sample
Date of arrival of the sample
Date of thrashing
Number of samples
Net weight of the grain including broken grains
Percentage of humidity
Special remarks

List No. 2 *for use in bags containing complete samples* :

Name of District
Name of Village
Name of Cultivator
Number of the Commission and Sample
Date of arrival of the sample
Date of start of work on the sample
Percentage mixed seed in the sample
Percentage of humidity in corn, wheat etc.
Hectolitre weight of net sample (cereal) in Kologramms
Special remarks

The Provincial authorities computed the results from the information furnished by the Research Centres. These results were then compared with the yield rates of the previous year. The extreme cases with correction factors below 60 or above 120 were re-examined and verified. Such cases were excluded from the list of results and the results of the rest *i.e.*, yield figures were certified clearly. These lists were forwarded to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and Forests.

Agriculture in Ceylon*

Having inherited a relatively attractive pattern of agricultural production, Ceylon is now striving to combine every possible technique towards maximising yields for her crops. Those which are deficient for domestic consumption are developed towards self-sufficiency. From the stand-point of the national economy as a whole, it is the export crops which offer more substantial gains. Incentives to the peasants, particularly in the form of guaranteed prices for several commodities, are largley linked with cooperative organisations. A Ten-year Development Plan ending in 1968 offers a new level of stability and balance to Ceylon's agriculture.

Among Asian countries Ceylon ranks among those enjoying high per capita incomes. The explanation for the comparative high level of Ceylon's per capita income lies neither in the size of the industrial sector which has hitherto remained small nor in the proportion of the country's working population engaged in peasant farming, the bulk of which goes towards domestic consumption, but mainly in the status that plantation agriculture producing tea, rubber and coconuts for export, holds in the general economy. The plantation sector is one of markedly high productivity and is of significant size in relation to the economy as a whole. Other countries like India are also large producers of plantation crops. But whilst the output of these crops accounts for between 35 and 40 per cent of Ceylon's national income, their corresponding contribution in India is very much smaller. Ceylon, in fact earns an amount equivalent to 35 to 40 per cent of its national income in foreign exchange.

Recent estimates indicate that if the areas permanently under tea are replanted with high-yielding varieties and also rehabilitated in other ways, total tea output could ultimately be more than doubled through a raising of the average yield per acre from the present level of 711 lb. to 1,600 lb. Similarly rubber output could be increased by raising average yields from 375 lb. to 1,100 lb. Coconuts too offer a substantial potential increase in output. Coconut production can expand by 39 per cent through raising of average yields from 2,150 nuts per acre to 3,000 nuts. In all these crops, yields much higher than the averages mentioned above could be obtained on the better lands.

Over the last 50 years Ceylon's population has more than doubled. It is continuing to increase at a rapid rate, currently at about 2.6 per cent per annum. From the standpoint of employment too, the plantations offer substantial opportunities. The present labour requirement per acre on tea is estimated to be 1.1 labour units per acre. On the basis of the increase in yields referred to, this requirement is expected to rise to 1.9 labour units involving a total increase of 392,000 persons over the whole of the present area. Similarly labour requirements on rubber would rise from .39 labour unit per acre to .64 unit, representing a total increase of 117,490 persons. In the case of coconut, labour requirements are somewhat difficult to assess but rough estimates suggest an increase from .08 labour unit per acre to .11 unit. This implies an increase of 43,600 persons. These figures of course relate to the long-term, *i.e.* to such period as when the entire area under tea, rubber and coconuts will have been replanted and rehabilitated.

*Material supplied by the kind courtesy of the Ceylon High Commission in India.

Cultivable new land available being comparatively limited, Ceylon has good reason to concentrate on the development of her plantation crops. The Ten-year Plan scheduled for 1959—68 has as one of its primary aims the raising of output of the plantation crops and thereby expansion of export earnings. Out of Rs. 13,600 million of total investment under the Plan, the allotment for agriculture is as follows :—

Total Gross Investment (1959--1968 inclusive*)

Sector	(At market prices of 1957) Amount Rs. million	Percentage of total
Agriculture	3,110	22·9
Main Export Crops	507	3·7
Tea	411	3·0
Rubber	315	2·3
Coconut		
Other agriculture and Animal Husbandry	1,092	8·0
Irrigation and Land Development	785	5·8
Specific agriculture crops and Animal husbandry		
Fisheries	218	1·0
(Excluding fisheries harbours)		

*Includes provision for Fisheries Harbours.

Among agricultural produce, the three main export crops secure bulk of the expenditure.

Projected Increases in Output (*Between* 1957 *and* 1968)

Agricultural Produce	(Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost at (1957 Prices) 1957 (Rs. M)	1968 (Rs. M)	Increase (Rs. M)	Per cent increase
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Tea	1,075	1,392	317	29
Rubber	338	453	115	34
Coconut	342	469	127	37
Paddy	350	857	507	145
Other products of agriculture including animal husbandry	565	1,153	588	104
Fisheries	34	176	142	418

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*Investment per Worker** (1957—1968)

	Rs.
Tea	2,600
Rubber	13,700
Coconut	14,300
Other Agricultural Produces	6,800
Fisheries	16,300

*Refers to Expansion investment *i.e.* gross investment less replacement.

In the long term the output potential of these three crops is expected to go up steeply. These expectations are embodied in the following figures :—

Long-term Output Potential of Export Crops

	Present yield per acre lb.	Estimated future yield lb.	Total present output million lb.	Total future output on present acreage M lb.	Value of present output Rs. M	Value of future output at present prices Rs. M	Increase in output lb. M	Increase in value Rs. M
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Tea	697	1,475	398	811	1,106	2,225	413	1,149
Rubber ..	333	1,012	220	588	315	841	368	526
Coconuts* ..	1,951	3,000	2,090	3,213	357	546	1,123	189

*The units for coconuts is nuts or million nuts respectively.

The programme aims at the replanting and rehabilitation of substantial portions of the acreage devoted to these products. By 1968, 12.0 per cent of the acreage under tea (67,000 acres) will have been planted with new high yielding varieties. In the case of rubber the extent of replanting by 1968 would be larger than for tea. This is largely due to the earlier origins of the replanting programme (The scheme has been in operation since 1953). By 1968 the Plan envisages that 352,000 acres or 58.1 per cent of the total acreage under rubber would have been replanted. For coconuts the Plan aims at increasing output through a variety of measures including the increased application of fertilisers and the replanting of 376,000 acres—approximately 33.3 per cent of the total acreage.

Turning to the larger picture of agriculture in Ceylon, current efforts are directed towards increasing the output of rice, again mostly through raising productivity and towards securing self-sufficiency for commodities like sugar, chillies, onions, tobacco, coffee, eggs and potatoes which are being imported in varying proportions. The Ten-year Plan also provides for the development of cotton cultivation.

Special emphasis is placed on animal husbandry and the supply of the country's needs of milk and meat products. This is a field of productive activity which has great potential for development but has not received due attention in the past. The target of the Plan is to raise the value of the country's output of milk, meat and other dairy products from Rs. 87 million in 1957 to Rs. 211 million by 1968—an increase of 143 per cent.

From the thirties, Ceylon has been trying to reclaim land in and colonise the dry zone which roughly forms about two-thirds of the entire land surface of the island and was once a rich and flourishing area. The re-colonisation of this area under the Land Development Ordinance of 1935 is one of the most conspicuous features of Ceylon's economy in recent years.

The total area of the dry zone comprises approximately 12 million acres. But of this extent, according to estimates made by the Irrigation Department, the gross irrigable area is 3,060,000 acres and the net irrigable area is only 1,530,000 acres. Roughly 562,000 acres of the latter is already under cultivation leaving a residual net area of 968,000 acres. On the present water rate for paddy, it is estimated that 800,000 acres of this area in turn remain cultivable with this crop.

The irrigable area constitutes only a small proportion of the dry zone. On the rest, "dry farming" is attempted. The Department of Agriculture has recently outlined a suggested pattern of land utilisation in the dry zone which includes within its compass both irrigated and non-irrigated land, and envisages a significant reduction in the extent of land to be provided with irrigation for paddy and the application of large acres to tree crops, pasture and highland dry crops. An estimated extent of 1.8 million acres is suggested for pasture alone.

The Plan aims at bringing approximately 400,000 acres of new land into productive use over the next 10 years.

The scheme of assistance to allottees under the Land Development Scheme provides for the payment of subsidies at the rate of Rs. 700 for a house, Rs. 75 for a latrine, and Rs. 300—Rs. 600 for a well depending on its depth. In order to prevent soil erosion on allotments there is provision for payment of subsidies for adopting soil conservation measures on these lands. An allottee is entitled to receive payment up to a maximum of 30 chains at the rate of Rs. 2.50 per chain of drains and Rs. 3.50 per chain of stone terraces. Planting material up to a maximum value of Rs. 50 could also be issued to an allottee. With a view to facilitating transport and other communications, it was the policy to provide roads at Government expense for the benefit of those living in areas under the village expansion and other schemes.

Among the various measures taken and incentives offered for increasing the output of rice, the Guaranteed Price Scheme deserves special mention. The Price guaranteed is in the form of a fixed price paid to all farmers for the entire amount offered for sale to the Government which incidentally has been increasing in recent years. The sales are not compulsory. The Government pay to the farmer a price considerably higher than what is paid for imported paddy. In 1957, this difference came to over Rs. 68 million in the payments made towards purchase by the Government.

Guaranteed Price Scheme

The administration of the Guaranteed Price Scheme and Rice Milling activities was transferred from the Marketing Department to the Department of Agrarian Services with effect from October 1, 1957. The purpose of this transfer was to ensure greater co-ordination of food production activities with purchases under the G.P.S. and more effective assistance to and supervision over the Cooperative Agricultural Production and Sales Societies, which serve as agents for the collection of produce. Under the Guaranteed Price Scheme, the cultivator is offered guaranteed prices for certain items of agricultural produce and thereby a steady market for the produce is assured so as to encourage increased production. Government have offered guaranteed prices for the following commodities.

Commodity	(1957)	(Prices, for cwt except where otherwise stated.) Rs. C.
Paddy		12 00 (per bushel)
Red onions, Grade I		22 64
Red onions, Grade II		22 40
Maize, Grade I		14 50
Maize, Grade II		10 50
Kurakkan, Grade I		15 00
Kurakkan, Grade II		11 50
Sorghum, Grade I		15 50
Sorghum, Grade II		14 50
Mustard		60 00
Ginger		38 00
Chillies, Grade I		134 40
Chillies, Grade II		119 34
Chillies, Grade III		105 28
Green Gram, Grade I		40 32
Green Gram, Grade II		35 84
Tamarind		19 40
Cowpea		24 00
Groundnut		49 28
Turmeric		84 00
Coffee, Grade I		224 00
Coffee, Grade II		134 00
Black Pepper		100 80

The Guaranteed Price Commodities are collected through a net-work of Co-operative Agricultural Production and Sales Societies functioning in all the major producing areas. These Societies purchase produce offered by cultivators at the guaranteed prices and deliver the produce so collected at the nearest departmental store. A commission and transport allowances are paid to these Societies for the services rendered.

Seed paddy is given free to indigent cultivators who have suffered successive crop failures owing to drought or other exceptional causes.

Domestic production of paddy in 1968 is expected to meet 75 per cent of national requirements against 45 per cent in 1957. For sugar domestic production is to meet 67 per cent of requirements in 1968 against 5 per cent in 1957. Through an increase in the number of cows milked and raising the average milk yield self-sufficiency in milk is sought for by the end of the Plan period. The Plan provides for a substantial increase in the output of meat as well. Ceylon, once an exporter of coffee, now imports very little of this commodity. The cultivation of coffee is being revived and popularised.

Fertilisers play a leading part in agricultural development. An increase of about 62 per cent (from 247 million lbs. to nearly 400 million lbs.) over the two decades since 1938 in Ceylon's tea output was achieved largely through the increased application of fertilisers. The programme of replanting and rehabilitation involves the diversion of about 20,000 acres of small holdings to other uses. The rubber replanting scheme launched in 1953 is assisted with grants offered by the State for replanting uneconomic holdings. For coconuts there are two schemes namely the fertilisers subsidy scheme launched in 1956 and a subsidy scheme for fencing.

The Food Production (Estates) Act

According to the provisions of the Food Production (Estates) Act, proprietors of all estates, under permanent cultivation of tea, coconut, cocoa, cinnamon, cardamon or citronella and of less than 35 acres net in extent, are required to cultivate foodstuffs in an area in equivalent to a specified percentage of the total cultivated area of the estates or pay to the credit of the Food Production Fund, in lieu of such food cultivation, a sum calculated at the rate of ten rupees for each acre of the total cultivated area of the estate. All monies which estate proprietors pay in lieu of the cultivation of foodstuffs are credited to the Food Production Fund.

Subsidiary Food Crops

In pursuance of the policy of encouraging the cultivation of subsidiary food crops the Department of Agrarian Services subsidises the construction of wells in areas which can be brought under crops only by obtaining water from wells. A sum of Rs. 357,000 was paid during 1956-57 as subsidy for the construction of wells.

The custody of all Crown lands in the island is vested in the Land Commissioner who is responsible for the administration of all such land. The more expeditious alienation of Crown lands and the promotion of their agricultural development by peasants and midle-class entrants to farming form the most important aspects of land administration.

News & Notes

TOWARDS INDIAN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Many of the foreign economists who attended the Tenth International Conference of Agricultural Economists at Mysore, have responded to the request for suggestions for the development of India's agricultural economy. Among these a few may be cited by way of examples. One is a preference for aid in the form of fertilisers to India. In the same category is another which favours import of about one million tons of nitrogenous fertilisers alongwith simultaneous planning for increased domestic fertiliser production. A third wants a new fertiliser factory every year for the next 30 years. The design of an improved plough requiring reduced draught power and drawn by a single animal instead of two is suggested by one of the economists. Another idea coming forward is the creation of village study groups on agricultural production; a second asks for demonstration farms to be set up from one end of the country to another; a third sees the need for State mobile units for agricultural training. In the field of animal husbandry a proposal has been offered for control of mating or artificial breeding. One economist wants a national scheme to procure and manage most of the tea and coffee estates, with a view to strengthen export trade in the two commodities. The legislation prevailing in Norway giving one of the sons in the family the right to take the whole farm for a reasonable price and forbidding its splitting up is held up as a source of inspiration to India.

SUGARCANE CULTIVATION

Inaugurating the 29th meeting of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee in New Delhi on 3 May 1960, Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh, Union Minister of Agriculture, called upon the administrators, scientists and the sugarcane growers to critically study the reasons for low acre yields of sugarcane and devise future plans so that "our efforts might produce subtantial improvements both in respect of sugarcane production and sugar recovery".

The Minister said that a review of sugarcane production during the past few years indicated that either the targets were not fixed properly or the resources contemplated did not come to hand or even that the basic approach of the Plan was defective.

Referring to the need for creating in the cultivators a desire to use improved practices, Dr. Deshmukh said that the cultivators would be prepared to accept and apply the recommended improved methods in their fields only after they have been fully convinced by the technical workers through properly planned field demonstrations and practical guidance. He hoped that the situation would appreciably improve as a result of better coordination between the agriculture and the community development departments and the setting up of more co-operatives for distribution of credit and supplies.

Regarding the extension of research to the field, Dr. Deshmukh said that a good deal of research work had been carried out during the past 25 years at the different sugarcane research centres in the country. In future, however, research should be carried out in the field and in conditions under which an average farmer lived and worked.

A target of 925 lakh tons of sugarcane and 30 lakh tons of sugar has been proposed for production during the Third Five Year Plan. These targets would require that the work of sugarcane research and development is done on a much larger scale.

Even though sugarcane was a tropical crop, two-thirds of the area under sugarcane in India is in the sub-tropical regions. As the agricultural economy of most of this region depends largely upon sugarcane cultivation, it is of vital importance that effective steps are taken to improve this cash crop. Besides irrigation, fertilisers, healthy and disease-free seeds and adequate plant protection measures, efforts should be made for the adoption of improved agricultural practices. The high acre yields obtained in the sugarcane competition plots and development zones clearly indicate that there is great potentiality for further improvement.

Some progress has already been made in sugarcane yields, but still our yields are very low and a strong and sustained effort is necessary for increased production. Compared with the per acre yield of 12.9 tons in the base year of 1955-56, the yield rose to 13.2, 13.4 and 14.7 tons during the first three years of the Second Five Year Plan.

There is need for exploiting local manurial resources such as compost, green manure and utilisation of cane-trash. The means of communications and transport should be fully developed so that sugarcane may be transported speedily from the field to the factory. As 60 per cent. or more of the total sugarcane produced is converted into *gur* and *khandsari*, it is necessary that improvements are made in the crushers, furnaces, belts and clarificants. Equally important is the search for suitable storage methods for *gur* and *khandsari* under varying conditions. Close liaison is essential between the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee and the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission which is responsible for the development of these commodities.

During 1958-59, 85 research and development schemes for raising the quality and per acre yield of sugarcane and for conducting research on *gur* and *khandsari* functioned at the various sugarcane research stations and development centres in the country. The acreage under sugarcane was 48 lakh acres as against 50 lakh acres in the preceding year. The total production of sugarcane was 709 lakh tons against the Second Plan target of 720 lakh tons.

PROGRESS OF "PACKAGE PROGRAMME"

The intensive agricultural development programme known as "Package Programme", originally planned for one district each in seven States, will now be extended to all the States.

The Central Agricultural Ministry has asked the State Governments of Assam, Bombay, Jammu & Kashmir, Mysore, West Bengal, Kerala and Orissa to formulate proposals "in concrete terms" for launching the intensified agricultural production scheme in their areas.

The other States, to whom Ford Foundation assistance will be available, have already been asked to go ahead with preparations for implementing the programme. In Madras State the scheme was inaugurated by the Chief Minister on April 13—the Tamil New Year Day.

While the essential features of the scheme remain the same, it is pointed out that Ford Foundation assistance will not be available to the new areas. The question of finding resources for implementation of the scheme and the manner in which the cost will be shared between the Central and State Governments would be settled in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Selection of districts where the scheme will be carried out has to be made on considerations such as assured water supply and minimum of natural hazards. It should have well developed village institutions like co-operatives and panchayats and have "maximum potentialities for increasing agricultural production within a comparatively short time."

The project will be implemented over a period of five years. It is expected that in the first year 20 per cent. of the cultivators will participate in the scheme which will gradually rise to about 65 per cent. in the fifth year.

The proposals drawn up by the State will be finalised at a meeting of officials of the Central and State Governments.

AGRICULTURAL ADMINISTRATION

The Central Agriculture Ministry has called upon the State Governments to submit proposals for giving effect to the recommendations of the Agricultural Administration (Nalagarh) Committee.

Already the Government of India have broadly accepted its report and have agreed to share 50 per cent of the expenditure involved during 1960-61 and 1961-62 on approved items. Thereafter the Central assistance will be determined by the Finance Commission.

Raja Surendra Singh of Nalagarh, Agricultural Production Adviser in the Food and Agriculture Ministry, who was the Chairman of the Committee, will soon be visiting the various States to assist them in the implementation of the important recommendations which *inter alia* called for "drastic measures to be taken, not merely to retrieve the situation but even more to make up for time already lost."

Stressing the imperative need to raise agriculture to a position of major importance the Committee had stated that a streamlined agricultural administration was an urgent necessity, "and the food situation of the country could be appreciably eased if positive steps were taken to achieve this objective".

The State Agriculture Ministers' Conference in February 1959 agreed to implement forthwith the recommendations involving no expenditure. These were mainly about delegation of powers, simplification of departmental procedures, etc.

Regarding the recommendations involving expenditure, the Central Government have decided to provide financial assistance on condition that the proposals relate to the State Agricultural Departments only and the additional expenditure is over and above the normal commitments.

In the current session of Parliament several members demanded early implementation of the Committee's report and an assurance of its broad acceptance was given by the Prime Minister.

The State Governments have made a token provision for implementing the Nalagarh Committee recommendations during the current year as well as during the next year.

EXPORT DRIVE IN FOOD PRODUCTS

The State Trading Corporation of India is organising, in collaboration with established maufacturers, a drive for promoting the exports of Indian-made food products, biscuits, and confectionery in markets of West Asia and Europe.

A recent study of the possibilities of stepping up the export of processed foods made by the Corporation has indicated that demand in the neighbouring markets and Europe can be greatly developed, provided our prices are competitive. There is also need for introducing well-known quality brands in these countries.

A large variety of fruit squashes, jams, pickles and preserves are manufactured in India for home consumption as well as for export. The sub-tropical climate of the country offers a wide selection of fruits and vegetables. Over 30,000 tons of fruit and vegetable products are now manufactured in India by nearly 850 licensed manufacturers in Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Lucknow, Madras, Delhi, Mathura and other places.

In 1959, India exported Rs. 1.26 crores worth of preserved vegetables and vegetable preparations, preserved fruits and fruit preparations and dried fruits. Fish and fish preparations fetched another Rs. 24 lakhs. Export of canned meat and meat preparations was of the order of Rs. 57 lakhs. These products were exported to a number of countries including West Asia, South-East Asia, U.S.A., U.K., West Germany and Australia.

A number of steps have been taken by the Government to promote export of processed food products. These include a scheme for the supply of tinplates used in the manufacture of cans and rebate of excise duty on sugar used in exported fruit products. The control of fruits and vegetables preservation industry under the Fruit Products Control Order has shown good results and this has contributed largely to improvement in quality.

INDIA'S BEST VILLAGE

This year's prize of Rs. 5,000 for the best village in the country is to be awarded to Averegere village in Devanagere Block in Chitradurga district of Mysore State. The village falls in the Alur circle of the Gram Sevak adjudged best for the award of the national level prize.

The scheme for the best village at the National, State and District levels was started by the Union Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation last year. The award for the best village is intended to provide incentives to the villagers to synchronise their efforts for improving the villages with those of the Gram Sevaks. The criteria for the selection of the best village at different levels are the same as in the case of Gram Sevaks, namely outstanding performance in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation and cooperation.

The scheme of prize competition for the best village is supplementary to the prize competition scheme for Gram Sevaks. While the village adjudged best at the National level gets a prize of Rs. 5,000 there are 15 prizes of Rs. 1,000 to be awarded to villages adjudged best at the State level and 330 prizes of Rs. 250 for villages adjudged best at District level.

The prize money for the best village at different levels is given to the panchayat of the village, to be utilised for increasing agricultural production and for furthering the common programme of the village. For villages which do not have a panchayat, the money is made available to the Vikas Mandals.

RISE IN NATIONAL INCOME IN 1958-59

The national income of India at 1948-49 prices was Rs. 11,690 crores in 1958 and Rs. 10,890 crores in 1957-58 compared to Rs. 10,480 crores in 1955-56. The *per capita* income at 1948-49 prices have been placed at Rs. 293.6, 277.1 and Rs. 273.6 respectively during the three years. This is revealed by the seventh issue of the annual paper on national income recently released by the Central Statistical Organisation. The estimates for 1957-58 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 1958-59 though still preliminary and based on partial material, have also undergone minor upward changes compared to the 'quick' estimates released in October last.

Unlike 1957-58, which recorded a slight decline in the national income as a result of a fall in the agricultural output, the rise in the national income during 1958-59 over the preceding year works out at Rs. 800 crores in which the share of 'agriculture' amounts to Rs. 570 crores. In other words the national income rose by 7.3 per cent in 1958-59 over 1957-58.

The table below indicates the trend of national and *per capita* incomes at 1948-49 prices during the past eleven years :

Year	National Income (or net national output) at 1948-49 prices (Rs. crores)	Per capita income (or net output) at 1948-49 prices (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
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	11,000	283·5
1957-58	10,890	277·1
1958-59 (preliminary)	11,690	293·6

The figures show a rise in national income in real terms of 11.5 per cent during the first three years of the Second Five Year Plan period as against a rise of 18.4 per cent over the First Plan Period. The corresponding rise in *per capita* income during the two periods was 7.3 and 11.1 per cent respectively.

Expressed at current prices, the national income stood at Rs. 12,470 crores in 1958-59 and Rs. 11,400 crores in 1957-58 as against Rs. 9,980 crores in 1955-56, the *per capita* income at current prices being Rs. 313.2, Rs. 290.1 and Rs. 260.6 respectively for the three years.

BIO-GAS FROM AGRICULTURAL WASTES

An agreement was signed recently in New Delhi between the Government of India and Chemolimpex, the Foreign Trade Company for Chemical Products of Hungary, for the setting up of bio-gas and bio-fertiliser producing plants.

Hungary has made great progress in utilising agricultural wastes for producing energy as well as manures. It has perfected a technical method which has now been patented in India. It may be recalled that a Bio-gas Delegation from Hungary visited India in August last and submitted its report to the Government of India.

The Chemolimpex will furnish the Government of India with technical data and designs and also provide adequate technical staff for the installation of these plants. To begin with, two pilot plants will be established. One will be located at the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur, where bagasse will be utilised. Another will be established at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi and this will utilise cowdung and other agricultural wastes.

Within six months after the successful completion of the pilot plants' trial, the Government of India will furnish to Chemolimpex an estimate of the number of units which are likely to be installed by Governmental agencies. The Chemolimpex will also be permitted to help private parties in setting up bio-gas plants.

NOT BY SCIENCE ALONE

In his Presidential address at the 29th Annual Session of the National Academy of Sciences, India, Dr. M. S. Randhawa, explained how the agricultural revolution of the twentieth century was largely based on increasing understanding of plant nutrition in particular and scientific research in general. Mentioning how in Sweden the research worker was able to control the course of mutation by varying the time and source of radiation and how in America and other countries the work done on growth-promoting harmones had shown great promise, Dr. Randhawa had also a word of caution against any headlong speeding up of the course of evolution. India has already achieved much towards developing potentialities for increase in food production through improved varieties of crop plants and there is still much further scope in that direction. While he envisaged the somewhat remote possibility of the extensive use of algae which offered an yield of 32.5 tons of dry edible matter per acre, Dr. Randhawa emphasised the use of fertilisers besides improved seeds and implements etc., alongwith timely and suitable agrarian and price policies to meet the immediate food production problem.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Price Policy.—At its fifteenth meeting held in New Delhi on April 17, the National Development Council undertook a preliminary review of the problems of price policy in relation to the Third Five Year Plan.

The Council decided to set up a Committee to examine the subject more fully and to make recommendations for future policy. The Committee will consist of the Chief Ministers of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bombay and Orissa and the Finance Minister of Madras, the Union Ministers of Home Affairs, Finance, Steel, Mines and Fuel, and Food and Agriculture, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, the Union Minister of Planning, and Shri Sriman Narayan.

Food Habits.—The predominance of cereals in the Indian dietary is well-known and the need to diversify it so as to make it nutritionally richer, particularly in respect of proteins, has been generally recognised. Certain programmes have been tentatively drawn up for popularising non-cereal and high-protein foods with the object of achieving a more healthy and balanced diet. Attempts are also being made to utilise the results of some of the research work done in the Central Food Technological Research Institute at Mysore in this and other directions.

Agricultural Equipment.—A committee to examine the manufacture of agricultural equipment in the country will be appointed soon by the Government of India. The terms of reference of the proposed committee would be : (*i*) to assess the demand for the various types of equipment required to implement the agricultural development programmes scheduled for the Third Five Year Plan; (*ii*) to review the progress of the indigenous development of agricultural equipments as it would be at the end of the Second Five Year Plan; (*iii*) to recommend measures to make the country self-sufficient in the manufacture of agricultural equipments to the maximum extent possible; and (*iv*) to assess the total investment and the foreign exchange requirement for the development of agricultural equipments required for the Third Five Year Plan.

Handicrafts in C.D. Blocks.—The All-India Handicrafts Board has organised a two-week training course for Extension Officers in the Community Development Blocks to help promote handicrafts in the rural areas. The course, which has been organised in cooperation with the Ministry of Community Development, seeks to give practical training to these officers on problems facing the handicrafts in the C.D. Blocks.

Hard Wheat in France.—Almost unknown in France prior to 1950, hard wheat was first planted in 1956 and is now being grown in the south of France.

DIARY FOR APRIL 1960

April

6. A bill fixing the ceiling on land holdings at 30 standard acres for every person or family of not more than five members introduced in the Madras Assembly.

   All-India Fourth Estimate of Cotton, 1959-60.

   All-India Final Estimate of Sannhemp, 1959-60.

   Export of vanaspati on free licensing basis without any overall ceiling upto the end of July, 1962 by all shippers on shipping bills allowed.

7. Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha passed the Madhya Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill providing for the fixation of land ceiling at 28 standard acres.

8. The Union Government approved a scheme of the Tea Board involving an expenditure of Rs. 2 crores to assist tea estates and factories in acquiring machinery and equipment on hire-purchase basis.

   All-India Final Estimate of Bajra, 1959-60.

   All-India Second Estimate of Gram, 1959-60.

10. All-India Second Estimate of Wheat, 1959-60.

11. All-India Final Estimate of Ragi, 1959-60.

13. All-India Second Estimate of Barley, 1959-60.

15. Averagere village in Devanagere Block in Chitradurga district of Mysore State awarded prize as India's best village.

    Import of Pakistan cotton of the value of Rs. 50 lakhs with a staple length of one inch and below and validity for shipment upto May 31, 1960 announced.

16. The Rajasthan Assembly passed the Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1960 for the setting up of Nyaya Panchayats in the State.

17. The National Development Council set up a high powered Committee to examine all questions relating to price policy.

18. All-India First Estimate of Potato, 1959-60.

All-India First Estimate of Rapeseed and Mustard, 1959-60.

All India Second Estimate of Linseed, 1959-60.

20. All-India Final Estimate of Ginger, 1959-60.

All-India Final Estimate of Pepper, 1959-60.

24. India signed an agreement with a Hungarian Company for the setting up of bio-gas and bio-fertiliser plants in India.

25. All-India Final Estimate of Castorseed, 1959-60.

26. Lok Sabha passed a bill to levy estate duty on agricultural lands.

27. Ford Foundation granted $ 10.5 million to boost food production in India by at least 50 per cent in five years.

29. All-India Second Estimate of Tobacco, 1959-60.

All-India Second Estimate of Rapeseed and Mustard, 1959-60.

Agricultural Development

WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

During April 1960, thunder showers were mainly confined to north-west India, the South Peninsula and Assam.

Rainfall during the month was in excess of the normal in east Uttar Pradesh, Madras, Kerala and the Arabian Sea Islands, normal in the Punjab, Vidarbha, Coastal Mysore and South Interior Mysore and light to moderate elsewhere.

Rainfall during the pre-monsoon period so far, (*i.e.*, from 1 March to 27 April, 1960) was in excess of the normal in Bihar Plains; Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Vidarbha, Telangana, Interior Mysore, Kerala and the Arabian Sea Islands, normal in Orissa, Punjab, east Rajasthan, Saurashtra & Kutch, Rayalaseema, Madras and Coastal Mysore and generally light to moderate elsewhere.

Sowing and transplantation of paddy, sowing of ragi, sugarcane, harvesting of summer paddy, rabi jowar, wheat and gram, picking of cotton and crushing of sugarcane were the main agricultural operations carried out in different parts of the country during the month.

Kharif outturns were expected to be generally satisfactory except in the areas affected by floods or drought early in the season. The over-all outturn is likely to be slightly lower than last year. Weather conditions for the rabi crops had been generally favourable except for a drought in North-West India during February. The production of rabi foodgrains is expected to be more or less of the same level as last year. The standing rabi crops were reported to have been affected to some extent by heavy rains and hailstorm in some parts of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh. Insufficient rainfall, insect pests and crop diseases were also responsible for partial damage to some crops in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madras, Mysore and Rajasthan.

Except for a few stray cases of cattle diseases in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and West Bengal, the condition of cattle was generally satisfactory during the month.

LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Rajasthan Tenancy (Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1959 has received the assent of the President. Details of this Bill were given in the March 1960 issue of this Journal.

The Government of Rajasthan have introduced in the State Legislature, the Rajasthan Holdings Consolidation Operations Validating Bill, 1960 so as to bring into force with retrospective effect the provisions of Chapters III and IV of the Rajasthan Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 1954. The Rajasthan Act of 1954 provided that Chapters I and V of the Act would come into force at once and the remaining Chapters, *viz.* II, III and IV, were to come into force in such area and on such dates as the State Government would notify. Chapter II of the Act provides for the determination of standard areas and the treatment of fragments while Chapter III lays down the procedure for consolidation of holdings and Chapter IV contains supplemental provisions.

As the work of consolidation of holdings has already been taken up in number of districts, the present Bill prepares to bring into force the provisions of Chapters III and IV of the Rajasthan Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 1954 with retrospective effect as follows :

Areas	Date of commencement of Chapters III & IV
Jaipur District	1- 5-1957
Sawai Madhopur District	1- 5-1958
Pali District	1- 5-1957
Jalore District	1- 2-1958
Bundi District	1-11-1958
Jodhpur District	1-11-1958

The Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Bill, 1959 has been passed by both houses of the State Legislature. The Bill proposes to repeal the Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1953 and the PEPSU. Village Common lands (Regulation) Act, 1954 which are in force in the erstwhile States of Punjab and PEPSU respectively and to make uniform legislative provisions for the whole State. The Bill provides mainly for the vesting of *shamilat deh* lands (Village Common lands) in the village panchayats so that these lands can be utilised in the prescribed manner for the benefit of the village community as a whole. Where the area of land in a *shamilat deh* of any village so vested or deemed to have been vested in a Panchayat is in excess of 25 per cent of the total area of that village (excluding *abadi deh*) then 25 per cent of such total area shall be left to the Panchayat and out of the remaining area, 25 per cent shall be utilised for the settlement of landless tenants and other tenants ejected or to be ejected of that village. The remaining area of *shamilat deh*, if any, shall be utilised for distribution to the small land owners of that village subject to the provisions relating to permissible area and permissible limit laid down in the Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953 and the PEPSU Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1955.

Any income accruing from the use and occupation of the lands vested or deemed to have been vested in a Panchayat, shall be credited to the Panchayat fund and shall be utilized in the prescribed manner. Arrears of rent due to a Panchayat in respect of the lands vested in it will be recoverable as arrears of land revenue.

The Government Grants (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960 which has been passed by the Uttar Pradesh Legislature, seeks to amend the Government Grants Act, 1895 in its application to the State of Uttar Pradesh. The Government Grants Act, 1895, a Central Act, provides that notwithstanding anything contained in the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 or any other statute or enactment of legislature, the grants from government will be governed according to the tenor, restrictions, conditions and limitations attached thereto. However, the Allahabad High Court held in a recent judgement that the tenants of the grants were entitled to reduction of rent under the U.P. Tenancy Act, 1939. By implication it meant that the tenants could claim hereditary rights also under the Tenancy Act, and that their rents could also not be raised. To overcome this difficulty the Act of 1895 was amended by the U.P. Government Grants Amendment Act, 1959 whereby the grants would be governed only according to the terms and conditions attached with them, notwithstanding anything contained in (*i*) the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, (*ii*) The U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, (*iii*) Jaunsar Bawar Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1956, (*iv*) U.P. Tenancy Act, 1939 or any other law for the time being in force or a decree or direction of a Court. As the wording of this amendment Act had the effect of saving a grant of an agricultural lease by or on behalf of the Government from the operation of the Acts mentioned as well as any future legislation, the Government Grants (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1960 has been proposed to repeal the Amendment Act of 1959 with retrospective effect and to incorporate in the Act of 1895 the revised provisions retaining references only to the Acts mentioned above and also to the Agra Tenancy Act, 1926 and providing that the Government Grants will be governed according to their tenor, restrictions, conditions and limitations attached with them notwithstanding to the contrary anything contained in any decree or direction of a Court of law or any other rule of law, statute or enactment of the legislature provided further that nothing shall prevent or deemed ever to have prevented the effect of any enactment relating to the acquisition of property, land reforms or the imposition of ceiling on agricultural land.

LAND REVENUE AND TAXATION

The Assam Finance Bill, 1960, introduced in the State Legislature on 18 March 1960, provides for fixation of rates of Agricultural Income-tax for the year 1960-61, as per the Assam Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1939.

The rates proposed are as follows :—

A. In the case of every Hindu undivided or joint family :

(*a*) At the rate applicable, under the list of rates contained in paragraph (B) below, to a sum equal to the share of a brother if such share exceeds Rs. 6,000;

(*b*) At two naye paise in the rupee if the share of a brother is Rs. 6,000 or less.

B. In the case of every individual, firm and other association of persons (Other than companies) :

	Rate
(*a*) On the first Rs. 1,500 of total income	nil
(*b*) On the next Rs. 3,500 of total income	4 nP. in the rupee
(*c*) On the next Rs. 2,500 of total income	8 nP. in the rupee
(*d*) On the next Rs. 2,500 of total income	12 nP. in the rupee
(*e*) On the next Rs. 2,500 of total income	15 nP. in the rupee
(*f*) On the next Rs. 2,500 of total income	19 nP. in the rupee
(*g*) On the next Rs. 5,000 of total income	24 nP. in the rupee
(*h*) On the next Rs. 30,000 of total income	30 nP. in the rupee
(*i*) On the next Rs. 50,000 of total income	34 nP. in the rupee
(*j*) On the balance of total income	38 nP. in the rupee

C. In the case of every company :

(*a*) the total income of which does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000 On the whole of total income	34 nP. in the rupee
(*b*) the total income of which exceeds Rs. 1,00,000. On the whole of total income	38 nP. in the rupee

Provided always that

(*i*) no Agricultural income-tax shall be payable on a total agricultural income which does not exceed Rs. 3,000; and

(*ii*) the agricultural income-tax payable shall in no case exceed half the amount by which the total agricultural income exceeds Rs. 3,000.

The Rajasthan Agricultural Income-Tax (Amendment), Bill, 1960 was introduced in the State Legislature on 10th March, 1960 with a view to repealing the Rajasthan Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1953 (Rajasthan Act, 23 of 1953) and thereby abolishing the levy of Agricultural Incom-tax with effect from 1 April, 1960.

* * * *

The Government of Rajasthan have published for general information the Rajasthan Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1960 Act No. 16 of 1960, which received the assent of the Governor on 21st April.

The Act provides for levy of surcharge on land revenue on a graded basis as from 1 April, 1960 at the following rates :

Amount of land revenue	Rate of Surcharge
(*i*) Where the amount of land revenue payable is less than Rs. 50 per annum.	Nil
(*ii*) Where the amount of land revenue payable is Rs. 50 per annum or more but less than Rs. 250 per annum.	6-1/4 % on the total amount of land revenue.
(*iii*) Where the amount of land revenue payable is Rs. 250 per annum or more.	12-1/2 % on the total amount of land revenue.

"Provided that in the case of *Chahi* land, only one-third of the land revenue payable thereon shall be taken into account for the purpose of calculating the total land revenue on which surcharge shall be levied".

* * *

The Rajasthan Irrigation and Drainage (Amendment) Bill, 1960, which was introduced in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly on 1 April, 1960 seeks to amend the Rajasthan Irrigation and Drainage Act, 1954.

According to the proposed Bill, in any notified area, the Divisional Irrigation Officer after issuing necessary notice may require a person or a number of persons jointly to construct and maintain a water course at his or their expense. The notice would specify the works to be undertaken, the person or persons by whom that shall be done and also the date by which such works are to be carried out. Where a person fails to complete the construction of water course by the specified date the Divisional Irrigation Officer is empowered to get such works completed and to recover the cost from such person. In case more than one person is involved the cost incurred in the construction and maintenance of water course is to be distributed among such persons in proportion to their share in the water course. Further, if a person fails to pay the cost or his share of the cost, the Divisional Panchayat Officer is authorised to recover it as an arrear of land revenue.

The purpose of the measures envisaged, is increased and speedier utilisation of irrigation facilities which would be retarded if delay occurred in the construction of field channels and other water courses.

The amending Bill, also seeks to define the term 'water-course' in the Rajasthan Lands Special Irrigation Charges Act, 1953 which would enable the State Government to recover the cost of construction of such works by including it in the schedule of acreage rates.

COOPERATION AND WAREHOUSING

The Government of Assam have published the Assam Cooperative Land Mortgage Bank Bill, 1960. The Bill seeks to facilitate the working of the Cooperative Land Mortgage Banks in Assam with a view to providing for the grant of long-term loans to owners of land and other immovable property.

The Bill authorises the Registrar of Cooperative Societies or the State Government to appoint a Trustee for the purpose of securing the fulfilment of the obligations of the Assam Cooperative Central Land Mortgage Bank to the holders of debentures issued by its Board of Directors.

The Bill provides that the Board of Directors may with the previous sanction of the Trustee, issue debentures on the security of the mortgages and other assets transferred to it by the Land Mortgage Banks and its own properties. The principal of and interest on the debentures thus issued is to carry the guarantee of the State Government subject to a maximum and such other conditions as may be fixed by the State Government.

The Bill lays down the method and procedure for distraint and or sale of the property of a mortgagor if he has in any manner failed to conform to the terms and conditions of the mortgage.

Clause 21 provides that the Land Mortgage Banks shall transfer all mortgages executed in their favour and all other assets transferred to them by the members, to the Central Land Mortgage Bank and shall be vested in the Trustee.

Clause 27 provides that a mortgage executed in favour of a Land Mortgage Bank and the Central Land Mortgage Bank shall have priority over any claim of the Government arising from a loan under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 or the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884, granted after the execution of the mortgage.

* * * *

Seven more warehouses each having a capacity of 5,000 tons have been set up at Madras, Coimbatore, Cochin, Alleppy, Dalsingh Sarai, Saharanpur and Berhampur.

The Central and State Warehousing Corporations have already set up 164 warehouses having a total capacity of 2 lakh tons.

179 more warehouses are to be set up during the current financial year so as to achieve the Second Plan target of 350 warehouses. 435 warehouses are expected to be established during the Third Five Year Plan.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

In order to develop a sound and uniform programme of organising Youth Clubs around Extension Training Centres, it was considered necessary to impart a common training programme to the Instructors and their counterparts—Social Education Organisers—working in the Block areas along with Voluntary Leaders and Home Science Instructors. This was arranged by the Directorate of Extension in cooperation with the Ministry of Community Development, the Young Farmers' Association and the State Governments through eight Regional Seminars. Two each of the Seminars were organised at Bakshi-ka-Talab (Uttar Pradesh) catering to Northern Region; Sriniketan, (West Bengal) for Eastern Region; Dohai (Rajasthan) for Western Region; and Mandya (Mysore) for Southern Region. Each Seminar was for seven days and the training was imparted by a selected panel of experts on the Rural Youth Work from the Government of India, the State Governments, the Young Farmers' Association and non-officials. After the training, the Instructors are expected to organise the Pilot Club activities in the Development Blocks attached to the Extension Training Centres.

The integrated training centres continue to impart initial training to Village Level Workers. In addition, for refresher training of the Village Level Workers who have been on the job for three to four years, a scheme is being introduced all over the country for establishing 20 Refresher Training Centres for imparting training for a period of two months to batches of existing Gram Sevaks.

The target of 33 subject matter refresher training courses for Instructors of Extension Training Centres and Extension Officers employed in Development Blocks fixed for the year 1959-60 has been achieved and in all 880 candidates have been trained in various subject matters like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Home Science, Cooperation, Social Education and Public Health and Sanitation.

During March, a Regional Home Science Seminar was organised at Sriniketan from March 24 to 26 where representatives from Bengal, Assam and Bihar along with the Central Government advisory staff actively participated. In addition, a State Seminar of Gram Sevikas was held in Orissa between March 28 and 30.

A number of new types of implements have been designed and tested at the various workshop wings; prominent among them which have been adopted by the farmers are (*i*) winnowing fans, (*ii*) paddy weeders, (*iii*) hand hoes, (*iv*) soil conservation implements worked by bullock power, and (*v*) seed treating drums, Some implements from foreign countries have also been obtained for trial and demonstration.

PANCHAYATS

The Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Bill, 1960 which was published recently seeks to repeal (*i*) the Central Provinces and Berar Panchayats Act, 1946, (*ii*) the Central Provinces and Berar Local Government Act, 1948, (*iii*) the Madhya Bharat Panchayat Act, 1949, (*iv*) the

Vindhya Pradesh Gram Panchayat Ordinance, 1949, (*v*) the Bhopal State Panchayat Act, 1952 and (*vi*) the Rajasthan Panchayat Act, 1953 (in its application to the Sironj region) and enact a unified land for the whole State.

Three categories of Gram Sabhas are proposed to be established according to the population of a village or group of villages. A Gram Sabha Class I is to be established for a village or group of villages having a population exceeding 3,000, a Gram Sabha Class II for those having a population exceeding 1,500 but not exceeding 3,000 and a Gram Sabha Class III for those having a population not exceeding 1,500.

A Gram Sabha Class I is to consist of all persons who are qualified to be registered in the Assembly roll relatable to the Gram Sabha area.

A Gram Sabha Class II or Class III is to consist of every head of the family who is qualified to be registered in the Assembly Roll relatable to the Gram Sabha area. It has been provided that if the head of the family does not desire to be registered in the list of voters he may nominate any member of his family and the person so nominated is entitled to be registered in the list of voters in place of the head of the family. It has also been provided that if a family consists of more than seven members one additional member of the family nominated by the head of the family shall be entitled to be registered in the list of voters.

A Gram Panchayat is to be established for every Gram Sabha. A Gram Panchayat Class I is to consist of 8 to 16 members. The members are to consist of elected representatives and the Patel of the village in which the headquarters of the Gram Panchayat is situated. Provision exists for the co-option of a woman and a chairman of a cooperative society if they are not otherwise elected. Seats are to be reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. Sub-Committees of 3 to 5 members are to be appointed from among the members for purposes of (*a*) agriculture, (*b*) industries and cooperation, (*c*) education and social welfare, (*d*) communication and works and (*e*) taxation and finance.

Gram Sabhas Class II and III are to set up functional committees for carrying on the work allotted to sub-committees in Class I Panchayats. Each functional committee is to consist of 15 members. Provision exists for the co-option of a woman and a member belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes if they are not otherwise represented. Every functional committee of a Gram Sabha Class II is to elect from among its members a convenor and a deputy convenor, and every functional committee of a Gram Sabha Class III is to elect from among its members a convenor.

Every Gram Panchayat Class II is to consist of the Convenors and Deputy Convenors of the Functional Committees and the Patel of the village in which the headquarters of the Gram Panchayat is situated. Provision exists for the co-option of a woman or a member of the Scheduled Castes or Tribes and a chairman of a cooperative society if they are not otherwise represented.

Every Gram Panchayat Class III is to consist of the Convenors of the Functional Committees and the Patel of the village in which the headquarters of the Gram Panchayat is situated. Provision exists for the co-option of a woman or a member of the Scheduled Castes or Tribes and a chairman of a cooperative society if they are not otherwise represented.

The functions allotted to the Gram Panchayats have been divided into obligatory functions and discretionary functions. The obligatory functions include, *inter alia*, the following :

(1) Sanitation and conservancy.

(2) Supply of water for domestic use.

(3) Development of agriculture.

(4) Promotion of cottage industries and cooperation.

(5) Improvement of cattle.

(6) Construction and maintenance of minor irrigation works.

(7) Registration of births, deaths and marriages.

(8) Management of public land.

(9) Collection of land revenue and such other dues if entrusted by the Government.

(10) Help in census operations.

(11) Arrangement and distribution of improved seeds.

(12) Collection and maintenance of statistics.

(13) Organising voluntary labour for community works.

(14) Assistance in the implementation of land reforms schemes.

The discretionary functions included, *inter alia*, the following :

(1) Planting and nursing of trees on road sides and other places.

(2) Relief of distress destitution and sickness.

(3) Reclaiming unhealthy localities.

(4) Promotion of cooperative farming.

(5) Establishment of granaries.

The Gram Panchayats are empowered to organise a village volunteer force for general watch and ward, meeting cases of emergency and enlisting voluntary labour for carrying out works of public utility.

Every tenure holder, tenant other than a sub-tenant and Government lessee is required to pay a cess in respect of the land held by him to the Gram Panchayat at the rate of 19 nP. per rupee or part of it on the land revenue or rent assessed or fixed on such land.

Every Gram Panchayat is required to impose the following taxes :

(1) a tax on buildings;

(2) fees for cleaning private latrines;

(3) a lighting tax;

(4) a tax on cleaning of streets;

(5) a tax on professions, trades or callings;

(6) fees on persons exposing goods for sale or otherwise using any building or structure belonging to the Gram Panchayat.

(7) fees on registration of animals sold in any market under the control of the Gram Panchayat.

A Gram Panchayat is also allowed to levy the following taxes with the approval of the Zila Panchayat :

(*a*) tolls on vehicles and pack animals;

(*b*) water rate;

(*c*) drainage fee;

(*d*) a temporary tax for special work of public utility;

(*e*) a general sanitary cess; etc.

The Bill provides that the State Government may establish an Adivasi Panchayat in those areas where the majority of the population belongs to the Scheduled Tribes. An Adivasi Panchayat is to consist of a Sarpanch nominated by the State Government and such number of elected Panches as may be prescribed by the Government. An Adivasi Panchayat may be required by the Governments to undertake any of the functions allotted to the Gram Panchayats. An Adivasi Panchayat may also exercise such criminal and civil jurisdiction as may be prescribed.

A Pargana Panchayat is to be established for a group of Adivasi Panchayats consisting of a Sarpanch and four Panches, all nominated by the Government.

The Bill empowers the State Government to apply any of its provisions to the Adivasi Panchayats.

Clause 110 provides that the State Government may divide a district into blocks and set up a Janapada Panchayat in each block. Each Janapada Panchayat is to consist of 15 to 25 members. The members are to consist of :

(*a*) elected members;

(*b*) one member representing a cooperative marketing society or a cooperative union; and

(*c*) one councillor representing each of the Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils or Notified Area Committees situated within the block.

Provision exists for the co-option of a woman and a person belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Tribes if not otherwise elected.

Every member of the Legislative Assembly of the State, representing the constituency which is wholly or partly included within the block has the right to take part in the proceedings of any meeting of the Janapada Panchayat but does not have the right to vote.

Every Janapada Panchayat is to constitute from amongst its members, Standing Committees for agriculture, cooperation, education and social welfare, communication and works and taxation and finance.

The functions allotted to the Janapada Panchayat have been grouped under the following heads :

(*a*) Community development.
(*b*) Agriculture.
(*c*) Health and sanitation.
(*d*) Animal husbandry and fisheries.
(*e*) Education.
(*f*) Social education.
(*g*) Communications and public works.
(*h*) Cooperation.
(*i*) Cottage industries.
(*j*) Woman and child welfare.
(*k*) Social welfare.
(*l*) Emergency relief.
(*m*) Collection of statistics.
(*n*) Self-help programme.
(*o*) General.

Under clause 140 every Janapada Panchayat is required to supervise the working of the Gram Panchayats within the block and render such assistance, within the limits of its resources, as may be necessary.

A Janapada Panchayat is required to impose the following taxes :

(*a*) A toll on new bridges constructed by the Janapada Panchayat.

(*b*) A tax on theatres, theatrical performances and other shows for public amusement.

Clause 169 sub-clause (1) provides for the enhancement of the duty on transfer of immovable property imposed by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, by one-half per cent on the value of the property transferred by sale or gift, or in the case of an usufructuary mortgage on the amount secured by the instrument as set forth in the instrument. The State Government is to pay to every Janapada Panchayat a grant-in-aid equal to the extra duty realized as a result of the enhancement in respect of the property situated within the block.

A Zila Panchayat is to be established in every district consisting of :

(*a*) Presidents of the Janapada Panchayats within the district.

(*b*) All members of Parliament representing Parliamentary constituencies which either wholly or partly form part of the district.

(*c*) All members of the State Legislative Assembly representing assembly constituencies which either wholly or partly form part of the district.

(*d*) District officers representing the Public Health including Public Health, Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary, Education and other Development Departments in the district as the Government may specify.

Every Zila Panchayat is to constitute from amongst its members Standing Committees for planning and community development, cooperation including food, agriculture, irrigation and power, industries, education and social welfare and finance.

Clause 188 provides that the Zila Panchayat shall *inter alia* :

(1) Encourage the establishment and foster the development of the Gram Panchayats in the district.

(2) Supervise and control the administration of Gram Panchayats in the district.

(3) Coordinate and consolidate the Janapada Panchayat plans.

(4) Examine and approve the budgets of the Janapada Panchayats in the district.

(5) Secure the execution of the plans, projects, schemes or other works common to two or more Janapada Panchayats in the district.

(6) Collect statistics; etc.

Clause 201 provides that on the application of either party to a civil dispute or of a complaint in the case of an offence cognizable by a Nyaya Panchayat the Gram Panchayat shall constitute a Conciliation Board to facilitate conciliation between the parties to any dispute consisting of—

(1) Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat or the Up-sarpanch who shall be the chairman of the Board; and

(2) A panch of the Gram Panchayat to be nominated by each of the two parties.

Clause 216 provides that the State Government may divide a block into circles comprising of Gram Sabha areas. A Nyaya Panchayat is to be established in each circle consisting of such number of panchas of the Gram Panchayats situated within the circle as the collector may fix in respect of each such Gram Panchayat. Provision has been made for the co-option of a member of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes if they are not otherwise represented.

Clause 231 provides that no Nyaya Panchayat shall take cognizance of any dispute unless conciliation proceedings have failed.

The Nayaya Panchayats are to have exclusive civil and criminal jurisdiction over certain offences and suits mentioned in the Bill and no civil court is to take cognizance of any suit which is cognizable by a Nyaya Panchayat.

Clause 337 provides that "the Government shall every year assign to each district a sum not less than twenty-five per cent of the land revenue collected during the preceding financial year in the district for distribution to the Gram Panchayats, Janapada Panchayats and Zila Panchayat within the district in accordance with such principles as may be prescribed."

* * * *

The Government of Rajasthan have published the Rajasthan Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1960. The Bill provides *inter alia*, for the following—

Clause 7 of the Bill provides for the co-option of women and persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the Gram Panchayats.

Clause 15 seeks to abolish the distinction between the obligatory and discretionary functions which exist at present and provide that a panchayat shall make provision in respect of specified matters to the extent that the Panchayat funds allow.

The Bill seeks to abolish the institution of Tehsil Panchayats and constitute Nyaya Panchayats for the administration of civil and criminal justice. A Nyaya Panchayat is to be established for a number of panchayat circles. It is to be composed of a panel of members equal in number to the number of Panchayat circles for which it is constituted. Each Panchayat is to elect from amongst the electors of its panchayat circle one member to the Nyaya Panchayat which is to be a perpetual body. (Provision has been made for the retirement by rotation of one-third of its members at the end of every second year). The Nyaya Panchayat is to have exclusive jurisdiction in respect of cases and suits made cognizable by it.

Clause 61 of the Bill provides that every Panchayat shall submit to the Collector and every Nyaya Panchayat shall submit to the District and Sessions Judge a report on its administration for each year.

A Schedule to be appended to the Principal Act lays down the functions which the Panchayats may provide for. They have been grouped under the following heads :

(1) Sanitation and health.
(2) Public works.
(3) Education and culture.
(4) Self-defence and Panchayat circle defence.
(5) Administration.
(6) Welfare of the people.
(7) Agriculture and preservation of forests.
(8) Breeding and protecting cattle.
(9) Village industries.
(10) Miscellaneous.

Commodity Reviews

FOODGRAINS

Sowing and transplantation of paddy, sowing of ragi and harvesting of summer paddy, rabi jowar, wheat and gram were carried out in different parts of the country during April 1960.

Kharif outturns in the country were expected to be generally satisfactory except in the areas affected by floods or drought early in the season. The overall outturn is likely to be slightly lower than last year. Weather conditions for the rabi crops had been generally favourable except for drought in North-West India during February, 1960. Subsequently, some damage to the standing rabi crops was also caused by rains and hailstorm in some parts of the country. On the whole, the production of rabi foodgrains is expected to be satisfactory.

The All-India Second Estimates of wheat, gram, barley and small millets for the crop year 1959-60 were issued during April. These estimates indicate an increase in acreage under these crops over the corresponding adjusted estimates of 1958-59, the increase being 2.2 per cent for wheat and barley each and 2.6 per cent for gram. Area sown to small millets during 1959-60 is estimated to be at the level of 1958-59.

The All-India Final Estimate of bajra puts the area under and production of the crop in 1959-60 at 26,699 thousand acres and 3,484 thousand tons respectively as against the partially revised estimates of 27,999 thousand acres and 3,789 thousand tons respectively in 1958-59 thereby showing a decrease of 4.6 per cent in acreage and 8 per cent in production during the current year over the previous year.

The Rice (Eastern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1959 was amended on 23 April 1960. With the issue of the amending Order, restrictions on the movement of rice/paddy from one place in the border area to any other place in that area, *i.e.* in the area falling within five-mile belt all along the border of the Eastern Zone, were removed.

The Central Government issued the Delhi Roller Flour Mills (Wheat Products) Price Control Order, 1960 on 25 April superseding a similar Order of 1959. The new order provides for a slight increase of 4 nP. per maund in the ex-mill prices of wheat products and corresponding adjustment in the retail prices of atta in the Union Territory of Delhi. Retail prices of maida and sooji remain unchanged.

Imports of cereals into India during the period January to April, 1960 amounted to 1605.6 thousand tons comprising 1337.3 thousand tons of wheat, 250.3 thousand tons of rice and 18 thousand tons of corn as against 1526.1 thousand tons comprising 1502.0 thousand tons of wheat, 13.5 thousand tons of rice and 10.6 thousand tons of sorghum imported during the corresponding period last year.

Prices of foodgrains registered a rise during the month. The all-India index number of wholesale prices for cereals which stood at 103 in the last week of March 1960 rose to 104.6 in the last week of April. The price index for pulses which showed a decline in the earlier part of the month also recorded a rise in the latter part and stood at 90.9 during the third week of April as against 89.7 during the corresponding week of the previous month. Compared to the position during the corresponding week of the previous year, the index for cereals was higher by 6.5 per cent while that for pulses was lower by 2.3 per cent.

As for individual foodgrains, except for wheat prices which continued to show a decline there was a rise in the prices of all other grains. The index for wheat dropped further from 92.3 in the last week of March to 89 in the last week of April. On the other hand during the same period, the index for rice rose from 106.1 to 109.9, that of jowar from 116.4 to 121.4, bajra from 122.8 to 124.5 and maize from 98.4 to 99.1. In the case of pulses also, prices revealed the same upward trend as kharif cereals. Thus the index of gram rose from 72.4 to 77.6.

Compared to the position during the corresponding week of the previous year, the index number for the last week of April 1960 was higher by 13.8 per cent in case of rice, by 12.4 per cent in the case of jowar, by 1.1 per cent in case of bajra and by 3.8 per cent in case of gram but was lower by 5.8 per cent in case of wheat and by 23.4 per cent in case of maize.

World production of wheat in 1959-60, outside the Soviet Union and China, is provisionally estimated at 147 million tons, or about 2 million tons below the revised figure for the record harvest in the previous season. The shortfall was mostly in the crops of the United States, Italy, Argentina, Turkey and Australia.

Prospects for the new sowings in the Northern Hemisphere are reported to be satisfactory. In the United States, the official estimate of the U.S. winter wheat crop based on conditions as on April 1, 1960 sets the production for 1960 at 26.2 million tons as compared with the corresponding estimate of 25.9 million tons last year. The latest estimate of wheat sowings in France is slightly lower than the sowings a year ago. Even so a good harvest may be expected provided weather and yield remain normal.

Prospects for the world rice production in 1959-60 continue to be good. Of the principal producers in Asia, only India, Ceylon and Formosa show some declines. In the Southern Hemisphere current crops in South America are likely to be better than a year ago, but in Australia a somewhat smaller outturn is expected.

The demand for U.S. wheat under P.L. 480 and other agreements during April 1960 was reported to be strong. Most of the demand was from the Far East.

Prices of wheat in the United States showed an erratic behaviour during the month under review. While cash prices of No. 2 Red Winter at Chicago rose from 210-7/8 cents per bushel on March 30, 1960 to 212½ cents per bushel on April 28, 1960, Kansas City No. 2. Hard (ex-store) declined from 210-1/8 cents per bushel to 207-7/8 cents during the same period. Prices of wheat in Canada moved within narrow limits. Cash prices of Northern Manitoba No. 1 at Winnipeg and at Vancouver were quoted at 165 cents and 171½ cents per bushel on April 28, 1960 as against 165¼ cents and 170¼ cents per bushel respectively a month earlier.

For the first time since the establishment of Australia's Wheat Stabilisation Scheme in 1948, the Government this year is faced with the necessity of subsidising wheat exports at Treasury expenses due mainly to (*i*) an increase of 4d. to the guaranteed price paid to growers for this season's crop; and (*ii*) near-exhaustion of the Wheat Price Stabilisation Fund. The guaranteed price is paid for all wheat sold for domestic use, and for exports upto 100 million bushels. In years when the price obtained for exported wheat exceeds the guaranteed price, the grower pays a proportion of the difference into a Wheat Stabilisation Fund. When the export price is less, the Fund is drawn upon to offset the difference. The law limits this Fund to a total of £20 million. During 1959-60, a quantity of 103 million bushels is reported to be available for export. On the basis of current export prices, the disparity between the increased guaranteed price of 14/10d. a bushel and the expected average export price during 1959-60 (Dec.—November) will amount to about 1/6d. a bushel. This would represent a loss to the Wheat Board of £7.5 millions on export of 100 million bushels, the maximum exports for which the guaranteed price is applicable. Since no more than £2.5 millions is expected to be available in the Stabilisation Fund to cover

losses on exports from the 1959-60 pool, the balance of £5 millions would have to be paid as Government Subsidy.

SUGAR

Sugarcane.—After a review of the factors relating to the fixation of sugarcane prices of 1960-61 season, the Government of India have decided that the price of sugarcane to be crushed by the vacuum pan factories during the 1959-60 season should be as follows :

(*a*) a basic minimum price of Rs. 1.62 per maund for delivery at the gate of the factory and Rs. 1.50 per maund for delivery at rail centres;

(*b*) a deferred payment of an amount which may be found due under the formula prescribed by the Government of India, or under any alternate scheme applied in a State or region by the State Government concerned, with the previous approval of the Central Government, for linking the price of cane with the price of sugar as realised by the factories concerned.

The sowing of sugarcane crop in the various sugarcane producing States of the country continued progressing satisfactorily during April.

Sugar.—The Government of India have fixed the ex-factory price of Rs. 38.35 per maund for ISS D-29 grade of sugar produced by factories in South Bihar. Ex-factory price of other grades will be according to prescribed differentials. The controlled price will apply to all the stocks available with the mills, and also to the sugar produced hereafter. The entire sugar of these factories will now be allotted by the Central Government for sale at the fixed ex-factory price. Sugar produced by the factories in Uttar Pradesh, North Bihar and Punjab is already allotted by the Central Government at fixed ex-factory prices.

Total production of sugar in India aduring the 1959-60 season upto 30 April, 1960 amounted to 23.23 lakh tons as against 18.71 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories reported to be in production during the week ending 30 April, 1960 was 81 as against 49 in the corresponding week of the previous season.

The opening stock of sugar with factories in India on 1 April, 1960 stood at 14.18 lakh tons as against 11.69 lakh tons on the corresponding date last year. Total despatches from factories since the beginning of the season upto 30 April, 1960 were 9.40 lakh tons as compared to 10.49 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the previous season.

The Government of India released during April 1960 1.85 lakh tons of sugar for internal consumption. This brings the total releases made upto the end of April 1960 out of the 1959-60 season's production to 9.03 lakh tons.

There were no sales and shipments of sugar upto the end of April, 1960 out of the 1959-60 season's production. Exports have for the time being been stopped to make sugar available for internal consumption at reasonable prices. Out of the 1958-59 season's production 10.38 thousand tons of sugar have been exported upto the end of April 1960, as against the revised quota of 12.5 thousand tons.

The market prices of sugar during April 1960 generally showed a mixed behaviour at Hapur, Kanpur and Patna. At other Centres the prices remained more or less steady. The following table indicates week-end wholesale prices of sugar at a few important centres in the country.

Week-end Wholesale Market Prices of Sugar

(Rupees per maund)

Market	Quality	Week-ending					
		25-3-60	1-4-60	8-4-60	15-4-60	22-4-60	29-4-60
Hapur	Crystal	44·63	40·91	41·82	41·45	42·00	42·18
Kanpur	Crystal	51·00	51·00	N.Q.	52·00	52·00	50·00
Calcutta	Indian Medium.	41·85	41·85	41·85	41·85	41·85	41·85
Madras	Parrys	42·98	42·98	42·98	42·98	42·98	42·98
Bombay	D-29	42·21	42·21	42·21	42·21	42·21	42·21
Patna	D-29	42·00	42·00	41·00	41·00	40·71	40·71

The average daily arrivals of gur in the Hapur market during April 1960 were 340 maunds as against 1,919 maunds during March. The stock of gur in this market at the end of April, 1960 stood at 30,870 maunds as against 31,400 maunds at the end of March. The stock of gur in this market at the end of April 1959 was 94,500 maunds.

The prices of gur during the month showed an easing tendency at Hapur; whereas at other centres the prices were generally mixed. This will be seen from the following table showing week-end wholesale prices of gur at a few important centres in the country :

Week-end Wholesale Market of Gur

(Rupees per maund)

Market	Quality	Week ending					
		25-3-60	1-4-60	8-4-60	15-4-60	22-4-60	29-4-60
Hapur	Phatwa No. 1	16·62	16·00	16·00	16·00	15·75	15·50
Calcutta	Bheli	19·50	18·50	18·00	18·00	19·00	20·00
Madras	II Sort	18·60	16·95	18·93	18·44	17·78	17·78
Bombay	Kolhapur	30·00	30·50	31·00	31·50	31·00	31·50
Patna	—	18·00	19·00	18·00	16·00	16·00	16·00

OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

The All-India Final Estimate of the 1959-60 crop of castorseed puts the area under and production of the crop at 1,178 thousand acres and 108 thousand tons respectively as compared to the Partially Revised Estimate of 1,203 thousand acres and 112 thousand tons respectively during the previous season. Acreage and production have thus gone down by 2.1 per cent and 3.6 per cent respectively. The decrease in area during the current season is accounted for mainly by Bombay and has been attributed generally to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time. The decrease in production is shared equally by Bombay and Andhra Pradesh and is attributed to decrease in area in the former and to unfavourable climatic conditions during the growing period of the crop in the latter.

The All-India Second Estimate of the 1959-60 crop of linseed puts the area under the crop at 3,151 thousand acres as compared to the Corresponding Adjusted Estimate of 2,938 thousand acres of the preceding season. This shows an increase of 7.2 per cent in area. A significant part of the increase has been reported by Madhya Pradesh, the most important linseed growing State, and has been attributed partly to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing and partly to the rabi production campaign. The increase in area has, however, been offset partly by the decrease in area mainly in Bihar and Rajasthan. Information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period upto the end of February 1960. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory in a few districts of Madhya Pradesh and Vidarbha (Bombay). This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to linseed crop during 1959-60. Past experience shows that the area at the second Estimate stage forms roughly 75 per cent of the area finally reported.

The all-India Second Estimate of rape/mustard puts the area under the crop during 1959-60 at 2,862 thousand acres as compared to the Corresponding Adjusted Estimate of 2,925 thousand acres during the previous season. The decrease in area during the current year is accounted for mainly by Punjab and has been attributed generally to unfavourable climatic conditions at the sowing time. This decrease has, however, been offset to some extent by increase in area reported by Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh due mainly to favourable weather conditions during the sowing period. The information given in the Estimate generally covers the period upto the end of February, 1960. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in some districts of Madhya Pradesh. This Estimate relates to the area sown exclusively to the pure crop. Past experience shows that the area given in this Estimate forms roughly 40 to 45 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

During the month under review Government of India announced its decision to freely license exports of vanaspati without ceiling upto the end of July 1962.

Prices of groundnut and groundnut oil in the important markets of the country advanced significantly during April, mainly on account of tight supply position. Prices of linseed and castorseed and their oils moved erratically.

Groundnut.—Prices of groundnut and groundnut oil increased steadily during the month under report to touch new high levels. Paucity of stocks coupled with ready off-take of available supplies by crushers and vanaspati manufacturers added momentum to the already bullish trend in prices of groundnut and groundnut oil. Reports of overseas enquiries for HPS groundnut and groundnut oilcake also aided market sentiment. It was reported that but for rumours of imports of soyabean oil from U.S.A. under P.L. 480 for vanaspati manufacture, prices would have gone up still higher. The following table shows the trend of prices of groundnut and groundnut oil :

(Rs. per maund)

	Week-ending					
	25-3-60	1-4-60	8-4-60	15-4-60	22-4-60	29-4-60
Groundnut (Kernel)						
Bombay (Bold)	31·77	32·14	33·42	33·61	33·43	33·79
Madras (Superior)	31·30	31·92	32·54	32·38	31·45	30·38
Hyderabad	35·87	36·06	37·50	N.A.	37·50	37·69
Groundnut Oil						
Bombay	65·38	65·75	67·59	68·69	69·79	69·79
Madras	61·55	61·88	64·18	64·18	64·34	63·86
Hyderabad	65·00	65·37	68·12	66·19	66·49	66·69
European ports (B.W. African) ..	59·76	58·78	N.A.	N.A.	Nom.	Nom.
(Indian)	59·51	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	59·51	N.A.

Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil from India during January 1960 amounted to 3,791 tons and 1,375 tons respectively as compared to 5,066 tons and 964 tons during January 1959.

Linseed.—Linseed and linseed oil quotations showed an upward trend in Bombay during the first half of the month; thereafter prices moved down. At other centres movement of prices was rather erratic. Linseed market was generally listless. Prices continued to be influenced by export prospects of linseed oil which were generally not considered bright in view of the disparity in prices between Indian and foreign varieties. Prices of Indian and Argentinian varieties of linseed oil at European ports improved slightly during the month. The following table shows the trend of prices of linseed oil during April :

(Rs. per maund)

	Week-ending					
	25-3-60	1-4-60	8-4-60	15-4-60	22-4-60	29-4-60
Linseed						
Bombay (Bold)	23·04	23·32	23·88	24·24	23·60	23·88
Calcutta (Small)	24·25	24·25	24·00	23·75	32·87	N.A.
Kanpur (Bold)	23·00	23·70	23·75	23·00	24·62	23·00
Linseed Oil						
Bombay	46·46	47·02	47·75	48·30	47·93	47·75
Calcutta	54·00	54·00	54·00	53·50	54·50	N.A.
Kanpur	52·50	52·00	50·00	51·00	51·00	52·00
European						
Argentinian	N·A.	46·41	N.A.	47·27	N.A.	47·04
Indian	52·41	52·65	N.A.	54·37	N.A.	54·39

Exports of linseed oil from India during January 1960 amounted to 294 tons as compared to 409 tons exported during the corresponding period of 1959.

Castorseed.—Prices of castorseed and castor oil fluctuated within narrow limits during the month. The initial strength was induced by reports of heavy damage to the Brazilian castor crop and hopes that this will encourage exports from India. The enthusiasm was, however, short-lived and prices began to fall on rumours suggesting disposal of U.S. stockpile of castor oil. Another bearish factor was the report of a substantial increase in freight rates for castor oil. Price of Bombay Commercial variety of castor oil at European ports showed slight improvement during the month. The following table shows the trend of prices of castorseed and castor oil :

(Rs. per maund)

	Week-ending					
	25-3-60	1-4-60	8-4-60	15-4-60	22-4-60	29-4-60
Castorseed						
Bombay (Bold)	23·04	24·24	24·42	24·42	23·78	23·88
Kanpur (FAQ)	20·64	20·64	20·00	20·00	20·00	19·50
Badepalli (H.C.6)	22·42	N.A.	23·25	N.A.	23·00	N.A.
Castor Oil						
Bombay (Commercial)	51·06	55·46	53·36	54·00	53·08	53·63
Kanpur (FAQ)	52·25	52·50	N.A.	53·00	50·00	N.A
Madras (FAQ)	52·66	52·66	51·02	51·35	52·01	52·00
European ports (Bombay Commercial).	57·30	59·26	N.A.	60·73	60·24	60·03

Exports of castor oil from India during January, 1960 amounted to 3,903 tons as compared to 98 tons exported during January, 1959.

Coconut.—Reports received till the end of December 1959 indicate that cultural operations such as weeding, cleansing, ploughing and earthing up of bunds in the coconut gardens were in progress in Kerala, Mysore, Madras, Bombay and Andhra Pradesh. Irrigation of coconut gardens was reported from the South Kanara district of Mysore. Attack by rhinoceros beetle and red palm weevil, incidence of *nephantis serinopa* and the prevalence of stem bleeding and leaf spot diseases etc. were severe in parts of Madras State. Suitable remedial measures were reported to have been taken by the Department of Agriculture. Attacks of *rhinoceros serinopa* were reported from Mysore and Kerala. Preventive measures against the root and leaf diseases of coconuts in Travancore area of Kerala were continued. The incidence of pests and diseases of coconut palm was negligible in Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. The yield of nuts in all States was reported to be about normal.

Arrivals of coconut and copra during February 1960 in some of the important assembling markets of South India (for which data are available) were of the order of 26.8 million nuts and 8.4 thousand tons respectively against 20.4 million nuts and 6.6 thousand tons of copra during February 1959.

At Bombay, the prices of copra ruled steady while those of coconut oil were easy during April. At Cochin, the price of coconut oil stood at Rs. 75.01 per maund during the week ending 8th compared to Rs. 74.86 during the week ending 1st, during the week ending 22nd the price rose to Rs. 81.75 but again dropped to Rs. 80.49 during the week ending 29th. The following were the weekly quotations :

(Rs. per maund)

	Week-ending					
	25-3-60	1-4-60	8-4-60	15-4-60	22-4-60	29-4-60
Copra						
Bombay	57·47	56·82	56·82	56·82	57·47	58·78
Alleppey	N..T	N.T.	N.R.	N.R.	N.T.	57·50
Coconut Oil						
Bombay	88·16	89·62	88·16	N.T.	88·16	N.T.
Cochin	75·93	74·86	75·01	N.Q.	81·75	80·49

Imports of copra and coconut oil during January 1960 amounted to 7,521 tons and 970 tons respectively against 8,335 tons of copra and 147 tons of coconut oil during January 1959.

COTTON

The sixth trade estimate of 1959-60 cotton crop puts the production at 41.20 lakh bales as against the corresponding and final estimates of 50.72 lakh bales and 51.43 lakh bales respectively for the 1958-59 season.

On 15 April 1960 the Government of India announced its decision to allow import of Pakistan cotton stapling 1" and below for Rs. 50 lakhs under the Indo-Pakistan trade agreement signed on 21 March 1960.

Imports of raw cotton in India during January 1960 were 49,000 bales as against 53,000 bales in the previous month and 20,000 bales in the corresponding month of the preceding season. Total imports of raw cotton during the first five months of the 1959-60 cotton season were 179,000 bales as against 107,000 bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during January, 1960 were 18,000 bales as against 24,000 bales in the previous month and 45,000 bales in the corresponding month of

the preceding season. Total exports of raw cotton during the first five months of the 1959-60 cotton season were 84,000 bales against 189,000 bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Stocks of raw cotton with mills in India at the end of February 1960 stood at 11.62 lakh bales as against 11.62 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 10.74 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 February		Stocks as on	
	1960	1959	29-2-60	28-2-60
Indian	3·69	3·76	9·67	10·06
Pakistani	—	—	—	—
Egyptian	0·14	0·38	0·66	0·15
Other Foreign	0·31	0·24	1·29	0·53
Total Foreign	0·45	0·32	1·95	0·68
TOTAL	4·14	4·08	11·62	10·74

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

(Lakh bales)

	1-9-59 to 24-4-60	Same period last year
Arrivals	15·05	18·14
Consumption by mills	9·47	10·75
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants on the last date of the period ..	4·24	5·41

During the month under review the prices of cotton witnessed a mixed trend with a general downward tendency. Jarilla MGF which was quoted at Bombay at Rs. 910 per candy at the end of March fell to Rs. 850 per candy in the first week of April. In the second week it again rose to Rs. 910 per candy; after ruling at this level in the subsequent week also it rose to Rs. 925 on 22 April. In the last week of the month the price fell to Rs. 890 per candy, thus registering a fall of Rs. 20 per candy during the course of the month. At Abohar in Punjab the deshi variety ruled at Rs. 781 per candy during the first fortnight. In the subsequent weeks it declined to Rs. 743 and Rs. 733, thus showing a fall of Rs. 48 per candy during the month. The American variety at Abohar, which was quoted at Rs. 947 per candy at the end of March fell to Rs. 914 in the first week of April and ruled at this level during the next week also. In the subsequent two weeks it ruled at Rs. 915 and Rs. 905 per candy. The prices showed a fall of Rs. 42 per candy during the month. The prices at Adoni centre of Andhra Pradesh fell from Rs. 1,010 per candy at the end of March to Rs. 1,005 in the first week of April and to Rs. 996 in the subsequent week. The month closed with cotton

quotation at this centre at Rs. 1,004 per candy and registered a fall of Rs. 6 per candy during the month. The bullish factors influencing the market were the fears that the tight supply position of cotton would continue accompanied by hectic buying touched off by the news of a possible delay in import of U.S. cotton under P.L. 480. The transport operators' strike, which virtually paralysed movement of cotton, also imparted strength to the market. The bearish factors influencing the market were the statement of the Minister of Commerce & Industry that he would continue to take steps for meeting the cotton requirements of the mill industry. There were also reports from the United States which suggested that purchase authorisation for 100,000 bales of U.S. cotton stapling less than 1-1/16" had been issued to India. The following table gives the week-end quotations of some of the important varieties of cotton at some centres :

(Rs. per candy)

Week-ending	Adoni Andhra Pradesh Laxmi	Bombay Jarilla MGF	Abohar Deshi	(Punjab) American
25-3-60	1,010	910	781	947
1-4-60	1,005	850	781	914
8-4-60	996	910	781	914
15-4-60	1,002	910	743	915
22-4-60	1,004	925	733	905
29-4-60	N.A.	890	N.A.	N.A.

The Karachi cotton market ruled subdued during the month in the absence of any fresh stimulus. Even the report that the Government of India would be importing cotton from Pakistan worth Rs. 50 lakhs failed to have any effect on prices. The enquiries from domestic mills were said to be on a reduced scale. The following table gives the week-end quotations of 4F Punjab roller ginned at Karachi :

Week-ending	(Rs. per candy)
25-3-60	756
1-4-60	740
8-4-60	739
15-4-60	717
22-4-60	N.A.
29-4-60	N.A.

The New York cotton market ruled steady. Business was mainly confined to switching operations between various trading months. The factors influencing the market were the uncertainty regarding the official buying and selling programme, as well as persistent quiet conditions in spot and cotton textile markets. The following table gives the week-end quotations of cotton middling 15/16" at New York :

Week-ending	Cents per lb.	Rs. per can
25-3-60	33·25	1,240
1-4-60	34·10	1,272
8-4-60	34·10	1,272
15-4-60	34·10	1,272
22-4-60	34·10	1,272
29-4-60	N.A.	N.A

JUTE

Crop reports for April indicate want of rain in most of the jute growing areas. Rain was required in all areas to help the young plants and for further sowing and particularly in the Daise areas and Murshidabad district for preparation of land and for sowing. A little rain in upper and lower Assam enabled the Lowland sowing to be completed and Midlands sowing to commence. Weather was favourable in West Bengal, while it was hot and dry but not unfavourable in Bihar and Orissa. Lowland sowing was completed and Midlands sowing nearing completion in North Bengal. In Bihar and Orissa Midlands sowing was in progress. The hot and dry weather in the Raiganj/Kaliyaganj areas brought all field work more or less to a standstill and held up sowing on the Highlands in Cooch Behar. River levels were reported to be normal.

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during March 1960 amounted to 4.73 lakh bales as compared to 5.19 lakh bales during the preceding month and 5.95 lakh bales during March 1959. Total arrivals of both indigenous and Pakistani raw jute during the nine months of the current season beginning from July 1959 amounted to 47.68 lakh bales compared to 53.35 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the last season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during March 1960 amounted to 0.92 lakh bales as against 1.00 lakh bales during February 1960 and 0.22 lakh bales during March 1959. During the nine months of the current season beginning from July 1959 total imports of raw jute from Pakistan amounted to 4.40 lakh bales as compared to 2.74 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by the mills in the membership of IJMA amounted to 5.43 lakh bales in March 1960 as compared to 5.12 lakh bales during the preceding month and 4.91 lakh bales in March 1959. Total consumption of raw jute since the beginning of the current season upto the end of March 1960 amounted to 47.05 lakh bales as compared to 45.42 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Stocks of raw jute with the mills at Calcutta stood at 17.85 lakh bales at the end of March 1960 as against 18.43 lakh bales, at the end of February 1960 and 19.99 lakh bales at the end of March 1959.

During the month under review many bullish factors were at work in the loose jute market with the result that prices of all varieties of jute were raised to and maintained at higher levels. Gloomy prospects of the new crop stemming from reports of hot and dry weather in most of the jute growing areas dominated the market sentiment. Keen interest evinced by the mills made the sentiment further strong with sellers turning extremely reserved. Mills showed interest in new crop as well and there were buyers for August-September delivery. Most mills made large lucky day purchases in new crop jute on Ramnavami day. The IJMA's decision to unseal 1 per cent loom from 1 May and indications of the possibility of unsealing a further 1½ per cent loom from 1 June encouraged speculative activity in the raw jute market. The assurance given by the Government in respect of maintaining adequate supplies of raw jute by allowing further imports from Pakistan did not have much effect on the market. Report of overseas interest in jute goods market and the rising trend in raw jute prices in Pakistan also imparted firmness to the local raw jute market.

The influence of all these factors could be found in the higher opening rates for all the varieties and the successive new levels till the last week of the month. This did not deter buyers and business was done at higher levels. Encouraged by the speculative activities in jute goods and raw jute, sellers became reserved and put up their rates. Mill agents were active and up-country prices ruled mostly above the Calcutta parity rates. Towards the end of the month a quieter tendency developed as the imposition by the East India Jute and Hessian Exchange, of higher margin deposits payable against transactions in the future market over certain limits had a sobering effect on speculation. However the undertone of the market remained strong supported by reports of hot and dry weather over the jute growing areas.

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

April-May Delivery

(Rs. per maund)

Variety	Week-ending					
	26-3-60	2-4-60	9-4-60	16-4-60*	23-4-60	30-4-60
Assam	32·75	33·50	33·75	35·25	36·00	37·00
Northern	32·25	33·25	33·50	34·75	35·25	36·50
Deshal	31·50	32·75	33·00	34·25	35·75	35·50
Orissa	34·00	35·00	35·25	36·25	37·00	38·00
Jungli/U.P.	30·75	32·00	31·75	33·25	34·00	34·75
Murshidabad	31·00	32·00	32·25	33·50	34·25	35·00
Daisee (Selected)	34·25	35·25	35·25	36·50	37·25	38·50

*Market closed since 14th.

In sympathy with the loose jute Market, the pucca bales sector opened very firm with prices being higher in all the grades than the previous month-end rates. The firm undertone of the market stayed throughout the month and prices of most grades continued to rise until an easy trend developed towards the end. The main feature of this sector of the market was the ascending swing taken by Pakistan N.C. and the upward movement of Indian N.C. in sympathy. The price of Pakistan N.C. tended to rise soon after the announcement of the import allocation of 2 lakh bales of Pakistan cuttings early in the month. A large volume of business in Pakistan cuttings was done during the month for April/May delivery.

The following table shows the week-end prices of important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta.

April-May Delivery

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs.)

	Week-ending					
	26-3-60	2-4-60	9-4-60	16-4-60*	23-4-60	30-4-60
Mill Firsts	235	240	240	250	245	245
Mill Lightnings	200	206	205	215	210	210
Daisee L.G.	195	200	200	205	205	210
Indian N.C.	129	130	130	132	137	144
Pakistan N.C.	93	97	110	116	115	117

*Market closed since 14th.

Prices of raw jute in the up-country centres remained firm during the month. Hot and dry weather was responsible for keeping the mofussil markets firm and prices rising. Week-end prices of raw jute at the important mofussil centres are given below :

(Rs. per maund)

	Week-ending					
	25-3-60	1-4-60	8-4-60	15-4-60	22-4-60	29-4-60
Nowgong (Assam)	29·64	30·60	30·04	33·53	34·44	32·50
Purnea (Bihar)	N.R.	—	28·00	28·00	30·00	30·00
Belakoba (W. Bengal)	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Kendrapara (Orissa)	27·50	28·50	29·50	30·25	31·50	31·25

During the month under review the jute goods market remained firm mainly on the strength of the loose jute market and speculative activity. The opening steady note was due to speculative activity on account of due date settlements. The month started with higher rates for hessian and sacking but there was no genuine business to support the rise. Mills tried to take advantage of higher prices but there were no buyers in the market. During the second week only speculative activity and the interest developed in the futures market kept up the steadiness of the market in the absence of any overseas enquiries. A substantial increase in prices occurred during the third week in the wake of overseas business with China and other countries. The release of the U.S. burlap stock and consumption figures for March, which turned out to be on the average the highest for some time, was a major bullish factor. With the entry of China in the market a misgiving has developed as to the availability of goods to satisfy their demands. This bullish factor was fed by the knowledge that many shippers had large quantities to cover for ready shipments. Mills, having had only small balance, could not sell for ready shipment and hence shippers turned to bazaar where heavy buying pushed up prices of heavy goods and hessian. Russian enquiries for hessian pressed the accelerator to the full to record a new peak of Rs. 45.75 for hessian and sacking, recording a gain of Rs. 13.45 over the previous month-end rate. At this time came the imposition of fresh higher margin deposits by the East India Jute and Hessian Exchange, payable on transactions in the futures market over certain limits. This abated the speculative activities and combined with selling pressure from mills brought an easier tendency.

The following table shows the week-ending prices of hessian and sacking during April 1960 :

	Week-ending					
	26-3-60	2-4-60	9-4-60	16-4-60	23-4-60	30-4-60
Hessian 40″×10 oz. (Rs. per 100 yards)	41·65	42·90	42·90	N.R.	45·25	45·75
Sacking (B. Twills) (Rs. per 100 bags)	113·25	116·00	116·65	N.R.	124·00	126·70

TOBACCO

During April 1960, the price of Nipani (chewing) tobacco at Bombay remained steady at Rs. 80 per maund. Its March-end quotation was also Rs. 80. The price of Motihari (medium) variety at Calcutta during the first week of April was Rs. 151.16 per maund as against last month's closing quotation of Rs. 148.16. During the second week, the price of this variety marked a sharp rise to Rs. 176 and continued at that level during the subsequent two weeks. In the closing week of April, however, the price declined and was quoted at Rs. 168.16 per maund. The price of jatty (medium) variety at Calcutta was Rs. 106.16 per maund at the start of the month under review. During the week ending 8th, the price rose to Rs. 111.16 and in the next week it further went up to Rs. 151.16 per maund at which level it continued during the week-ending 22 April. In the last week of the month, the price moved up further and was quoted at Rs. 156.16 on 29th. Thus during the month of April the price of jatty medium increased from Rs. 106.16 per maund to Rs. 156.16 per maund. The Agmark Grades I, II and III of flue-cured virginia (redried strips) at Guntur were not quoted during the month. The price of the Agmark Grade IV of this variety which stood at Rs. 187.61 per maund on 15 April rose to Rs. 200.78 on 22 April. In the closing week of the month, the price declined to Rs. 195.28.

Arrivals of tobacco in Guntur Market during February comprised 20.12 million lbs. of flue-cured virginia, 0.17 million lbs. of sun-cured virginia, 1.07 million lbs. of sun-cured Natu and other varieties totalling 21.36 million lbs. as against 6.25 million lbs. in the previous month.

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The despatches consisted of 9.49 million lbs. of flue-cured virginia, 0.55 million lbs. of sun-cured virginia, and 1.79 million lbs. of sun-cured Natu and other varieties totalling 11.83 million lbs. as against 6.52 million lbs. of tobacco in the previous month.

It is estimated that the stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the Guntur tobacco market at the end of February 1960 were 56.4 million lbs. as against 48.3 million lbs. at the end of the previous month. According to knowledgeable trade circles, the stock includes about 10 million lbs. of chura, butts and stems mostly used for internal consumption.

About 17.51 million lbs. of various varieties of tobacco were graded for export during March 1960, against 13.03 million lbs. during the previous month. Of the quantities graded in March 1960, 17.10 million lbs. were of flue-cured virginia variety. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during January 1960 amounted to 2.9 million lbs. valued at Rs. 21.9 lakhs as against 0.7 million lbs. valued at Rs. 4.5 lakhs during the corresponding period last year. Of the 2.9 million lbs. exported during January 1960, flue-cured virginia accounted for 1.7 million lbs. valued at Rs. 15 lakhs.

Food Control Orders

New Delhi, April 25, 1960.

G.S.R. 476.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that it is necessary so to do for securing the availability at fair prices of wheat products manufactured in roller flour mills in the Union Territory of Delhi;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955) and in supersession of the Delhi Roller Flour Mills (Wheat Products) Price Control Order, 1959 published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food) G.S.R. 690, dated the 13 June, 1959, the Central Government hereby makes the following Order, namely :

1. Short title, extent and commencement.—(1) This Order may be called the Delhi Roller Flour Mills (Wheat Products) Price Control Order, 1960.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Union Territory of Delhi.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. Ex-mill price of roller flour mills wheat products.—No roller flour mill shall sell any of the undermentioned wheat products ex-mill at a price exceeding the price noted against each, namely :—

Wholemeal atta ..	Rs. 15·29 per maund.
Resultant atta	Rs. 14·04 per maund.
Maida	Rs. 20·04 per maund.
Sooji	Rs. 22·04 per maund.

Explanation.—(*a*) The prices specified in this clause are for gross weight inclusive of the cost of bags;

(*b*) a maund is equivalent in weight to 82-2/7 lbs.

3. Retail price of roller flour mills wheat products.—No person shall sell, or offer for sale, in retail, any of the undermentioned wheat products manufactured in roller flour mills from imported wheat at a price exceeding the price noted against each, namely :—

Wholemeal atta	Two seers and eight and a quarter chhataks to a rupee.
Resultant atta	Two seers and eleven and three quarters chhataks to a rupee.
Maida	54 nP. per seer.
Sooji	59 nP. per seer.

4. Effect of the Order.—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.

Calcutta, March 30, 1960.

No. 2584-F.S.—Whereas any dealer holding a valid licence in Form B(1) is under statutory obligation to maintain stock accounts of rice or paddy or both in terms of the conditions of the licence set forth in the Second Schedule to the West Bengal Rice and Paddy Control Order, 1957;

And whereas the State Government thinks that it is not necessary for any dealer holding such licence to maintain separate accounts of rice or paddy or both in the form specified in the Third Schedule to the West Bengal Anti-Profiteering Act, 1958 (West Bengal Act XXIV of 1958);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 6 of the West Bengal Anti-Profiteering Act, 1958 (West Bengal Act XXIV of 1958), the Governor is pleased to exempt any such dealer holding licence in Form B(1) under the West Bengal Rice and Paddy Control

Order, 1957, from the operation of clauses (*a*), (*c*) and (*d*) of sub-section (2) of section 6 of the said Act, in respect of rice and paddy.

Lucknow, April 4, 1960.

WHEREAS the State Government is of the opinion that it is necessary and expedient so to do for maintaining the supplies of rice and for securing its equitable distribution and availability at fair prices :

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (*a*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*h*), (*i*) and (*j*) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (Act No. X of 1955), *read* with the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food) No. GSR-1088, dated the 15 November, 1958 and section 21 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (Act No. X of 1897) and with the prior concurrence of the Central Government, the Governor of Uttar Pradesh is pleased to make the following amendments in the Uttar Pradesh Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1959, published in the *U.P. Gazette Extraordinary,* dated December 26, 1959 and to direct that notice of these amendments shall be given by publication in the official *Gazette* :

AMENDMENTS

1. In column 2 of Schedule II appended to the said Order :

(*i*) against the second group of districts beginning with "BANDA" and ending with "ALLAHABAD" and the fifth group of districts beginning with "HARDOI" and ending with "LUCKNOW" in column 1, in between the words "Hansraj" and "true", the brackets and words "(including local Basmati)" shall be inserted;

(*ii*) against the third group of districts of Saharanpur and Dehra Dun in column 1, for the word "Ditto" the words "Hansraj true to its type or its equivalent" shall be substituted.

Calcutta, April 4, 1960.

No. 2855-F.S.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), *read* with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture Order No. GSR. 1088, dated the 15 November 1958, the Governor is pleased, with the concurrence of the Central Government, to rescind the West Bengal Guests Control Order, 1958, published at pages 1735—1737 of Part I of the "Calcutta Gazette, Extraordinary", of the 10 May, 1958.

No. 2856-F.S.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), *read* with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture Order No. G.S.R. 1088, dated the 15 November 1958, the Governor is pleased, with the concurrence of the Central Government, to rescind the West Bengal Restrictions on Meals in Establishment Order, 1958, published at pages 565-566 of Part I of the "Calcutta Gazette, Extraordinary", of the 21 February 1958, as subsequently amended.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Final Estimates of Jowar, Black Pepper, Dry Ginger and Castorseed, 1959-60.

All-India Second Estimates of Tobacco and Linseed, 1959-60.

All-India First and Second Estimates of Rapeseed and Mustard, 1959-60.

Irrigation Rates in Rajasthan.

1. *Rainfall during April*, 1960

(Between 31 March and 27 April, 1960 and for Pre-Monsoon period so for 1 March to 27 April, 1960)

(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

(In millimetres)

Sub-Division	31 March to 27 April, 1960		Pre-Monsoon period so for *i.e.*, 1 March to 27 April, 1960	
	Actual rainfall	Excess or shortfall when compared to Normal*	Actual rainfall	Excess or shortfall when compared to Normal*
		(Per cent)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Bay Islands	55	(—)14	58	(—)47
2. Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	44	(—)151	80	(—)71
3. Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	2	(—)69	40	(—)60
4. Gangetic West Bengal	3	(—)28	36	(—)42
5. Orissa	9	(—)15	55	(+)13
6. Bihar Plateau	3	(—)15	27	(—)32
7. Bihar Plains	2	(—)12	36	(+)37
8. Uttar Pradesh, East	11	(+)5	32	(+)103
9. Uttar Pradesh, West	3	(—)5	39	(+)67
10. Punjab (including Delhi)	10	0	29	(+)3
11. Himachal Pradesh†	19	—	87	—
12. Jammu & Kashmir	49	(—)15	108	(—)23
13. Rajasthan, West	—	(—)3	5	(—)36
14. Rajasthan, East	2	(—)2	8	(—)7

1. *Rainfall during April*, 1960—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
15. Madhya Pradesh, West	4	(—)1	20	(+)53
16. Madhya Pradesh, East	15	(—)6	57	(+)49
17. Gujarat	0	(—)1	0	(—)100
18. Saurashtra and Kutch	0	(—)1	3	(+)17
19. Konkan	0	(—)2	0	(—)100
20. Maharashtra (including Marathwada)	2	(—)13	5	(—)73
21. Vidarbha	13	(+)1	53	(+)112
22. Coastal Andhra Pradesh	0	(—)15	20	(—)21
23. Telangana	10	(—)12	50	(+)51
24. Rayalaseema	10	(—)3	15	(—)19
25. Madras State	48	(+)13	56	(+)13
26. Coastal Mysore	18	(—)4	26	(+)2
27. Interior Mysore, North	17	(—)8	54	(+)70
28. Interior Mysore, South	28	(—)6	52	(+)24
29. Kerala	161	(+)64	273	(+)106
30. Arabian Sea Islands	116	(+)61	123	(+)62

*In calculation of excesses, deficits and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken to 0·1 mm.

† Excess or deficit of rainfall is not marked due to absence of normals.

Source : 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
Andhra Pradesh ..	Autumn paddy, sugarcane.	Summer paddy.
Assam	Kharif paddy, sugarcane and sesamum.	Rabi paddy, plucking of tea.
Bihar	Autumn paddy, castor, arhar, groundnut and sesamum.	—
Gujara	Groundnut, ginger and turmeric.	Gram and castor.
Jammu & Kashmir	Paddy, maize, jowar and potatoes.	Potatoes and onions in Jammu province only.

1·1. *Sowing and Harvesting Operations normally in Progress during May*—contd.

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Kerala	Autumn paddy, ragi, kharif millets, green gram, ginger, turmeric and tapioca.	Summer paddy.
Madhya Pradesh ..	Sugarcane and ginger.	Wheat.
Madras	Autumn paddy, sesamum, sugarcane, tea and coffee in Nilgiris.	Summer paddy, gram and cotton.
Maharashtra ..	Sugarcane, groundnut and turmeric.	Gram and castor.
Mysore	Sugarcane, potatoes and jowar.	Summer paddy.
Orissa	Sugarcane and kharif jowar.	—
Punjab	Autumn paddy and cotton.	Oats and potatoes.
Rajasthan	Sugarcane and cotton.	Rabi small millets and tobacco.
Uttar Pradesh ..	Autumn paddy, minor millets and cotton.	Summer paddy.
West Bengal ..	Autumn paddy, maize, tur, potatoes, jute, cotton, turmeric and sannhemp.	Summer paddy, wheat and sesamum.
Himachal Pradesh ..	Ragi, kharif small millets, potatoes, sugarcane and tobacco.	Gram, linseed and onions.
Manipur	Autumn paddy, groundnut and castor.	—
Tripura	Autumn paddy, maize and jute.	—

2. *All-India Final Estimate of Jowar*, 1959-60

SUMMARY

(1)	1959-60 (Final Estimate) (2)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate) (3)	Decrease of Col. 2 over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (thousand acres)	41,602	42,584	(—)982	(—)2·3
Production (thousand tons)	7,866	8,714	(—)848	(—)9·7
In Metric Units				
Area (thousand hectares)	16,835·5	17,232·9	(—)397·4	(—)2·3
Production (thousand metric tons)	7,992·3	8,853·9	(—)861·6	(—)9·7

The decrease in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Mysore, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and to a lesser extent by Punjab and Uttar Pradesh and is due generally to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time. This increase has been off-set to some extent by the increase in area reported by Andhra Pradesh.

The decrease in all-India production during the current year has been shared mainly by Bombay and Madhya Pradesh and to a lesser extent by Mysore, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. This decrease in production is due partly to decrease in area and partly to low yield per acre as a result of unfavourable season during the period of growth. On the other hand, production has risen to some extent in Bihar, Madras, Delhi and Punjab due to favourable weather conditions during the period of growth.

Production estimates for 1959-60 and 1958-59 in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are based on the results of crop estimation surveys.

DETAILS

State/Crop	Area (thousand acres) 1959-60 (Final Estimate)	Area (thousand acres) 1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Area (thousand acres) Increase or decrease of Col. 2 over Col. 3	Production (thousand tons) 1959-60 (Final Estimate)	Production (thousand tons) 1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Production (thousand tons) Increase or decrease of Col. 5 over Col.6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh						
Kharif	3,792	3,740	(+) 52	810	776	(+) 34
Rabi	2,199	2,202	(—) 3	422	502	(—) 80
TOTAL	5,991	5,942	(+) 49	1,232*	1,278*	(—) 46
Bihar						
Kharif	8	8	—	2	1	(+) 1
Bombay						
Kharif	8,975	9,248	(—)273	1,390	1,724	(—)334
Rabi	8,430	8,418	(+) 12	1,589	1,930	(—)341
TOTAL	17,405	17,666	(—)261	2,979*	3,654*	(—)675
Jammu & Kashmir						
Kharif	1	2	(—) 1	(*a*)	(*a*)	—
Kerala						
Kharif	4	4	—	1	1	—
Madhya Pradesh						
Kharif	4,629	4,769	(—)140	1,147	1,231	(—) 84
Rabi	62	65	(—) 3	10	14	(—) 4
TOTAL	4,691	4,834	(—)143	1,157*	1,245*	(—) 88
Madras						
Kharif	1,224	1,221	(+) 3	370	359	(+) 11
Rabi	527	522	(+) 5	167	157	(+) 10
TOTAL	1,751	1,743	(+) 8	537*	516*	(+) 21
Mysore						
Kharif	2,962	2,967	(—) 5	505	532	(—) 27
Rabi	3,200	3,617	(—)417	480	466	(+) 14
TOTAL	6,162	6,584	(—)422	985*	998*	(—) 13
Orissa						
Kharif	18	18	—	4	4	—
Punjab						
Kharif	697	760	(—) 63	56*	53*	(+) 3
Rajasthan						
Kharif	2,618	2,729	(—)111	315*	336*	(—) 21
Uttar Pradesh						
Kharif	2,218	2,260	(—) 42	593*	624*	(—) 31

DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
West Bengal						
Kharif	5	5	—	1	1	—
Delhi						
Kharif	33	29	(+) 4	4	3	(+) 1
All-India						
Kharif	27,184	27,760	(—)576	5,198	5,645	(—)447
Rabi	14,418	14,824	(—)406	2,668	3,069	(—)401
TOTAL	41,602 (16,835·5)	42,584 (17,232·9)	(—)982 [(—)397·4]	7,866 (7,992·3)	8,714 (8,853·9)	(—)848 [(—)861·6]

(*a*) Less than 500 tons.

* Based on the results of crop estimation surveys.

NOTES.—(1) Jowar is not grown to any appreciable extent in Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Naga Hills—Tuensang Area, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.

(2) Data in respect of Madhya Pradesh and Mysore include the following area and production as estimates for the crop grown in non-reporting areas:

	Kharif		Rabi	
	Area (acres)	Production (tons)	Area (acres)	Production (tons)
Madhya Pradesh	23,453	1,737	4,135	475
Mysore	62,494	11,768	—	—

(3) Figures in brackets are in thousand hectares in case of area and in thousand metric tons in case of production.

2·1. *All-India Final Estimate of Black Pepper (Piper nigrum)*, 1959-60

SUMMARY

(1)	1959-60 (Final Estimate) (2)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate) (3)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (hundred acres)	232,0	230,1	(+) 19	(+)0·8
Production (hundred tons)	25,4	25,5	(—) 1	(—)0·4
In Metric Units				
Area (hundred hectares)	93,9	93,1	(+) 8	(+)0·8
Production (hundred metric tons)	25,8	25,8	(—) 1	(—)0·4

The increase in acreage is due to the increase in area in Kerala attributed to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. There has, however, been a slight decrease in Mysore State. The nominal decrease in production is accounted for by Kerala which may be attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of flowering and during the growing period.

DETAILS

State	Area (hundred acres)			Production (hundred tons)		
	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Decrease of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Kerala	226,1	223,9	(+) 22	24,9	25,0	(—)1
Madras	5	5	—	(*a*)	(*a*)	—
Mysore	5,4	5,7	(—) 3	5	5	—
Total India ..	232,0	230,1	(+) 19	25,4	25,5	(—)1
	(93,9)	(93,1)	(+) 8	(25,8)	(25,9)	(—)(1)

(*a*) Below 50 tons.

NOTES.—(1) Black pepper is not grown to any appreciable extent in other States.
(2) Figures in brackets are in hundred hectares in case of area and in hundred metric tons in case of production.

2.2. *All-India Final Estimate of Dry Ginger* (*Zingeber officinale*) 1959-60

SUMMARY

	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (hundred acres)	370	357	(+)13	(+)3·6
Production (hundred tons)	134	123	(+)11	(+)8·9
In Metric Units				
Area (hundred hectares)	149·7	144·4	(+)5·3	(+)3·6
Production (hundred metric tons)	136·2	125·0	(+)11·2	(+)8·9

The increase in area under ginger during the current year is accounted for mainly by Kerala—the main ginger producing State—and Bombay and is attributed to favourable weather conditions at sowing time. The increase in production is shared mainly by Kerala and Madhya Pradesh and is attributed partly to the increase in acreage and partly to favourable weather during the growing period.

DETAILS

State	Area (hundred acres)			Production (hundred tons)		
	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col.(5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	13	15	(—)2	4	4	—
Bombay	17	13	(+)4	6	5	(+)1
Kerala	229	220	(+)9	81	77	(+)4
Madhya Pradesh	17	16	(+)1	12	8	(+)4
Madras	12	12	—	4	4	—
Mysore	9	9	—	5	4	(+)1
Orissa	16	16	—	6	6	—
Punjab	6	6	—	2	2	—
Rajasthan	1	1	—	1	1	—
West Bengal	16	16	—	7	7	—
Himachal Pradesh	30	30	—	4	4	—
Tripura	4	3	(+)1	2	1	(+)1
TOTAL INDIA ..	370 (149·7)	357 (144·4)	(+)13 (5·3)	134 (136·2)	123 (125·0)	(+)11 (+)(11·2)

NOTES.—(*i*) Ginger is not grown in Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.
(*ii*) Figures in brackets are in hundred hectares in case of area and in hundred metric tons in case of production.

2.3. *All-India Second Estimate of Tobacco*, 1959-60

SUMMARY

	1959-60 (Second Estimate)	1958-59 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	909	884	(+) 25	(+) 2·8

The overall increase in acreage has been shared by almost all the tobacco growing States, particularly Andhra Pradesh and Bombay and is attributed to favourable climatic conditions at sowing time. West Bengal, however reported a nominal decrease due mainly to adverse weather conditions at the sowing period.

Information given in this Estimate generally relates to the period up to the end of February, 1960. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the tobacco crop during 1959-60. Past experience shows that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 95% of the area finally reported.

DETAILS

State/Variety	Area (thousand acres) 1959-60 (Second Estimate)	1958-59 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. *Andhra Pradesh*			
Nicotiana Rustica	2	2	—
Nicotiana Tabacum:			
(*i*) Virginia	182	177	(+) 5
(*ii*) Others	188	185	(+) 3
TOTAL	372	364	(+) 8
2. *Assam*			
Nicotiana Tabacum	25	25	—
3. *Bihar*†			
Nicotiana Rustica	21	20	(+) 1
Nicotiana Tabacum	19	19	—
TOTAL	40	39	(+) 1
4. *Bombay*			
Nicotiana Rustica	1	1	—
Nicotiana Tabacum	223	214	(+) 9
TOTAL	224	215	(+) 9
5. *Kerala*			
Nicotiana Tabacum	2	1	(+) 1
6. *Madhya Pradesh*			
Nicotiana Tabacum	11	10	(+) 1
7. *Madras*			
Nicotiana Rustica	5	7	(—) 2
Nicotiana Tabacum:			
(*i*) Virginia	—	—	—
(*ii*) Others	30	27	(+) 3
TOTAL	35	34	(+) 1
8. *Mysore*			
Nicotiana Rustica	7	7	—
Nicotiana Tabacum:			
(*i*) Virginia	8	7	(+) 1
(*ii*) Others	92	90	(+) 2
TOTAL	107	104(A)	(+) 3

DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
9. *Orissa*			
Nicotiana Tabacum	10	10(A)	—
10. *Punjab*			
Nicotiana Rustica	1	1	—
Nicotiana Tabacum	4	4	—
TOTAL	5	5	—
11. *Rajasthan*			
Nicotiana Tabacum	14	13(A)	(+) 1
12. *Uttar Pradesh*			
Nicotiana Rustica	17	15	(+) 2
Nicotiana Tabacum	6	6	—
TOTAL	23	21(A)	(+) 2
13. *West Bengal*†			
Nicotiana Rustica	23	25	(—) 2
Nicotiana Tabacum	14	14	—
TOTAL	37	39	(—) 2
14. *Delhi*			
Nicotiana Tabacum	(*a*)	(*a*)	—
15. *Himachal Pradesh*			
Nicotiana Tabacum	2	2	—
16. *Tripura*			
Nicotiana Rustica	1	1	—
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	—
TOTAL	2	2	—
Total India			
Nicotiana Rustica	78	79(A)	(—) 1
Nicotiana Tabacum	831	805(A)	(+) 26
TOTAL	909	884(A)	(+) 25

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

(*a*) Below 500 acres.

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

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

(2) Tobacco is not grown in N.E.F.A., Naga Hills—Tuensang Area, Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

2·4. *All-India Final Estimate of Castorseed*, 1959-60

SUMMARY

	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Decrease of Col.(2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	1,178	1,203	(—) 25	(—) 2·1
Production (thousand tons)	108	112	(—) 4	(—) 3·6
In Metric Units				
Area (thousand hectares)	476·7	486·8	(—) 10·1	(—) 2·1
Production (thousand metric tons)	109·7	113·8	(—) 4·1	(—) 3·6

The decrease in acreage during the current year is accounted for mainly by Bombay. This marked decrease in the State has been attributed generally to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time.

The decrease in production is shared equally by Bombay and Andhra Pradesh and is attributed to decrease in area in the former and to unfavourable climatic conditions during the growing period of the crop in the latter.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons)		
	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	667	665	(+) 2	45	47	(—) 2
Assam	6*	6	—	1*	1	—
Bihar	29	29	—	7	7	—
Bombay	264	287	(—) 23	28	30	(—) 2
Madhya Pradesh	22	24	(—) 2	3	3	—
Madras	31	33	(—) 2	5	5	—
Mysore	100	101	(—) 1	12	12	—
Orissa	48	48	—	4	4	—
Rajasthan	4	3	(+) 1	1	1	—
Uttar Pradesh	7	7	—	2	2	—
TOTAL INDIA ..	1,178 (476·7)	1,203 (486·8)	(—) 25 (—) 10·1	108 (109·7)	112 (113·8)	(—) 4 (—) 4·1

*1958-59 data repeated.

NOTES.—(1) Castorseed is not grown in Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, West Bengal, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

(2) Figures of area and production in brackets are in thousand hectares and thousand metric tons.

2·5. *All-India First Estimate of Rapeseed and Mustard*, 1959-60

SUMMARY

	1959-60 (First Estimate)	1958-59 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	2,913	2,979	(—) 66	(—) 2·2

The decrease in area is entirely due to heavy fall in area reported from Punjab and is attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time. The decrease has, however, been considerably offset by the increase reported by Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh as a result of favourable weather conditions at sowing time.

The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period upto the middle of December, 1959. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Mehsana district of Bombay and parts of Uttar Pradesh where damage to the crop by attack of insect pests was reported.

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 45% of the area under the crop finally reported.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1959-60 (First Estimate)	1958-59 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	292	288	(+)4
Assam	218	213(A)	(+)5
Bihar	102	101	(+)1
Bombay	386	361	(+)25
Madhya Pradesh	8	8	—
Mysore	147*	147(A)	—
Orissa	629	761	(—)132
Punjab	612	593(A)	(+)19
Rajasthan	3	3	—

L2Dte. of Eco. and Stat. (60)—6.

DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Uttar Pradesh	367	358	(+) 9
West Bengal	129	126	(+) 3
Delhi	3	3	—
Himachal Pradesh	8	8	—
Tripura	9	9	—
TOTAL INDIA ..	2,913	2,979	(—) 66

(A) Adjusted Estimate.
* 1958-59 data repeated.

NOTES—(1) Data relate to pure crop. Data relating to the crop shown mixed with other crops wil be included in the Final Estimate only.
(2) Madras reports data for this crop at the Final Estimate stage only.
(3) Jammu & Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.
(4) Rapeseed and mustard is not grown in Kerala, Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

2.6. *All-India Second Estimate of Rapeseed and Mustard*, 1959-60

SUMMARY

(1)	1959-60 (Second Estimate) (2)	1958-59 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate) (3)	Decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (thousand acres)	2,862	2,925	(—) 63	(—)2·2

The decrease in acreage is accounted for mainly by Punjab and has been attributed generally to unfavourable climatic conditions at sowing time. This decrease has, however, been offset partly by increase in area reported by Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh due mainly to favourable weather conditions during the sowing period.

The information given in the Estimate generally relates to the period upto the end of February, 1960. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Sagar, Jabalpur, Mandla, Balaghat, Seoni, Raipur and Raigarh districts of Madhya Pradesh where the crop was affected to a varying extent by excessive rains, clouds, or frost at their flowering stage during January, 1960.

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 shows that the area given in this Estimate forms roughly 40 to 45 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres) 1959-60 (Second Estimate) (2)	1958-59 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate) (3)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3) (4)
Andhra Pradesh	3	3(A)	—
Assam†	292	288	(+) 4
Bihar	209	213(A)	(—) 4

DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bombay	127	108	(+)19
Madhya Pradesh	381	361	(+)20
Mysore	8	7(A)	(+)1
Orissa	80	80(A)	—
Punjab	662	770	(—)108
Rajasthan	569	570(A)	(—)1
Uttar Pradesh†	367	358	(+)9
West Bengal	144	147	(—)3
Delhi	3	3	—
Himachal Pradesh	8	8	—
Tripura	9	9	—
TOTAL INDIA ..	2,862	2,925	(—)63

(A)—Adjusted Estimate.
† Data relate to First Forecast. In case of Uttar Pradesh data relate to pure crop only. Information in respect of area sown mixed with other crops will become available at the Final Estimate stage.

NOTES—(1) Madras reports data for this crop at the Final Estimate stage only.
(2) Jammu & Kashmir and Kerala are non-reporting for this Estimate.
(3) Rapeseed and mustard is not grown in Naga Hills—Tuensang area, N.E.F.A. Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy & Admindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

2·7. *All-India Second Estimate of Linseed*, 1959-60

SUMMARY

(1)	1959-60 (Second Estimate) (2)	1958-59 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate) (3)	Increase of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (thousand acres)	3,151	2,938	(+) 213	(+)7·2

A significant increase in area has been reported by Madhya Pradesh, the most important linseed growing State, which is attributed partly to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing and partly to the rabi production campaign. The increase has, however, been off-set to some extent by the decrease in area mainly in Bihar and Rajasthan.

Information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period upto the end of February, 1960. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in Jabalpur, East Nimar, Balaghat, Seoni and Shajapur districts of Madhya Pradesh where the crop was reported to have been effected due to cloudly weather and rains at its flowering stage and in Sagar and Mandla districts by severe cold. The crop was also reported to have been damaged to some extent in parts of Vidarbha (Bombay) due to heavy rains accompanied by the hailstorm during the third week of January, 1960.

The Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to linseed crop during 1959-60. Past experience shows that the area at the second estimate stage forms roughly 75 per cent of the area finally reported.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres) 1959-60 (Second Estimate)	1958-59 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	64	62	(+) 2
Bihar	259	284(A)	(—) 25
Bombay	604	602	(+) 2
Madhya Pradesh	1,537	1,287	(+)250
Mysore	120	126(A)	(—) 6
Orissa	36*	36	—
Punjab	28	27	(+) 1
Rajasthan	281	297(A)	(—) 16
Uttar Pradesh†	203	203(A)	—
West Bengal	17	12	(+) 5
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	—
TOTAL ..	3,151	2,938 (A)	(+)213

*1958-59 data repeated.
(A) Adjusted Estimate.
†Data relate to first forecast pure crop. The area under the crop sown mixed with other crops will be included in the Final Estimate.
NOTES.—(1) Madras reports data for this crop at the Final Estimate stage only.
(2) Assam and Jammu & Kashmir are non-reporting for this Estimate.
(3) Linseed is not grown to any appreciable extent in Kerala, Delhi, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.

3. *Production of Tea in North India*

('000 kilograms)

District	January to April 1960*	1959*
Assam Valley	683	1,552
Cachar	297	1,405
Darjeeling	1,756	1,558
Dooars	4,172	4,002
Terai	430	397
Bihar	—	8
All Others	101	123
TOTAL ..	7,439	9,045

*Estimated.
Source : Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

4. *Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates*, 1959-60

Crop	Estimate	Released on	Area (thousand acres) Current Estimate	Corresponding Adjusted Estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase or decrease of Col. (4) over Col. (5)	Production (thousand tons unless otherwise stated) Current Estimate	Corresponding Adjusted Estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase or decrease of Col. (7) over Col. (8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rice	Final	13-5-60	81,343	81,437	(—)0·1	29,338	30,354	(—)3·3
Jowar	Final	7-6-60	41,602	42,584	(—)2·3	7,866	8,714	(—)9·7
Bajra	Final	8-4-60	26,699	27,999	(—)4·6	3,484	3,789	(—)8·0
Maize	First	14-12-59	9,913	9,621	(+)3·0			
Ragi	Final	11-4-60	6,211	6,192	(+)0·3	1,860	1,877	(—)0·9
Small Millets ..	Second	9-4-60	11,155	11,151	—			
Wheat	Second	10-4-60	31,076	30,393	(+)2·2			
Barley	Second	13-4-60	8,042	7,869	(+)2·2			
Gram	Second	8-4-60	24,395	23,766	(+)2·6			
Tur	Second	24-2-60	5,748	5,660	(+)1·6			
Other Kharif Pulses	Final	12-3-60	16,075	15,597	(+)3·1	1,567	1,559	(+)0·5
Other Rabi Pulses ..	First	2-3-60	11,071	10,090	(+)9·7			
Potato	First	18-4-60	706	642	(+)10·0			
Sugarcane	Second	7-12-59	5,131	4,703	(+)9·1			
Ginger(Dry) ..	Final	20-4-60	37.0	35·7	(+)3·6	13.4	12.3	(+)8·9
Pepper(Black) ..	Final	20-4-60	232.0	230.1	(+)0·8	25.4	25.5	(—)0·4
Tobacco	Second	29-4-60	909	884	(+)2·8			
Groundnut	Final	9-3-60	15,305	14,575	(+)5·0	4,390†	4,812†	(—)8·8
Castorseed	Final	25-4-60	1,178	1,203	(—)2·1	108	112	(—)3.6
Sesamum	Third	28-1-60	5,199	5,189	(+)0·2			
Rapeseed & Mustard	Second	29-4-60	2,862	2,925	(—)2·2			
Linseed	Second	18-4-60	3,151	2,938	(+)7·2			
Cotton	Fourth	4-4-60	18,960	19,414	(—)2·3			
Jute	Final	19-12-59	1,707	1,811	(—)5·7	4,548*	5,158*	(—)11·8
Mesta	Final	24-3-60	706	825	(—)14·4	1,098*	1,488*	(—)26·2
Sannhemp	Final	4-4-60	813	807	(+)0·7	80	81	(—)1·2

*In terms of thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.
†Nuts in shell.

5. *Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1957-58 and 1958-59*

(In thousands)

Crop	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1957-58 (Partially Revised)	1958-59 (Final)	1957-58 (Partially Revised)	1958-59 (Final)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cereals (Including non-reporting areas)				
Rice	79,447	81,437(p)	24,885	30,354(p)
Jowar	42,203	42,584(p)	8,246	8,714(p)
Bajra	27,236	27,999(p)	3,522	3,789(p)
Maize	9,819	10,314	3,036	2,990
Ragi	5,731	6,192(p)	1,665	1,877(p)
Small millets	11,848	12,156	1,671	2,048
Wheat	29,300	30,966	7,741	9,694
Barley	7,549	8,164	2,238	2,640
Pulses				
Gram (Including non-reporting areas)	22,862	24,840	4,979	6,826
Tur (Arhar)	5,690	5,890	1,412	1,662
Other Kharif Pulses	15,657	15,597(p)	1,390	1,559(p)
Other Rabi Pulses	11,269	12,734	1,726	2,178
Potato	794	822	1,966	2,319
Sugarcane	5,080	4,836	68,019†	70,915†
Spices				
Ginger (Dry)	39	36(p)	15	12(p)
Pepper (Black)	231	230(p)	27	26(p)
Chillies (Dry)	1,575	1,479	362	332
Tobacco	872	896	237	263
Oilseeds				
Groundnut	14,876	14,575(p)	4,436*	4,812*(p)
Castorseed	1,184	1,203(p)	89	112(p)
Sesamum	5,171	5,332	354	493
Rapeseed & Mustard	5,979	6,288	923	1,069
Linseed	3,129	3,708	249	430
Fibres				
Cotton	19,996	19,825	4,739**	4,705**
Jute	1,742	1,811(p)	4,052‡	5,158‡(p)
Mesta	764	825(p)	1,291‡	1,488‡(p)
Sannhemp : (*i*) Fibre	436	546(p)	62	81(p)
(*ii*) Green manure	89	126(p)	N.A.	N.A.
(*iii*) Fodder	113	135(p)	N.A.	N.A.
TOTAL (Sannhemp)	683(*a*)	807(p)	—	—

* In terms of nuts in shell.
** In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each.
‡ 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 6,871 and 7,158 thousand tons respectively for 1957-58 and 1958-59.
(*a*) Includes 45 thousand acres for which details are not available.
(p) Relate to partially revised estimate. N.A.=Not available.

6. *Imports of Cereals into India*

(Long tons)

Cereals	During week ending				Progressive total from 1-1-1960
	6-4-60	13-4-60	20-4-60	27-4-60	
Wheat	106,531	85,708	116,480	83,160	1271,357*
Rice	9,419	30,470	12,920	32,465	241,563 *
Sorghum	—	—	—	—	—
Corn	—	—	—	—	18,011
TOTAL	115,950	116,178	129,400	115,625	1530,931

*Amended figure.

7. *Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee*

A. 1958-59 *Crop*

(Metric tons)

Particulars	During March, 1960				Upto March, 1960			
	Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry & Est. Pdd.	Total	Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry & Est. Pdd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Receipts into the pool upto 31-3-60 (inclusive of gain in weight)	—	4	5	9	17,867	7,535	21,118	46,520
Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments upto 31-3-60 (inclusive of driage)	102	52	956	1,110	9,460	4,227	12,890	26,577
Sold for export upto 31-3-60	—	—	21	21	8,168	3,130	5,102	16,400(b)
Balance as on 31-3-60	102	48	972	1,122	239	178	3,126	3,543
To be sold for export	—	—	—	21	—		—	600

(*a*) Includes 1,223 metric tons of Robusta Plantation.
(*b*) includes:
(*i*) 84 metric tons sent to London in connection with production of suitable quality coffee,
(*ii*) 300 metric tons sent to London on consignment basis,
(*iii*) 600 metric tons sold to G. D. R.,
(*iv*) 1,050 metric tons sold to U.S.S.R., and
(*v*) 24 metric tons Station selections sent to London.

B. 1959-60 *Crop*

(Metric tons)

Particulars	During March, 1960				Upto March, 1960			
	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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipts into the pool upto 31-3-60 (inclusive of gain in weight)	3,143	1,900	6,941	11,984	24,154	4,714	8,875(c)	37,743
Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments upto 31-3-60 (inclusive of driage)	738	144	—	882	2,241	144	—	2,385
Sold for export upto 31-3-60	2,256	60	—	2,316	2,797	60	—	2,857(d
Balance as on 31-3-60	149	1,696	6,941	8,786	19,116	4,510	8,875	32,501
To be sold for export	—	—	—	2,316	—	—	—	13,643

(*c*) Includes 755 metric tons of Robusta Plantation.
(*d*) Includes 107 metric tons sent to London in connection with the production of suitable quality coffee.

7·1. *Pool Auction Prices of Coffee*

(Rs. per 50 kilos)

Date	Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flat		Robusta Cherry Flat	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
4-3-60	Coimbatore	208·75 to 228·90	216·92	176·10 to 184·25	183·09	161·00 to 172·95	164·38
15-3-60	Mysore	216·20	216·20	190 50 to 190·60	190·55	155·70 to 155·80	155·75

8. *Imports of Tobacco (Raw)*

Variety	Month ended January			
	1960		1959	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	—	—	313	16·0
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	—	—	—	—
Others	Neg.	Neg.	—	—
TOTAL ..	Neg.	Neg.	313	16·0

Source: Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

8·1. *Exports of Tobacco (Raw)*

Variety	Month ended January			
	1960		1959	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
For manufacture of *bidis*	53	0·2	22	0·1
For manufacture of chewing tobacco	394	2·6	86	0·4
Natu Desi flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	—	—	—	—
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	1,653	15·0	274	2·8
Natu Desi sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	231	1·0	—	—
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	306	1·1	175	0·6
For manufacture of cigars and cheroot	1	Neg.	2	Neg.
For manufacture of *hookah* tobacco	—	—	2	0·1
Other tobacco (raw)	260	2·0	133	0·5
TOTAL ..	2,898	21·9	694	4·5

Source: Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

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		
			April 1960 (29-4-60)	March 1960 (25-3-60)	April 1959 (24-4-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains					
Wheat	Moga	591	15·25	15·50	17·87
	Chandausi		17·75R (*a*)	17·00R	N.R.
	Sagar	Pissi	13·10	13·75	14·00
Jowar	Akola		14·20	14·05	9·60
Gram	Abohar		13·02	11·89	12·33
Maize	Bahraich		11·50	11·25	13·50
Pulses					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		17·78	15·55	N.Q.
	Patna		16·50	16·50(*a*)	22·00
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	18·75	20·50	20·50
	Patna		25·00	24·00(*a*)	22·50
	Bombay		28·33	27·78	28·89
	Madras	Nagpur	26·09	26·89	26·69
Potatoes	Patna		7·00	6·00(*a*)	9·00
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	10·00	9·50	15·00
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	N.R.	12·34	14·81
Sugar and Gur					
Sugar	Bombay		42·21	42·21	41·45
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	41·85	41.85	39·62
Gur	Hapur	Phatwan No. 1	15·50	16·62	19·75
	Madras	II Sort	17·78	18·60	16·13
	Bombay	Kolhapur	31·50	30·00	27·00
Livestock Products					
Milk	Delhi		22·00	20·00	22·00
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	245·00	240·00	225·00
	Khurja	*Desi*	N.R.	215·00	200·00
	Bombay	Porbandar	292·00	296·00	288·00

9. *Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Fish and Eggs		*Sea Fish*			
Fish	Bombay	Prawns	61·71	61·72	68·58
		Pomfret	102·85	102·85	82·28
	Calcutta	Rohu	N.R.	95·00(*a*)	110·00
		Hilsa	N.R.	85·00	100·00
Eggs (per 1,000)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	N.R.	105·00(*a*)	95·00
	Madras	Ungraded	110·00	120·00	115·00
	Bombay		135·00	125·00	112·50
	Jullundur		145·83	146·00	125·00
Oilseeds, Oils and Oilcakes					
Mustard seed	Calcutta	Rai U.P.	29·25	30·25	28·25
	Kanpur	Yellow	29·00	32·00	30·47
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	29·39	29·39	27·92
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	33·79	31·77	29·02
.. .. ..	Madras	Superior	30·38	31·30	28·83
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	23·88	23·04	23·88
.. .. ..	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	23·00	24·62(*a*)	22·50
Castorseed	Bombay	Bold	23·88	23·04	22·13
	Badepally		23·38(*a*)	22·42	21·18
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	33·00	34·00	33·50
		Black	32·50	33·50	32·50
Cotton seed	Bombay	Mogalai	16·40	15·87	14·13
.. ..	Abohar	Desi	17·50(*a*)	N.R.	17·00
Copra	Alleppey	Vettumeni	N.T.	53·12(*a*)	51·41
Mustard oil	Calcutta	..	76·50	76·50	74·00
.. ..	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	74·00	70·00(*a*)	67·00
Groundnut oil	Bombay	..	69·79	65·38	60·97
.. ..	Madras	..	63·86	61·55	59·25
Linseed oil	Bombay	..	47·75	46·46	50·42
.. ..	Kanpur	..	52·00	50·00(*a*)	49·50
Castor oil	Bombay	Commercial	53·63	51·06	49·49
.. ..	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	52·00	50·50(*a*)	47·00
Sesamum oil	Madras	Salem	72·41	72·41	69·12
.. ..	Bombay	..	N.T.	69·79	63·54
Coconut oil	Cochin	..	80·49	75·93	76·91
Mustard cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	10·00	10·00(*a*)	11·00
Groundnut cake	Kanpur	..	9·00	10·67(*a*)	10·50
	Bombay	Decorticated	13·12	12·31	11·20
		Deoiled	12·45	11·76	11·85

9. *Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Cotton, Wool and Jute					
Kapas (per candy of 392 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	N.Q.	N.R.	N.Q.
	Tirupur	Cambodia	198·80	202·82	209·00
Cotton Lint (392 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	366·82(*a*)	N.R.	324·00
		320-F	452·57(*a*)	N.R.	391·00
	Bombay	Jarilla M.G.F. ..	445·00	455·00	332·50
Wool	Bombay	Joria White Fine ..	256·37	251·79	240·86
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	*Indian* Mills Firsts	245·00(*a*)	240·00(*a*)	205·00
		Mill Lightnings ..	210·00(*a*)	205·00(*a*)	180·00
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles ..	38·75(*a*)	35·25(*a*)	23·75
	.. ..	*Pakistan*—			
	Calcutta	District Middles ..	N.R.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Beverages					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India*—			
		Medium Dooars Dust	N.R.	1·88	1·76
		Export—			
		Clean Black Pekoe	N.R.	N.T.	N.Q.
Coffee (per cwt.) ..	Coimbatore ..	Plantation 'A' ..	247·00(*a*)	245·00(*a*)	239·00
		Plantation 'PB' ..	262·00(*a*)	260·00(*a*)	265·00
	Chikmagalur ..	Plantation 'A' ..	N.R.	234·00	N.R.
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A' ..	N.R.	235·00	235·00
Spices					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	43·00	42·00	32·00
	Cochin	Good	39·80	39·80	27·54
Chillies	Patna	.. .. ..	88·00	75·00(*a*)	80.00
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	225·70	186·05	82.65
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	64.29	55·11	53·55
Cardamom	Calcutta	Small (Mysore) ..	960·00	840·00	800·00
		Big (Kalimpong) ..	111·00	120·00	118·00
Other Commodities					
Tobacco	Guntur	*Flue-cured Virginia redried strips*— (Grade 4)	195·02	N.Q.	N.T.
			N.R.	132·50	125·07
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	N.Q.	25·00	10·00
Oranges (per 100) ..	Bombay	Ordinary	22·00	22·00	12·00
	Madras	Sathukudi Big ..			

9. *Wholesale Prices of Certain Improtant Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres*—concld.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Other Commodities—contd.					
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	197·49	194·19	194·19
		Mangalore	213·95	213·95	223·82
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay Dry ..	7·25	9·25	8·75
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	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	333·00
4. Urea	f.o.r. despatching stations.		710·00	710·00	710·00

(*a*) Relates to previous week. (R) Prices for transaction of less than ten mds.

9·1. *Issue Prices of Cereals*

	(Rupees per maund)
Rice	
Superfine*	25·00
Superfine**	30·00
Fine†	20·00
Medium‡	18·00
Coarse/Common@	16·00
Wheat	14·00
Milo	11·00
Maize (corn)	11·00

*Bangarathegalu of Andhra Origin, Hansraj, Mushkin, Ramjawain, Parmmal & Chahora varieties of Punjab Origin and Fine II rice of Madhya Pradesh Origin.

**Basmati of Punjab Origin.

†Consists of imported U.S.A. long grain rice and some fine varieties of indigenous rice, superfine rice of Orissa Origin and Fine III rice of Madhya Pradesh Origin.

‡Begmi and Mongra of Punjab Origin and Madhya Pradesh medium varieties of Madhya Pradesh Origin.

@ Includes Orissa fine rice.

10. *Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Pakistan*

Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
Wheat	Lyallpur		20-4-60	16·50
Rice	Lyallpur	Sela Basmati	20-4-60	28·00
	Dacca	Fine	15-4-60	35·00
Gur	Lyallpur	Desi	20-4-60	22·00
	Karachi		23-4-60	16·75
Cotton Lint	Karachi	4-F Punjab Roller ginned	23-4-60	75·00 / 357·29*
	Karachi	Sind N.T. Saw ginned	23-4-60	83·56 / 398·07*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	23-4-60	14·00
	Lyallpur		N.Q.	N.Q.
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow	23-4-60	177·00
Jute	Dacca	(White Mid's)	15-4-60	31·00 / 150·69†

*Rupees per candy of 392 lbs. †Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

10·1. *Prices in Other Foreign Countries*

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality descriptions	Unit	Date	Prices in foreign currency	Equivalent prices in Indian currency *i.e.*, in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wheat ..	U.S.A.	Chicago ..	No. 2 Red winter (cash)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	28-4-60	212¼ cents	13·88
		Minneapolis	Spring Wheat (May)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	28-4-60	217 cents	14·17
	Canada	Winnipeg	Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba	Bushel (60 lbs.)	28-4-60	165 cents	11·36@

10·1. *Prices in Other Foreign Countries*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wheat—*contd.*	U.K.	London ..	Australian bulk cargoes (c.i.f. June-July)	Ton	29-4-60	£24-5-0	11·88
Maize ..	U.S.A.	Chicago ..	No. 2 Yellow Cash	Bushel (56 lbs.)	28-4-60	123⅛ cents	8·62
Barley ..	Canada	Winnipeg ..	May	Unit (48 lbs.)	28-4-60	99⅞ cents	8·58@
Groundnut	European Ports		Sudan shelled (c.i.f.) May/June	Metric ton	29-4-60	£74-0-0	36·83
Groundnut Oil	European Ports		British West African3/5% (c.i.f.)	Ton	1-4-60	£120-0-0	58·78
Linseed ..	European Ports		Canada No. 1 (c.i.f.) UK May	Metric ton	29-4-60	£54-10-0	26·69
Linseed Oil	European Ports		Argentina (c.i.f.) (Excl. duty) March-April	Ton	29-4-60	£96-0-0	47·02
Castor Oil	European Ports		Bombay Commercial (c.i.f.) May-June	Ton	29-4-60	£122-10-0	60·00
Cotton ..	U.S.A.	New York	Spot	Lb.	29-4-60	34·10 cents	636·00*
			May	Lb.	28-4-60	33·25 cents	620·00*
Jute ..	U.K.	London ..	Mill Firsts (c.i.f.)	Ton	29-4-60	£117-0-0	278·00†

@Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 29-4-60 (Canada 2·7115 to 2·7125 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.

11. *Retail Prices of Fruits and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India*

(In rupees)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: April 1960 (29-4-60)	March 1960 (25-3-60)	April 1959 (24-4-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and Dry)						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	3·00	3·75	2·00
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	N.R.	1·92(*a*)	1·44
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0·62	0·62	0·50
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	N.R.	0·60(*a*)	0·60

11. *Retail Prices of Fruits and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and Dry)—contd.						
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	6·50	6·00	6·00
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	12·00	12·00	10·00
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	5·00	5·00	3·50
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	4·00	4·00	4·50
Vegetables						
Peas	Madras		Seer	2·31	1·97	1·64
Tomatoes	Madras		Seer	0·54	0·24	0·37
Lady's Fingers	Madras		Seer	0·49	0·33	0·49
Cauliflowers	Madras		Each	0·60	0·50	0·44
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	N.R.	0·37(*a*)	0·31

(*a*) Relates to previous week.

12. *Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres*

(In rupees)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: April 1960 (29-4-60)	March 1960 (25-3-60)	April 1959 (24-4-59)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	N.R.	2·75(*a*)	3·50
	Madras	Prawns	Seer	1·03	1·28	1·28
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2·00	2·00	2·00
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	N.R.	1·66	1·62
Poultry						
Chicken	Bombay	Big	Each	1·75	..	1·75
	Madras	Small	Each	1·25	1·25	1·25
Duck	Bombay		Each	N.R.	3·75	2·50
	Madras		Each	1·50	1·50	1·50

(*a*) Relates to previous week.

13. *Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres*

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: April 1960 (29-4-60)	March 1960 (25-3-60)	April 1959 (24-4-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow	*Bihar*					
	Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	100·00	80·00(*b*)	75·00(*b*)
	Andhra Pradesh					
	Ongole ..	1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield)	Each	N.R.	..	N.T.

13. *Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow—*contd.*						
	Punjab					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana ..	Each	N.R.	400·00(b)	250·00(b)
Milch Buffalo ..	*Bihar*					
	Maujipur ..	Murrah 2nd lactation	Each	N.Q.	300·00(b)	250·00(b)
	Punjab					
	Bahadurgarh	Murrah ..	Each	N.R.	700·00(b)	500·00(b)
Bullocks ..	*Bihar*					
	Maujipur ..	Local 8 teething	Each	145·00	135·00(b)	100·00(b)
	Punjab					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana ..	Each	N.R.	900·00(b)	600·00(b)

(*b*) Relates to first fortnight of the month.

14. *Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres*

(Rupees per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices		
			April 1960 (29-4-60)	March 1960 (25-3-60)	April 1959 (24-4-59)
Milk	Bombay		1·00	1·00	0·87
	Calcutta	Cow	N.R.	0·81	0·87
Mutton	Bombay		2·62	2·75	2·00
	Calcutta		N.R.	2·50	2·75
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	3·06	3·06	2·83
		Without bones	3·28	3·28	3·60
	Calcutta		N.R.	2·50	2·50
Pork	Bombay		2·62	2·75	2·50
	Madras		2·56	2·56	2·57
Beef	Bombay		1·25	1·25	0·87
	Calcutta		N.R.	1·50	1·25

15. *Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India*

(*Base* : 1952-53=100)

Group of Articles	Weekly					Monthly		
	30-4-60	23-4-60	16-4-60	9-4-60	2-4-60	April 1960	March 1960	April 1959
Food Articles	119·6	120·1	118·9	118·0	116·3	118·6	117·0	113·1
Liquor and Tobacco ..	108·8	109·0	100·9	100·4	96·5	103·1	96·4	97·5
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	118·6	118·5	118·8	119·1	118·9	118·7	117·3	116·2
Industrial Raw Materials	134·6	135·6	134·6	133·3	132·2	134·2	131·9	116·2
Manufactures	118·1	118·0	117·2	117·2	117·3	117·8	116·6	108·0
All Commodities	121·2	121·6	120·5	119·8	118·7	120·5	118·8	111·9

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

16. *Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and some Principal Foreign Countries*

(*Base* : 1953=100)

Year/Month	India	U.S.A.	Canada	Australia*
1952	97	101	102	98
1953	100	100	100	100
1954	96	100	98	99
1955	88	101	99	102
1956	99	104	102	106
1957	104	107	103	107
1958	107	108	103	105
1958 December	107	108	104	102
1959 November	114	108	104	106
1959 December	113	108	104	107

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

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17. *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
1958	133	129	94	98	121	119	124	124
1959	140	134	94	98	136	132	134	133
1959 January	132	129	102	103	130	127	132	130
1959 December	143	137	90	96	140	136	140	137
1960 January	143	137	88	96	138	135	138	137

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

18. *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
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	97	99	99	102	101	102	102	112
1957	103	104	102	105	105	106	105	116
1958	109	109	107	108	108	108	107	119
1958 December	112	112	105	108	109	109	109	121
1959 November	—	118	105	110	110	111	108	120
1959 December	—	—	104	110	109	111	109	121

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

19. *Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for February*, 1960

(*Base* : 1949-100)

Centre/State	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Krishna (A. Pradesh)	155	—	167	—	92	117	119	126	119	104	209	—	139	—
Maibang (Assam)	114	—	—	—	—	84	115	119	—	91	132	156	—	70
Teghra* (Bihar) ..	113	102	82	84	121	100	128	148	112	100	101	60	100	60
Lakh (Bombay) ..	—	—	193	—	77	126	—	122	—	108	164	—	48	—
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	133	—	86	—	—	134	—	156	126	93	118	—	109	182
Salamatpur (M. Pradesh)	95	81	—	—	—	192	112	113	140	93	129	—	188	—
Kudchi (Mysore)	111	—	122	—	75	128	107	138	—	100	156	—	89	—
Malur (Mysore)	175	—	—	—	—	93	117	140	—	356	172	92	100	133
Bamra (Orissa)..	125	—	—	—	—	107	115	102	—	96	218	—	145	75
Maniguda (Orissa)..	97	—	—	—	—	117	169	—	101	96	177	—	102	—
Nana (Rajasthan)	—	65	—	56	74	—	130	93	123	96	146	—	100	132
Shankargarh (U.P.) ..	81	86	96	—	—	122	123	81	—	92	125	—	93	90

**Base* : 1956=100.
Source : Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India.

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 1960	January 1960	February 1959
Andhra Pradesh				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	531	540	518
Srikakulam	Thettangi	646	646	562
West Godavari	Alamuru	497	492	465
Kurnool	Madhavaram	549	539	494
Kerala				
Malabar	Koduvalli	—	—	551
Madras				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	498	504	495
	Agaram	495	500	496
	Thulayanatham	498	497	472
Tiruchirapalli	Eriodu	544	568	498
Madurai	Gokilapuram	456	456	458
	Kinathukudavu	487	487	458
Coimbatore	Guduvancheri	497	495	448
Chingleput	Kunnathur	486	492	473

21. *Daily Agricultural Wages in some States*

(In rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & year	Normal daily working hrs.	Field Labour			Other Agricultural Labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
Andhra Pradesh									
East Godavari	—	Feb. 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Krishna ..	Gudur	„	6	1·50	1·00	0·75	1·50	1·25	1·00
Guntur	Addanki	„	7	1·00	0·75	0·75	1·00	0·75	0·75
Hyderabad ..	Ibrahimpatam	„	8	1·00	0·62	0·50	1·00	0·62	0·52
Assam									
North Lakhimpur	Kadam	Jan. 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Golaghat ..	Sokial	„	8	2·00	1·50	1·00	2·00	1·50	1·00
Bihar									
Patna	Mohadeopur	Dec. 1959	8	1·27	1·27	—	1·00	1·00	—
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	„	7	1·00	0·75	0·50	1·00	1·00	0·50
Ranchi ..	Itki	„	8	1·00	0·75	0·62	1·00	0·75	0·62
Singhbhum ..	Jagannathpur	„	8	0·75	0·62	0·50	0·75	0·62	0·50
Bombay									
Thana ..	Palghar	Feb. 1960	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	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala									
Trichur ..	Vilvattom	Dec. 1959	8 to 10	1·62	0·75	—	2·25	0·87	—
Trivandrum ..	Puliyoorsala	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quilon ..	Quilon	„	8	2·00	1·25	0·80	1·80	1·20	0·80
Mysore									
Bangalore ..	Harisandra	Feb. 1960	6½	—	—	—	1.37	0.50	—
Tumkur ..	Guddalahalli	„	8½	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50
West Bengal									
24-Pargana ..		Jan. 1960	7	1·48	1·03	0·87	1·28	0·87	0·62
Burdwan		„	8	1·94	1·69	0·93	1·81	1·42	0·90
Cooch-Behar ..		„	7	2·25	1·87	1·50	1·87	1·62	1·50
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	Nov. 1959	8	1·75	1·50	1·00	—	—	—
Tripura ..	Govt. Agril. Farm	Jan. 1960	8	—	—	—	2·00	1·12	0·50

21·1. *Daily Agricultural Wages in Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab and U.P.*

(In rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & year	Type of labour	Normal daily working hrs.	Plough-ing	Sowing	Weed-ing	Har-vest-ing	Other agricul-tural labour
Madhya Pradesh									
Hosangabad ..	Sangakheda-Kalan	Feb. 1960	Man	8	1·25	—	—	1·00	1·25
			Woman	8	—	—	—	1·00	1·00
			Child	8	—	—	—	0·75	0·75
Surguja ..	Basdai	Do.	Man	8 to 10	1·25	—	—	—	1·25
			Woman	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Child	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morena ..	Bijaipur	Do.	Man	7	—	—	—	—	1·50
			Woman	7	—	—	—	—	1·50
			Child	7	—	—	—	—	1·00
Satna	Kotar	Do.	Man	6	—	—	—	—	1·00
			Woman	6	—	—	—	—	0·75
			Child	6	—	—	—	—	0·75
Madras									
Tanjore	Alangudy	Feb. 1960	Man	8	—	—	—	1.50	1.33
			Woman	8	—	—	—	1.50	1·00
			Child	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tirunelveli ..	Malayankulam	Do.	Man	8	1·25	1.00	—	—	1.00
			Woman	8	—	0.87	—	—	0·87
			Child	8	—	0·75	—	—	0·75
Punjab									
Kangra ..	Berta	Jan. 1960	Man, Woman, Child	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jullundur ..	Jamsher	Do.	Man	8	2·12	1·62	1·62	2.12	2·12
			Woman	8	—	—	1·00	1·37	1·37
			Child	8	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh									
Meerut	Rachoti	Feb. 1960	Man	8	—	—	—	—	·00
			Woman	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Child	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varanasi ..	Chandi	Do.	Man	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Woman	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Child	—	—	—	—	—	—

21·2. *Daily Rural Wages in Some States*

(In rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & year	Normal daily working hrs.	Skilled labour			Herdsman		
				Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
Andhra Pradesh									
East Godavari	—	Feb. 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Krishna	Gudur	Do.	6	2·50	2·50	2·50	1·50	1·00	0·75
Guntur	Addanki	Do.	7	2·50	2·50	2·00	1·00	—	—
Hyderabad	Ibrahimpatam	Do.	8	2·50	1·00	1·00	1·00	0·62	0·50
Assam									
North Lakhimpur	Kadam	Jan. 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Golahat	Sokial	Do.	8	5·00	5·00	—	2·00	—	1·00
Bihar									
Patna	Mohadeopur	Dec. 1959	8	2·50	2·50	—	—	—	—
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	Do.	7	2·25	2·00	2·00	0·50	0·25	0·12
Ranchi	Itki	Do.	8	2·00	2·00	2·00	—	—	0·63
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	Do.	8	2·50	2·50	—	0·62	0·62	0·50
Bombay									
Thana	Palghar	Feb. 1960	8	5·00	2·00	2·00	—	—	—
Kaira	Ode	Do.	8	4·00	—	—	—	—	—
Yeotmal	Babhulgaon	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala									
Trichur	Vilvattom	Dec. 1959	9 to 10	3·50	3·00	3·50	—	—	0·87
Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quilon	Quilon	Do.	8	3·00	3·25	3·25	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh									
Hoshangabad	Sangakheda-Kalan	Feb. 1960	8	3·00	3·00	2·50	1·00	0·75	0·62
Surguja	Basdai	Do.	8—10	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	—	—
Morena	Bijaipur	Do.	8—9	3·00	3·00	2·00	1·50	—	1·00
Satna	Kotar	Do.	6	3·00	2·50	2·50	1·00	—	0·75
Madras									
Tanjore	Alangudy	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	Do.	8	2·00	2·00	1·13	—	—	—
Mysore									
Bangalore	Harisandra	Do.	6½	1·65	0·75	—	0·62	—	0·44
Tumkur	Gaddalehalli	Do.	8½	1·00	1·00	—	—	—	—
Punjab									
Kangra	Berta	Jan. 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jullundur	Jamsher	Do.	8	5·00	5·00	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh									
Meerut	Rachoti	Feb. 1960	8	3·00	—	—	—	—	—
Varanasi	Chandi	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal									
24-Parganas		Jan. 1960	7	—	—	—	1·43	1·00	0·68
Burdwan		Do.	8	—	—	—	1·74	1·37	0·83
Cooch-Behar		Do.	7	—	—	—	2·25	—	1·75
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	Nov. 1959	8	3·00	2·50	2·00	1·50	1·25	0·75
Tripura									
Tripura	Govt. Agricultural Farm	Jan. 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

22. *Cotton Press Returns for March*, 1960

Quantity of cotton pressed in India during March, 1960 (from 27 February, to 25 March, 1960) 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: During the month of March, 1960 (from 27-2-60 to 25-3-60)	During the corresponding period of last year	Since 1st September, 1959	During the corresponding period of last year	Districts included in the region
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh						
1. Andhra	1. Chinnapathi	—	—	—	—	Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, East Godavari and Krishna.
	2. Lakshmi Cotton	11,238	2,832	24,118	4,887	
	3. Northerns including Nandyal and H. 420	422	85	1,973	278	
	4. Westerns	8,585	3,770	14,072	7,095	
	5. Mungari	443	50	1,610	220	
	6. Coconadas	99	101	1,362	1,356	
	TOTAL	20,787	6,838	43,135	13,836	
2. Telangana	1. Hyderabad American	1,111	1,766	5,865	8,565	Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Mahboobnagar and, Nalgonda.
	2. Jarilla	368	215	1,968	4,302	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras.	16	—	16	—	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani	1,152	1,090	4,901	10,893	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant	—	—	—	—	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary	—	—	—	—	
	7. Mungari	—	—	—	—	
	8. Warangal and Kakinadas	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL	2,647	3,071	12,750	23,760	
	STATE TOTAL— Cotton Lint	23,434	9,909	55,885	37,596	
	Cotton Waste	100	180	1,160	1,183	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam						
	Cotton Lint— Comillas	—	—	—	—	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	—	—	—	—	
Bombay						
1. The Konkan and Greater Bombay.	1. Broach Vijaya			N.A.		Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay.
	2. Surti Suyog					
	3. Gujarat Dholleras					
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathio).					
	5. Jarilla					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					
	Cotton Waste					
2. Gujarat ..	1. Broach Vijaya			N.A.		Surat, Broach Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda and Mehsana.
	2. Surti Suyog					
	3. Gujarat Dholleras					
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathio).					
	5. Others					
	TOTAL					
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla			N.A.		East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog					
	3. Cambodia					
	4. Others					
	TOTAL					

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bombay—contd.						
4. Saurashtra ..	1. Dholleras Wagad			N.A.		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 Gaorani					
	4. Kumpta Ordinary					
	5. Warangal and Kakinadas					
	6. Mungari					
	7. Verum (including H-420 and 197/3)					
	8. Hyderabad American					
	9. Other Americans					
	10. Others					
	TOTAL					
6. Vidarbha ..	1. Jarilla					Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda, Amravati, Akola Buldana and Yeotmal.
	2. Verum (including H-420 and 197/3).					
	3. Oomras					

22. *Cotton Press Returns for March*, 1960—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bombay—concld.						
6. Vidarbha—*contd.*	4. Cambodia including Buri.					
	5. M.P. American					
	6. Other Americans					
	7. Others					
	TOTAL					
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 Upland/ Laxmi					
	6. Others					
	TOTAL					
	STATE TOTAL† Cotton Lint					
	Cotton Waste					
Madhya Pradesh						
1. Mahakoshal ..	1. Madhya Pradesh American (including Buri or Cambodia).					The whole region.
	2. H-420 (including Verum 91 and others).					
	3. Jarilla					
	4. Madhya Pradesh Oomras					
	TOTAL	8,186	7,968	48,875	73,243	
2. Madhya Bharat	1. U.P. Desi	1,465	4,492	2,211	6,287	The whole region.
	2. M.B. and Rajasthan American including 197/3, Buri, Upland, Cambodia O394 and Co. 2.	18,987	27,568	106,147	164,383	
	3. Jarilla	3,117	5,412	19,173	28,868	
	4. Malvi	6,202	4,154	21,545	15,021	
	5. M.B. Oomras	1,151	1,910	2,319	5,994	
	TOTAL	30,922	43,536	151,395	220,553	

N.A.

22. *Cotton Press Returns for March*, 1960—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madhya Pradesh—contd.						
3. Bhopal ..	1. Malvi					The whole region.
	2. M.B. Oomras					
	TOTAL					
	STATE TOTAL— Cotton Lint	39,108	51,504	200,270	293,796	
	Cotton Waste	97	323	4,129	2,851	
Madras						
	1. Western	—	—	—	—	The whole region.
	2. Mungari	—	—	—	—	
	3. White and Red Northerns	—	—	—	—	
	4. Madras Cambodia	7,254	6,812	43,054	33,368	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda	2,159	482	23,541	15,649	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	—	—	—	—	
	7. Warrangal and Coconadas	—	—	—	—	
	8. Tirunelveli	0	831	235	1,713	
	9. Karungani	2	1,026	2,499	2,068	
	10. Chinnapathi	—	—	—	—	
	STATE TOTAL— Cotton Lint	9,415	9,151	69,329	52,798	
	Cotton Waste	7,104	5,082	45,918	46,615	
Punjab						
1. Ambala ..	1. Punjab Desi					Hissar, Rohtak Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala and Simla.
	2. Punjab American					
	TOTAL					
2. Jullundur ..	1. Punjab Desi					Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American					
	TOTAL					

N.A.

22. *Cotton Press Returns for March*, 1960—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Punjab—contd.						
3. Amritsar ..	1. Punjab Desi					Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American					
	TOTAL					
4. Ferozepore ..	1. Punjab Desi					Ferozepur.
	2. Punjab American					
	TOTAL					
5. Patiala ..	1. Punjab Desi		N. A.			Patiala, Sangrur, Bhatinda, Mohindergarh and Kapurthala.
	2. Punjab American					
	TOTAL					
	STATE TOTAL— Cotton Lint					
	Cotton Waste					
Uttar Pradesh						
1. Upper Doab ..	1. U.P. Desi	—	163	4,415	1,128	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	—	239	4,970	4,345	
	TOTAL	—	402	9,385	5,473	
2. Middle Doab ..	1. U.P. Desi	—	—	318	23	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	—	—	2,535	240	
	TOTAL	—	—	2,853	263	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U.P. Desi	—	—	60	82	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso-American	—	16	107	164	
	TOTAL	—	16	167	264	

22. *Cotton Press Returns for March*, 1960—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Uttar Pradesh—contd.						
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 Bareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	
	STATE TOTAL— Cotton Lint	—	418	12,405	5,982	
	Cotton Waste	—	—	1,143	579	
West Bengal	1. Comillas	864	1,426	2,178	5,528	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American	—	—	—	—	
	STATE TOTAL— Cotton Lint	864	1,426	2,178	5,528	
	Cotton Waste	616	692	1,421	3,414	
Mysore	1. Mysore American		N. A.			The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary					
	3. Jayadhar					
	4. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam					
	5. Lakshmi					
	6. Others					
	STATE TOTAL— Cotton Lint					
	Cotton Waste					

22. *Cotton Press Returns for March*, 1960—concld.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rajasthan	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans 2. Rajasthan Desi 3. M.B. Oomras 4. Malvi 5. U.P. Desi 6. Jarilla 7. Others		N. A.			The whole State.
	STATE TOTAL— Cotton Lint	——N. A.——				
	Cotton Waste	——N. A.——				
Tripura	Cotton Lint— Comillas Cotton Waste	——N. A.—— ——N. A.——				The whole State.
ALL INDIA	Cotton Lint Cotton Waste					

†Excludes Konkan and Greater Bombay region.

23. *Irrigation Rates in Rajasthan*

(Enforced with effect from the Rabi crop of 1958-59)

Scheme	Crop	Rates per acre per crop (in Rs. & nP.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. Ganganagar Project:		
(*i*) Irrigation under perennial channels.	Sugarcane	16·25
	Rice	8·50
	Waternuts	9·75
	Cotton	6·25
	Indigo and other dyes, tobacco, spices and drugs, orchards, vegetables other than turnips.	6·75
	Gardens	8·25
	Wheat	5·25
	Melons and all other Kharif crops not otherwise specified, maize, fibres other than cotton, barley, oats, bajra and gochani.	6·00
	Oilseeds and all other Rabi crops not otherwise specified.	5·25

23. *Irrigation Rates in Rajasthan*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)
Ganganagar Project—*contd.*		
(*i*) Irrigation under perennial channels—*contd.*	Bajra, jowar and pulses	4·00
	Gowar, fodder crops, cheena and grams with two and more waterings.	4·00
	Watering for ploughing not followed by a crop (Palewa) and grass single watering.	1·50
(*ii*) Non-perennial channels ..	All Kharif crops	Same rates as for perennial channels.
	All Rabi Crops :	
	First watering	3·00
	Second Watering	3·00
	Third or more watering	Same rates as for perennial channels.
	Watering for ploughing not followed by a crop (Palewa).	1·50
I. Bhakra Project and Ghaggar canal areas:		
(*i*) Perennial irrigation ..	Sugarcane	16·50
	Rice	9·00
	Wheat	6·00
	Barley	6·00
	Gram	4·00
	Maize	6·50
	Cotton	6·75
	Jowar, gowar and other fodder crops	4·00
	Vegetables and spices	8·25
	Gardens	8·25
	Sannhemp and grass	4·00
	All other crops, Kharif	6·37
	Rabi oil crops	6·37
(*ii*) Non-perennial irrigation	Kharif crops	Same rates as under perennial irrigation.
	Rabi Crops :	
	First watering	3·00
	Second watering	3·00
	Third watering	Same rates as under perennial irrigation.
	Irrigation for ploughing not followed by any crop :	
	First watering	3·00
	Second watering	3·00
	Third watering	Same as under perennial irrigation.

23. *Irrigation Rates in Rajasthan*—concld.

(1)	(2)	(3)
III. Works constructed after first January, 1952 other than Gang Canal and Bhakra Canals; and works in the area of former States of Banswara, Dungarpur and Pratapgarh.	Sugarcane	22·00 per acre per year.
	Vegetable, singhara	12·00 per acre per crop.
	Garden	12·00 per acre per half-year.
	Lucerne, tobacco and poppy	10·00 per acre per crop.
	Rice	8·50 per acre per crop.
	All other crops	7·00 per acre per year.
	Ploughing not followed by any crop	4·00 per acre for all crops.

IV. *Rates (Per Acre) in respect of old Tanks of former State Areas*

Crop	Chain 165 ft. areas of the former State of Karauli	Chain 150 ft. areas of the former State of Dholpur	Areas of the former State of Alwar except Bundh and Izadi Silisedh Sairabi Dehri areas	Chain 132 ft. Tank Baretha of Bharatpur and areas of former Bundi & 1st class Tanks of Ajmer	Chain 132 ft. areas of former States of Jodhpur, Sirohi and Kishangarh except former Tehsil Sarwar	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Sugarcane ..	14·50	15·00	16·00	16·00	16·00	Per year.
Garden, Pan ..	12·00	10·00	12·16	12·00	12·00	Per half year.
Vegetable and Singhara.	12·00	10·00	12·16	12·00	12·00	Per crop.
Lucerne, Tobacco and Poppy.	10·00	10·00	9·92	10·00	10·00	Per year.
Rice	8·50	8·75	8·64	8·50	8·50	Per year.
Spices and Oil-seeds.	7·00	7·00	7·04	7·00	4·00 for first watering and 7·00 for more than one watering.	
Wheat, Barley, Gojra, Gochani and Bejhar.	10·00 for Bhimsagar and 9·25 for other tanks.	10·00	7·68	7·50	4·00 for 1st watering and 7·50 for more than one watering.	
Maize, Cotton and Gram.	7·00	7·00	7·04	7·00	4·00 for 1st watering and 7·50 for more than one watering.	
Bajra, Jowar, Til, Moth, Gowar, Pulses, Fodder and other crops.	7·00	7·00	5·12	5·00	2·50 for 1st watering and 5·00 for more than one watering.	
Ploughing not followed by a crop.	4·00	2·50	2·88	3·00	3·00	

IV. *Rates (Per Acre) in respect of old Tanks of former State Areas*—contd.

Crop	Chain 165 ft. areas of former States of Jaipur and Jhalawar	Chain 152½ ft. areas of the former State of Udaipur	Chain 132 ft. areas of Tehsil Serwar of former State of Kishangarh	Chain 165 ft. areas of the former State of Shahpura and Tonk	Chain 132 ft. areas of the former State of Kotah	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Sugarcane	16·00	16·12	16·00	12·16	12·00	Per year.
Garden, Pan	12·16	12·00	12·00	8·96	9·00	Per half year
Vegetable and Singhara	12·16	12·00	12·00	8·96	9·00	Per crop.
Lucerne, Tobacco and Poppy ..	9·92	10·12	10·00	8·00	8·00	Per year.
Rice	8·64	8·62	8·50	7·68	7·50	Do.
Spices and Oilseeds	3·20 for 1st watering and 1·92 for more than one watering.	7·12	2·50 for 1st watering and 7·00 for more than one watering.	3·84	2·00 for 1st watering and 4·00 for more than one watering.	
Wheat, Barley, Gojra, Gochani & Bejhar.	2·88 for 1st watering and 1·60 for more than one watering.	6·00	2·00 for 1st watering and 6·00 for more than one watering.	3·84	2·00 for 1st watering and 4·00 for more than one watering.	
Maize, Cotton and Gram ..	2·88 for 1st watering and 1·60 for more than one watering.	5·25	2·00 for 1st watering and 5·50 for more than one watering.	3·20	2·00 for 1st watering and 3·50 for more than one watering.	
Bajra, Jowar, Til, Moth, Gowar, Pulses, Fodder and other crops.	2·56 for 1st watering and 1·28 for more than one watering.	5·25	2·00 for 1st watering and 5·00 for more than one watering.	2·88	3·00	
Ploughing not followed by a crop..	2·88	3·00	2·00	1·92	2·00	

IV. *Rates (Per Bigha) in respect of old Tanks of Former State Areas*

Crop	Chain 165 ft. areas of the former State of Alwar except Bundh, Silisedh and Sairabi and Izadi Dehri areas	Chain 132 ft. Tank Baretha of Bharatpur and areas of former Bundi and First class tanks of Ajmer	Chain 132 ft. areas of former States of Jodhpur, Sirohi and Kishangarh except Tehsil Sarwar	Chain 165 ft. areas of the former States of Jaipur and Jodhpur	Chain 152½ ft. areas of the former State of Udaipur	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Sugarcane	10·00	6·40	6·40	10·00	8·60	Per year.
Garden, Pan (Betels)	7·60	4·80	4·80	7·60	6·40	Per half year
Vegetable and Singhara	7·60	4·80	4·80	7·60	6·40	Per crop.
Lucerne, Tobacco and Poppy ..	6·20	4·00	4·00	6·20	5·40	Per year.
Rice	5·40	3·40	3·40	5·10	4·60	Do.
Spices and Oilseeds	4·40	2·80	1·60 for 1st watering and 2·80 for more than one watering.	2·00 for 1st watering and 1·20 for every additional watering.	3·80	
Wheat, Barley, Gojra, Gochani and Bejhar ..	4·80	3·00	1·60 for 1st watering and 3·00 for more than one watering.	1·80 for 1st watering and 1·00 for every additional watering.	3·20	
Maize, Cotton and Gram ..	4·40	2·80	1·60 for 1st watering and 2·80 for more than one watering.	1·80 for 1st watering and 1·00 for every additional watering.	2·80	
Bajra, Gowar, Til, Moth, Pulses, Fodder and other crops	3·20	2·20	1·00 for 1st watering and 2·00 for more than one watering.	1·60 for 1st watering and 1·80 for every additional watering.	2·80	
Ploughing not followed by crop ..	1·80	1·20	1·20	1·80	1·60	

IV. *Rates (Per Bigha) in respect of old Tanks of former State Areas*—contd.

Crop	Chain 132 ft. areas of the former Tehsil Sarwar of Kishangarh State	Chain 165 ft. areas of former State of Shahpura and Tonk	Chain 132 ft. areas of former State of Kotah	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Sugarcane	6·40	7·60	4·80	Per year.
Garden, Pan (Betels)	4·80	5·60	3·60	Per half year.
Vegetable and Singhara	4·80	5·60	3·60	Per crop.
Lucerne, Tobacco and Poppy	4·00	5·00	3·20	Per year.
Rice	3·40	4·80	3·00	Per year.
Spices and Oilseeds ..	1·00 for 1st watering and 2·80 for more than one watering.	2·40	0·80 for 1st watering and 1·60 for more than one watering.	
Wheat, Barley, Gojra, Gochani and Bejhar.	0·80 for 1st watering and 2·40 for more than one watering.	2·40	0·80 for 1st watering and 1·60 for more than one watering.	
Maize, Cotton and Gram	0·80 for 1st watering and 2·20 for more than one watering.	2·00	0·80 for 1st watering and 1·40 for more than one watering.	
Bajra, Gowar, Til, Moth, Pulses, Fodder, and other crops.	0·80 for 1st watering and 2·00 for more than one watering.	1·80	0·80 for 1st watering and 1·20 for more than one watering.	
Ploughing not followed by crop.	0·80	0·20	0·80	

IV. *Rates (Per Acre) in respect of old Tanks of former State Areas*

Sairabi and other Special Areas.	1. Bundh Silisedh (Alwar) :—	
	(*a*) Within Municipal limit of Alwar city.	6·50 per watering.
	(*b*) Upto three miles of Bundh.	5·00 per watering.
	(*c*) From the Utrada Lockage.	4·00 per watering.
	2. Sairabi and Izadi Dehri areas of former Alwar State.	
	(*a*) Sairabi	3·20
	(*b*) Izadi Dehri	2·40
	3. Sairabi areas of former* State of Bharatpur:	
	(*a*) Sairabi Mutwatir	3·00 per acre or 1·20 per bigha.
	(*b*) Sairabi Ekbara	1·50 per acre or 0·60 per bigha.

*On Tank Sikri Bund in case of more than one watering by flow, rates of Baretha Tank will apply; and in other cases the Sairabi rates will apply.

GENERAL NOTE : (1) Old tank means a water reservoir constructed prior to 1st January 1952 but does not mean an old tank that was renovated sinc or brought into use after 1st January 1952.

(2) Areas irrigated from Jagir tanks resumed under the Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952 shall be assessed at rates given above.

(3) Concessions in irrigation charges, enjoyed heretofore shall be discontinued unless the Collector in consultation with Executive Engineer, Irrigation decides otherwise.

(4) Where irrigation charges, are levied on the basis of crops and where water level in a tank is below sluice level on the 15th February; lands which have received less than three waterings are eligible for concession to the extent of one-third of the specified rates in case of two waterings.

(5) Where irrigation is by lift or seepage, half the rates provided shall be charged.

Source : Government of Rajasthan, Irrigation Department notification No. F.3 (12) Irg./53/Pt.II dated 11-12-1958.

L2Dte of Eco&Stat—910—29-6-60—GIPF.

THE initial international reactions to the Indo-U.S. food agreement were not uniformly cordial. A few nations from whom India has been purchasing foodgrains were perturbed that the deal might affect their markets. It was, therefore, necessary for the Union Food Minister, who was visiting some of these countries on his return journey from the United States, to remove their misgivings and to reassure them that India would not be failing in its commitments. At Ottawa, Shri Patil said that he was not at all keen on any reduction in India's commercial wheat purchases from Canada and Australia; what he would ask for was a modification in the terms of payment, necessitated by a none-too-comfortable foreign exchange position. Recalling how both Canada and Australia had on previous occasions helped India to get over difficult situations, he suggested that a proportion of the annual supplies of wheat India was committed to purchase should be paid for in some commodity like jute or tea or the payment itself might be deferred.

In a Press interview at Tokyo, Shri Patil referred to similar apprehensions held in Thailand and Burma and explained that neither country would be adversely affected by India's contract to secure 1 million tons of rice from the United States. From Thailand, India had been purchasing very little rice for a number of years and therefore there was scarcely any justification for the concern expressed there over the Indo-U.S. deal. Even so, the Food Minister did not rule out the possibility of purchases by India in the future and he disclosed that actually a deal was under negotiation to buy about one lakh metric tons of rice from Thailand under barter. Referring to a purchase of a lakh and a half tons on barter last year from Burma, Shri Patil hoped that similar arrangements would always be possible. It is likely that in the immediate future barter figures substantially in India's purchase of foodgrains from abroad. When, at the meeting of the United Nations Commission on International Commodity Trade, the Australian Delegate raised the point that agreements like the Indo-U.S. deal would affect wheat exporting countries, India's representative, Shri A. K. Mitra, pointed out that the main problem to be faced was not that of repercussions on particular markets but the economic development of under-developed nations, wherein lay the final, long-term answer to fluctuations in commodity markets.

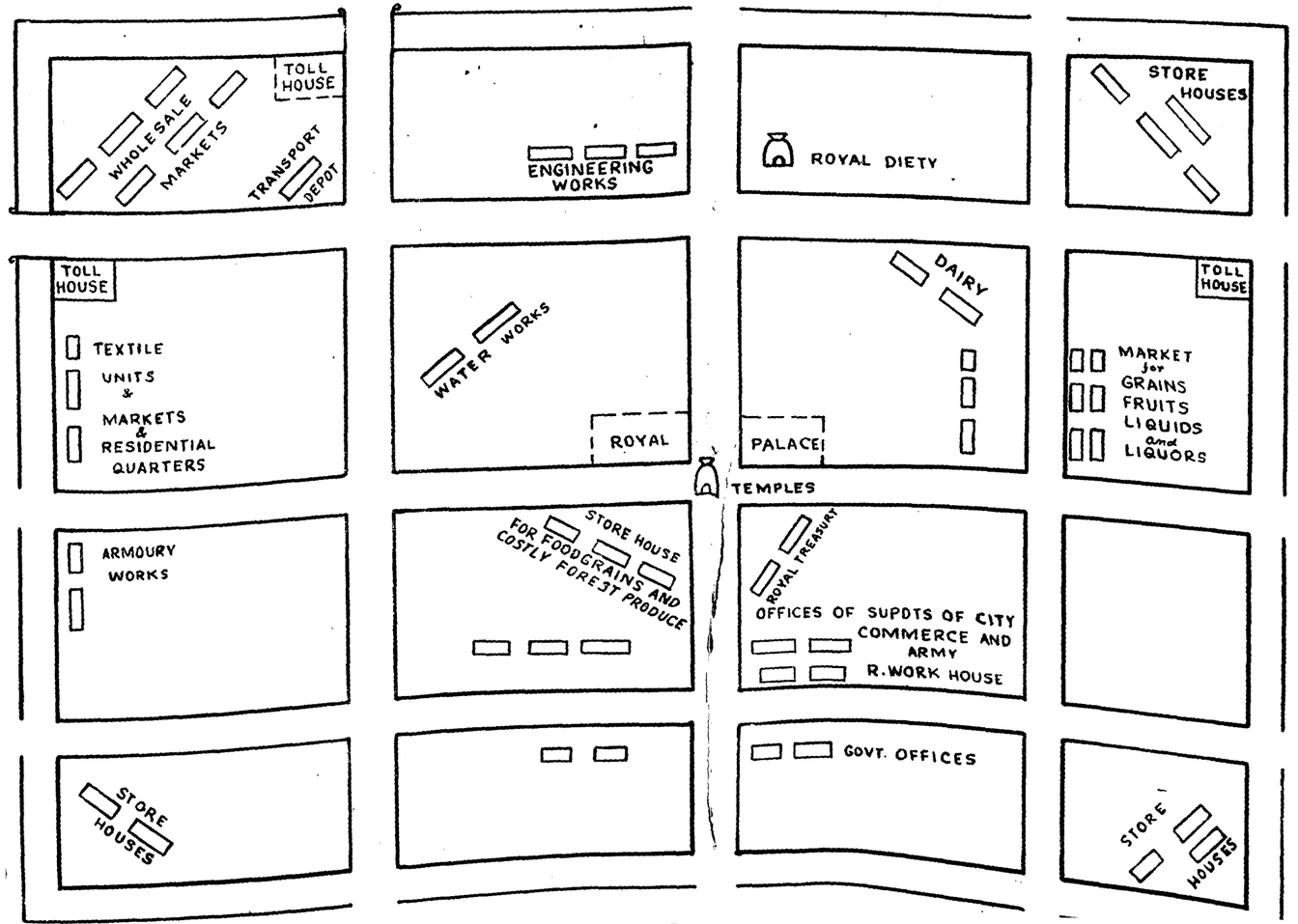
Meanwhile, in India arrangements to store and distribute the imports of foodgrains are making brisk headway. The problem will be met in two ways, by the rapid expansion of storage facilities and by a careful phasing of the imports, thereby averting bottlenecks at any stage.

Cashewnut shell liquid which is available in India cheap and in large quantities may soon find large-scale use in the manufacture of synthetic ion-exchange resin. The National Chemical Laboratory at Poona has developed this product for use in softening water for boilers, air-conditioning units and ice plants. The technical and economic feasibility of the process has been established on a pilot plant scale.

At the Community Development Conference meeting at Srinagar from 6 to 11 June, Shri S. K. Dey pleaded for an agricultural extension programme in the development blocks which took into its stride two distinctive lines of work, one devoted to farms which could be managed by the farmers without State assistance and the other to farms which could be developed only with State assistance. Such a division obviously would identify and encourage the area of full self-help in agriculture.

Many new foodgrain varieties have been successfully tried in the Punjab. The State now reports the success of the C-294 wheat at several agricultural farms during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59, where it has established its superiority in yield over C-228. An average difference of 1 maund per acre in the first year has widened to about 4.3 maunds in the second. The new strain is found to have other virtues too. Likewise the Kabuli Gram variety C-104 tested at the Millet Research Station, Ferozepur and other Departmental Farms has given encouraging performance. This variety may soon find a place on the approved list of departmental seeds as a special purpose variety for culinary purpose. The Jhona-20 Rice recently released officially to the cultivators has shown increase in yield by 0.80 to 8.55 maunds per acre. The average difference between the two varieties calculated on 15 years' data comes to 3·72 maunds. What is claimed as the first experiment in poultry nutrition in India is also reported from Punjab where boiler production experiments are being carried on at the Government Poultry Farm, Gurdaspur.

ROUGH SKETCH OF
MAURYAN MARKET CITY



SOURCE – DESCRIPTION OF FORTIFIED CITY IN ARTHASASTRA

Agricultural Marketing in Ancient India

RAMESWARA RAO

Under Mauryan rule India had a system of State control and regulation of trade in agricultural produce which, in its range and details, is strikingly similar to some of the policies and institutions now in vogue. Drawing from the Artha Sastra, the author attempts a broad description of that system.

The Mauryan State claimed the right to control every phase of production, distribution and exchange; it claimed monopoly in various fields of production and distribution. 'Those who are well-versed in Sastras admit that the king is the owner of both land and water and people can exercise their right of ownership over all other things except these two'[1]. Land means a multitude of things. Mining and production of metals and their derivatives was a State monopoly, though private enterprise was allowed to operate, where large capital outlay was involved.

Generally State policy with regard to nationalised industries was such as to enable it to secure comparatively larger net profit. If the production required large amounts of capital it invited private enterprise, so that State capital was not blocked in them the State being content with a profit. Kautilya laid down the broad principles of policy regarding the production and distribution of industrial and agricultural goods: "The King shall carry on mining operations and manufactures, exploit timber and elephant forests, offer facilities for cattle breeding and commerce, construct roads for traffic, on land and water-ways and set up *market towns* (Panyapattana)"[2]. The King shall exercise his right of ownership with regard to fishing, ferrying and trading in vegetables (haritapanya) in reservoirs or lakes." The State enjoyed and exercised a monopoly in the production and distribution of mineral and agricultural produce.

Agriculture which had by then attained an advanced state of progress was given the pride of place in State economic policy. It was the duty of the King to help the cultivator in his avocation. He provided implements, grains and all other necessary things, either as grants or as loans.

Besides claiming monopoly in trade in agricultural produce in many industrial products also, the State produced a large quantity of both in its own farms and factories. In addition, it collected its taxes and royalties in kind also, with the result that an abundant variety and volume of goods came into the hands of the State and made it the most dominant dealer in the market. The State maintained extensive store houses for all goods, the stocks were used in the following way: "Of the store thus collected, half shall be kept in reserve to ward off calamities of people and only the other half shall be used. Old collection shall be replaced by the new"[3].

The release of King's produce in the market especially in large quantities would definitely have disturbed the market, without a conscious regulation of supply. To attain control over the whole process of distribution, a network of city or commercial centres was constructed with the help of which it became possible to enforce the policies of the Government.

The construction and maintenance of Markets (Panyapattana) towns was a major item in State economic activity.

1 Arthasastra (By Kautilya) translated by T. Shyamasastry, *page* 140.
2 Arthasastra Book 2, Chapter I, *page* 52.
3 Arthasastra B. II. Ch. XII, *page* 115.

Central Market City

"There shall be set up a 'Sthaniya' (a fortress of that name) in the centre of eight hundred villages"[1]. These were fortified towns which served as administrative and commercial centres. A city had twelve gates with well laid roads. The centre of the city was occupied by Temples. North of the centre was the King's palace. "On the eastern side, merchants trading in scents, garlands, grains and liquids shall live. To the north by west shops and hospitals were situated. To the south restaurants, night-clubs etc., were situated. To the west manufacturers of worsted threads, cotton goods, bamboo mats, armours and weapons shall live"[2].

In this arrangement, markets were divided or separated according to the nature of the goods traded.

Regulation of Commerce and Market Functionaries

The first principle in the regulation of commerce of agricultural or any other product was that "commodities shall never be sold where they are grown or manufactured"[3]. "Commerce in commodities manufactured from mineral products shall be centralised and punishment for manufacturers, sellers and purchasers of such goods outside the prescribed locality shall also be laid down"[4]. "When minerals and other commodities are purchased from mines, a fine of 600 panas shall be imposed, for flowers and fruits from gardens 54 panas, for vegetables or roots 51¾ panas, for grains 54 panas. Permanent fines of 1 pana[5] and 1½ panas is to be levied on all agricultural produce"[6].

All merchandise was liable to duty before it entered a market for sale. Merchandise was divided into three types (*i*) Baylam (Domestic Production), (*ii*) Abhyantaram (Produced within the City) and (*iii*) Atithyam (foreign produced). In order to have proper control over the volume of produce that flowed into the market and also for easy collection of taxes; "The Superintendent of tolls shall erect his toll house with a courtyard and a flag post, when merchants with their merchandise arrive at the toll gate, four or five collectors shall take down, who the merchants are, whence they come and what amount of merchandise they have brought and where, for the first time, the seal mark (Abhignana-mudra) has been made"[7]. If the seals were absent or effaced or tampered, heavy fines were imposed. At the village borders as well as the country's borders the State Officers (Antapala) checked the produce, taxed and stamped it. Continuous reports were dispatched to the Central market city officials, about the transit and progress of the produce towards the market. These checkpost payments in addition to those paid before produce entered market, served the purpose of insurance premium, because, if the produce were to be lost due to theft, or some other accepted causes, the merchants were reimbursed by those officials who collected the tax"[8].

The merchant placed his produce at the flag post at the Toll House, on arrival and declared the price, quantity and quality. It was an open auction system and it also solved for the government, the problem of valuation. If the price, declared were to be offered by any city merchant, the sale was made immediately. The toll house served as a primary wholesale market. The State could ascertain easily the volume of supplies and the pressure of demand for the produce by keeping track of the flow of goods at the toll house. If at the auction due to pressure of demand, prices higher than what were declared were to be offered, the enhanced portion of the price went to the King and the merchant derived no benefit of the higher prices. In order to have complete control over the exchange process, the sale and purchase activities were restricted to a particular locality. The present-day *Regulated Markets* restrict the selling and buying activity to a particular area with the aim of regulating the trading practices.

(1) Arthasastra B. 2, Ch. I, *page* 51(6).
(2) Arth. B. 2, Chap. (A) *page* 60.
(3) Arth. *page* 139.
(4) Arth. *page* 97.
(5) According to V. Smith a pana is roughly equal to a Shilling or 120 grains of pure silver.
(6) Arth. *page* 60.
(7) Arth. *page* 135-136 Book 2 Ch. 21.
(8) Arth. Book 4 Ch. 13.

Mainly the Department of Commerce controlled the market. The Commerce Superintendent had "to ascertain the demand or absence of it, and the rise or fall in the prices of various commodities, *which may be products of land or water*, whether they may be imported ones or produced internally. He shall also ascertain the time suitable for their distribution, centralisation and sale. That merchandise which is widely distributed shall be centralised and its price enhanced, when the enhanced (price) rate becomes popular another shall be declared"[1].

This official was thus the supreme arbitrator in the working of the market. He ascertained the supply and the demand of all the goods. If the commodity were to have a wide consumption base (like grains or vegetable products) the prices were closely watched and controlled. He fixed a price and if the stocks were cleared, he enhanced it. If the stocks at the sellers were not cleared, he effected a downward revision. Since the entry of goods was rigorously controlled, there was reasonable chance of having a successful price policy. In times of depression, the supplies were shut off and the markets were starved until the stocks were cleared. In times of scarcity, he released goods from the store houses. The key-stone of price policy was the rigorous control exercised over the flow of goods, backed by sufficient buffer stocks. In addition, penal laws were in existence to prevent violations of price regulations.

Over and above price regulation, in order to plug possible loopholes, a comprehensive scheme was derived for the control of all the market functionaries (*i*) WHOLESALERS (*ii*) MIDDLEMEN (*iii*) RETAILERS.

The wholesale merchants were licensed. They submitted their incomes, expenditure and the occupations of the members of their households. No one was allowed to start a business or take residence in the mercantile quarters. The merchants themselves were made responsible for observing the rules framed. "Merchants may on their own responsibility allow other merchants where they themselves carry on their own mercantile work. They shall make a report of those who sell any merchandise in a forbidden place or time as well as those who are in possession of merchandise other than their own"[2]. Thus the trade activity was restricted to a particular time and place and no one was allowed to sell or purchase in any other locality.

Middlemen

The State neither swore by or against middlemen. It realised their potential capability for exploiting the public, no less than the usefulness of their function in trade and commerce. It regulated their activity so that they might remain useful functionaries in bringing about the economic transaction without harming the society. It was the duty of the traders to calculate the daily earnings of the middlemen and to fix that amount "on which they were authorised to live for whatever income falls between sellers and purchasers and different from trader"[3]. Middlemen who caused to a merchant or to a buyer a loss of 1/8 of a pana by substituting with tricks of hand or false weights or measures or other kinds of inferior articles shall be fined with a fine of 200 panas"[4]. Few middlemen would have dared to violate the rules, under conditions of such severe punishment.

Retailers

Likewise retailers were also licensed. They worked under peculiar restrictions in as much they were expected to take responsibility even for price falls. The retailers dealing in royal merchandise could earn better.

Regulation of Trade Practices

As pointed out earlier, before the goods entered the market irrespective of the fact whether they were produced within the city or coming from outside were inspected at the toll house. Since the toll dues were collected on *ad valorem* basis, the quantity and quality were determined after inspection

(1) Arth. Book 2. Chapter 16, *page* 119.
(2) Arthasastra Book II, Chapter 36, *page* 181.
(3) " " Book II, Chapter 36, *page* 181.
(4) " " Book II, Chapter 36, *page* 260.

and a statement to that effect had to be made by the merchants also. "When a trader sells or mortgages his commodities and articles of some other locality as the produce of a particular locality, adulterates things or sells deceitful mixtures or when he dexterously substitutes other articles for those just sold, (Swamvarth parivarthanam), he shall not only be punished but also be compelled to make good the loss. Those who conspire to lower the quality of works of artisan, to hinder their income shall be fined thousand panas"[1].

Trade in Foodgrains

Weapons, metals and vehicles were exclusively State monopoly. Only those who were licensed by the State to sell them were allowed to do so. "When any of such commodities has been brought in for sale they shall be sold free of toll far outside the fort"[2].

Commenting on this passage Shri Shama Sastry points out that they were purchased by the king himself and later on sold to the public. Perhaps this is the only instance in history where the State claimed and enjoyed an absolute monoply in the trade of all agricultural produce including foodgrains. Private dealers were allowed only as licensed agents of the Government and no one was to operate in his own. It does not mean that the Government had actually devised a distributive system. On the other hand they utilised the private traders for a fixed commission or payment and saw to it that these dealers sold the produce at the determined prices.

Regulation of Weights and Measures

Manufacture and sale of weights and measures was a State monoply. They were sold to merchants for a consideration. The Government staff daily checked the weights and measures of the merchants and stamped them. For this the Government collected a charge. Failure to comply with these rules entailed punishment. "Trader shall every day pay one kakini to the Superintendent towards the charge of stamping the weights and measures". The State also prescribed the degree of error that could be tolerated, as far as the weights and measures were concerned.

Control of Profits of Traders and Prices

The Commercial Superintendent fixed the price of a commodity taking the value of the capital invested, amount of the taxes paid, interest on capital, place and conditions of production along with its duration into consideration. Over this price, a profit of 5 per cent over the fixed price of the local goods and about 10 per cent on foreign products were allowed. Merchants who enhanced the price or realised a profit of even a half a pana more than the percentage in sale or purchase of commodities shall be punished with a fine". In case of failure 'to sell collected merchandise at the fixed rate, the rate shall be altered' [3]. Whenever there was an excess of supply, the Superintendent centralised its sale and prohibited the sale of that commodity in any other place. Merchants who conspired either to prevent the sale of merchandise or to sell or purchase commodities at higher prices shall be fined thousand panas [4]. Likewise 'Spies under the guise of merchants shall ascertain the quantity and the prices of the royal merchandise, such as minerals or products of gardens, forests and fields or manufactured articles"[5]. As regards foreign merchandise arriving either by land or by water, they shall ascertain the amount of daily cess, conveyance cess, military cess, ferry fare and one sixth portion paid or payable for merchants. The charges incurred by them for their own subsistence for the accommodation of their merchandise in the warehouses shall also be enquired [6].

Thus the intricately complex system of regulation of distribution was built up by curtailing and controlling activities of private agencies to the necessary extent. Since industrial production was meagre in those days it may be presumed that all these regulations operated more in the agricultural market.

(1) Arthasastra, Book II, Chapter 36, *page* 259.
(2) " " Book II, *page* 137.
(3) " " Book II. *page* 130.
(4) " " *page* 261.
(5) " " *page* 179.
(6) " " *page* 180.

Though not on so comprehensive a scale, Allauddin Khilji also attempted market regulation. He appointed a controller of markets who was assisted by another officer. In Khilji's time also the trading activity was localised and prices were fixed. Violation of fixed prices resulted in barbarious punishment and hence the rules were strictly observed. The motive behind price regulation in Allauddin's time was to maintain a large army at any cost.

The Mauryan regulation was all comprehensive. Wo do not have any material except 'ARTHASASTRA' for verifying the actual workings of the system. But the mere fact that they had contemplated so detailed a system of market regulation is itself remarkable.

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Integrated Approach to Increase Yield Rates in Agriculture

O.P. ANAND

A comprehensive and integrated programme for the utilisation of land with the aid of the best techniques available has to be organised on a national scale. The motivation and principles of this programme should reach down to every plot. Capital outlay would be one of the decisive factors in the success of the programme.

It is common knowledge that yields of almost all the crops in India are very low, as compared to those in many other countries. This is particularly so in the case of food crops, with many disagreeable repercussions on the general economy. Though yields have tended to improve of late, the trend has to be pushed up alround and at an accelerated pace.

It is essential to study the factors repressing yield rates in agriculture so that an integrated plan may be chalked out leading to successful results. This short article aims at pointing out various steps which are called for, in this direction.

Yield Determinants

Factors affecting yield rates in agriculture can be grouped into three broad classes. These are:— (1) Input factors; (2) Institutional factors; (3) Natural factors, Man power, livestock power and/or mechanical power, water for irrigation, seeds, fertilisers and manures and agricultural practices or techniques of cultivation constitute the *input factors*. Land tenure systems, size of holdings, fragmentation and inheritance laws coupled with credit needs of those engaged in agriculture and the terms and agencies which supply such needs can be grouped under the *institutional factors*. The last class of factors, namely, *natural factors* include topography, soil and sub-soil, rainfall, climatic conditions, floods, draughts and various pests and plant diseases which attack crops.

We cannot completely control natural factors though to a large extent their adverse effect on yields can be avoided. For instance, the loss in yields caused by insects, pests and plant diseases can be minimised, if not completely eradicated, by practising the various plant protection techniques available. Similarly, floods too are no more a natural calamity of the type which they used to be because of the increasing knowledge in river training.

Input Factors

For the rest, yield rates are determined mostly by input factors. Each type of input exerts its influence in combination with other input factors. It may be theoretically possible to isolate the influence of each individual factor on yield. From the practical point of view, it is the combined effect of all input factors that finally matters. The various types of inputs are inter-dependent and not independent of one another except to a small extent. Therefore, when we have to embark on a practical programme of increasing yield rates we should aim at the adoption of optimum combination of input factors on the part of our peasantry rather than making improvements in individual factors at a time.

Unfortunately, though this realisation is there, it has not permeated practice, systematically. It is no uncommon to see improved seeds being introduced in a village while in its neighbouring village more stress is being laid on the utilisation of fertilisers at the

expense of all other input factors and in still another village the only attention being paid is in effecting improvements in the mode of cultivation or on extending irrigation when the physical features and the existing state of agriculture in these villages are by no means dissimilar.

Take for instance, irrigation. A good part of the newly created irrigation potential is not being utilised promptly by the cultivators when their economic plight impels increased efforts to raise their incomes by increasing production with the aid of this facility provided to them. To some extent, this state of affairs may be due to lack of coordination of work between the various stages of the same project. In some places the ignorance of the people may also be a reason. But even supposing that the particular irrigation project has been phased in such a way as to eliminate the time lag in the construction of the last stage of work, including the feeder channels, there are other factors, by no means less important, which if ignored, will stand in the way of complete utilisation of the irrigation potential created. These factors have nothing to do with the project but the project should take notice of their significance. We will consider the theoretical problems brought about by irrigation in an hitherto unirrigated tract, to single out the factors which obstruct complete utilization of newly created irrigation potential, so as to explain our approach to this problem.

In an unirrigated tract, if the rainfall is not enough, we can imagine a particular crop pattern being followed by the peasants of this tract and which is well suited to the conditions there. If in such a tract, the farm economy is studied we will come to a set of findings. Given the size of land cultivated and the crop pattern, a farmer with the help of his family members puts in a specified number of labour days coupled with the labour days put in by hired labourers on the farm as well as in serving the cattle. Similarly, animal labour days worked on the farm as well as other inputs can be found out. From the physical and money accounts we can calculate the various input-output and input-input ratios. These then constitute our basic data. It should be made clear that these ratios correspond to a particular crop pattern and some of them, if not all, may change with a change in the crop pattern.

Irrigation enables, often necessitates a change in the crop pattern and it increases the scope of intensive cultivation. This change in crop pattern leads to changes in various input-output and input-input ratios. Therefore, if our aim is to utilise the irrigation potential fully, we have to change the resources so as to confirm to the new ratios. If this change in requisite resources does not take place or serious bottlenecks confront its realisation, either the new facilities will not be availed of to its full extent or if availed, will not yield the maximum possible return. Wherever new irrigation facilities have been provided without taking into consideration the additional resources required to utilise such facilities, the aims cannot be fully realised.

The increase in area under irrigation and the number of man-days and draught cattle days required will go up because of the change in crop pattern, as pointed out above. Now, the resources to mobilise more of draught cattle should also be forthcoming. Otherwise the full benefits of irrigation can not be secured. Similarly, if, in a newly irrigated area manpower falls short of its requirements at, particularly, crucial periods (peak), the benefits derived will be far below the maximum. Similar is the case with all other input factors. Changes in one factor require changes in other factors so as to achieve maximum results. This leads us to the need of evolving optimum input factors for each crop, under various possible situations and circumstances, and the estimation of additional resources which will be called for if these optimums are to be introduced, given the crop pattern.

Optimum combination of input factors is such a combination as will give maximum yield rate for each crop under known circumstances. Agronomy should concern itself with the problem of evolution of such optimum combinations. Cost considerations are also not to be ignored. Our aim should be to find out combinations of various input factors under varying circumstances so that yield rates for all crops should be maximised at minimum costs. This calls forth considerable strides in research and the evolution of new statistical techniques to aid the discovery of such optimum combinations.

Having evolved the optimum combination of input factors for each crop under different types of soil conditions in various regions, the

next step is to create an agency which will (*i*) advise farmers to adjust their work programme so as to actually apply these combinations of input factors for various crops which they are to grow, and (*ii*) make available to farmers the requisite quantity and quality of various inputs like seeds and chemical fertilisers. The structure of such an agency or machinery should be such as (*i*) to fulfil its aims in an integrated way at minimum social cost; (*ii*) it should be efficient in its working.

There is no doubt that the country needs such an agency. For, it is almost beyond the capacity of our peasantry at present to undertake the programme, on their own initiative and without external aid. Therefore, the Government have to step in here. In fact, the Community Development and N.E.S. have been created to fulfil this need. Its functions, structures and methods need suitable reorientation.

Institutional Reforms

Before considering institutional reforms as such, mention may be made of the impact of size of holdings and the institutional structure of rural credit on yield rates. It has been brought to light by Farm Management Studies that yield rates decrease beyond and below a certain level of holding. At lower ranges it is understandable but at higher ranges of size it is not understandable when it is frequently pointed out that farmers belonging to this range have and can mobilise enough resources to increase capital investments. Yet we see that yield rates decrease as size of holding goes up beyond a certain level. It may be that big land holders have more capital resources than those in the lower range but it may also happen (probably this is the position at present) that these caiptal resources in relation to their land resources are below those of the small landholders, this adverse relative position decreases yield rates as the size of the farm increases beyond even a moderate size in India.

Coming to the credit institutions, we find that the credit available to our peasantry (*i*) falls short of their requirements; (*ii*) is not available at the right moment; (*iii*) is available mostly from private agencies whose self interest proves a hinderance to rural development and increase in agricultural production; and (*iv*) interest charges are too high. Efforts on a large scale to create new irrigation potential, necessitates investments on a large scale on the part of peasantry. With the existing level of incomes of peasants, it is generally difficult to save adequately for their new investments. If cheap credit is not forthcoming, to that extent, the new investment will be beyond the resources of the average peasant. Now is it desirable to leave the field to private lending institutions? The Government have to ensure adequate credit.

Moreover, the institutional framework should be such as to create necessary environment in which it is possible for the farmer to put his best into the land, of course, acting on the optimum combination programme. If the programme has methods of proved utility, there is no reason why the peasant should hesitate to accept it.

It is obvious that capital is a conditional factor which will restrict the scope of application of our optimal programme. The programme assumes the availability of input factors according to their needs. Their availability depends upon capital outlay on those projects which aim at the production of these factors in requisite quantity (*i.e.*, fertilisers, irrigation projects, implements etc.). Therefore, whatever outlay is given should be so shared by alternative claims so as to enable us to extend the optimal programme to as wide an area as possible; or alternatively, if the target yield rates are given we can evolve optimum combination of input factors for various crops so as to achieve the target yields. On the basis of these combinations we can estimate the various input factors required and finally an investment pattern in agriculture can be evolved to turn out various input factors in required quantity.

What we should aim at is an integrated approach to increase yield rates at various levels—all India, State, district, tehsil or block, village and finally the plot. The final target being the adoption of the optimal programme at the plot level because it is only then that yield rates can go up. The end-side of the programme, the plot, is all important.

Marketed Surplus of Agricultural Produce in Relation to Size of Cultivated Holdings

ABDUL MAJID

A study covering six selected villages from the Punjab and Western U.P. reveals certain significant relationships between the size of the cultivated holdings on the one side and the proportion of cash crops to food crops on the other, in production, sales of surplus produce and the extent to which commercialisation of agriculture has proceeded. The pattern of these relationships is also governed by the general economic condition of the village.

For an expanding economy, increasing supplies of raw materials and foodgrains from the agricultural sector are an essential prerequisite. To the extent that the growth of this function of the agricultural sector has to keep pace with the requirements of industrialisation, in India, it is important to examine the pattern of marketed surplus of agricultural produce and the factors which influence its extent and flow.

The present study is based on data relating to sale of agricultural produce in six villages of Western U.P. and Punjab. An attempt has been made here to study the proportions of gross produce actually marketed or sold by cultivating households in relation to the size of their cultivated land holdings.

The concept of agricultural surplus used here is not the total amount of marketable surplus which may be available from the villages under study in the sense of real savings of the agricultural sector available for investment in the non-agricultural sector. On the contrary, the unit of analysis is only the cultivating household and not the village. Even at the household level, it is not proposed to compute statistical estimates of marketable surplus for the household in the above sense. The study concerns only with the pattern of actual sales of agricultural produce, as revealed by investigations of all the cultivating households in six villages.

Source and nature of data

The data presented and analysed have been taken from the "Continuous Village Surveys" conducted by the Agricultural Economics Research Section, Delhi School of Economics. They are subject to certain limitations from the view point of study. They do not provide the figures of repurchases made by cultivating households in the lean period. Thus their total sales are assumed to be equivalent to their total marketed surplus during the year. Another *limitation* is that while the value of agricultural production of the households was taken at harvest prices, their sales were valued at the actual market prices for which the produce was sold. Generally the market prices are somewhat higher than the harvest prices and to that extent the proportion of sales to production in terms of value will appear to be exaggerated. This will particularly be true in case of big cultivators since their relatively stronger holding capacity enables them to sell their produce at much higher prices compared with harvest prices. The data relating to production and sales are for one whole agricultural year. It is assumed that the stocks of agricultural produce with the households carried over from the previous year are constant at the beginning and the close of the agricultural year.

NOTE : The Author is grateful to his colleagues in the Agricultural Economics Research Centre for their help in preparation of this paper.

The villages studied

The six villages for which data have been analysed are as follows:

(A) *Punjab*	(B) *Western U.P.*
1. Aulant, District Gurgoan	1. Sohalpur Gara, District Saharanpur
2. Bhatian, District Ludhiana	2. Meharwani, District Saharanpur
3. Jogiana, District Ludhiana	3. Sanoli, District Saharanpur

Among these six villages, Aulant and Sanoli are relatively backward economically. Sohalpur Gara and Bhatian can be regarded as medium villages and Meharwani and Jogiana are comparatively prosperous villages. This classification has been made after examining the economic characteristics of these villages from the other data available in the surveys. It may be useful to give a brief description of these villages.

1. *Aulant* is situated in the desert area of Gurgoan. Cultivation is entirely dependent on rains. Small size cultivation predominates. Average size of land cultivated per cultivating household comes to 26.6 kacha bigha*. The predominant feature of the crop pattern is cultivation of inferior cereals. Some mustard is sown as a cash crop.

2. *Sanoli* is situated in '*Khadar*' area of Saharanpur and is subject to recurring floods. Agriculture is backward which is typical for the *khadar* area. Medium size cultivation predominates. Average size of land cultivated per cultivating household comes to 55 kacha bighas. In value terms, cereals and pulses accounted for 45 per cent, fodder for 27 per cent and sugarcane for 24·2 per cent of the total value of agricultural produce in the year of reference, 1955-56.

3. *Sohalpur Gara* is situated in alluvial plain without any rocky or hilly features. Medium size cultivation predominates. Average size of land cultivated per cultivating household comes to 53 kacha bighas. The main crops are sugarcane, fodder, wheat and paddy accounting for 27 per cent, 27·4 per cent, 19 per cent and 8 per cent of the total value of agricultural produce respectively, for the year.

4. *Bhatian* is situated near the city of Ludhiana and is electrified. Large and medium size cultivation predominates. Average size of land cultivated per cultivating household comes to 74 kacha bighas. Cultivation is extensively commercialised. Fodder is the main cash crop accounting for 60 per cent of the value of total produce for the year.

5. *Meharwani* is situated near the city of Saharanpur. The village largely depends on the cultivation of sugarcane and paddy. The former accounts for 41.7 per cent and the latter for 20 per cent of the value of total produce in the year. Large and medium size cultivation predominates. Average size of land cultivated per cultivating household comes to 68 kacha bighas.

6. *Jogiana* is a garden colony. The cultivation is mainly in large size units and is highly commercialised. Average land cultivated per cultivating household comes to 136 bighas. The main crops are fruits and vegetables, cotton and wheat.

Classification and distribution of households

For the purpose of analysis, cultivating households in these villages have been classified in the following four size groups of their cultivated land. The groups are in kacha bighas as follows: 0—25, 25—50, 50—75 and 75 & over

The distribution of cultivating households of these villages in the different size-groups is as follows:—

TABLE 1 : *Distribution of households in size of land cultivated groups*

Name of the village	Size Group 0—25	P.C.	25—50	P.C.	50—75	P.C.	75 & over	P.C.	Total	P.C.
1. Aulant ..	63	51·6	47	38·5	11	9·0	1	0·9	122	100·0
2. Sanoli ..	9	12·9	20	28·6	21	29·9	20	28·6	70	100·0
3. Sohalpur Gara	5	11·3	13	29·5	11	25·0	15	34·2	44	100·0
4. Bhatian ..	9	18·0	17	34·0	11	22·0	13	26·0	50	100·0
5. Meharwani ..	4	9·3	11	25·6	12	27·9	16	37·2	43	100·0
6. Jogiana ..	—	—	2	10·0	2	10·0	16	80·0	20	100·0

*4.8 kacha bighas=1 acre.

Variations in the pattern of crop production

It may be useful for an analysis of the pattern of marketed surplus of agricultural produce to analyse first the pattern of crop production in the different size-groups of holdings, in the villages under study. For this purpose, all the crops have been classified in three main categories *viz.*, (*i*) food crops, *i.e.* crops consisting of cereals, pulses and millets, but excluding fruits and vegetables; (*ii*) cash crops which include all the non-food commercial crops like cotton and sugarcane as well as fruits and vegetables etc.; and (*iii*) fodder crops. Paddy which is an important cash crop in these regions has been included in the food crop. Similarly, in some villages fodder is also an important cash crop but has been included here in the fodder crops. Value of *gur* and *shakkar* produced from sugarcane is included in the value of cash crops.

The following table shows the pattern of crop production in the villages under study.

TABLE 2 : *Pattern of crop production according to size of cultivated holdings*

(Figures in percentages)

Village	0—25 Food	0—25 Cash	0—25 Fodder	25—50 Food	25—50 Cash	25—50 Fodder	50—75 Food	50—75 Cash	50—75 Fodder	75 & over Food	75 & over Cash	75 & over Fodder	Total Food	Total Cash	Total Fodder
Aulant	81·8	5·4	17·6	77·7	4·4	17·9	77·2	5·4	17·4	74·1	9·1	16·8	78·9	3·4	17·7
Sanoli	47·7	26·0	26·3	50·4	24·0	25·6	47·1	26·6	26·3	48·0	22·9	29·1	48·3	24·2	27·5
Sohalpur Gara	67·1	22·6	10·3	65·0	24·5	10·5	61·8	29·7	8·5	53·7	33·6	12·7	59·3	29·8	10·9
Bhatian	24·3	—	75·7	27·1	13·1	59·8	34·3	5·2	60·5	26·2	9·0	64·8	27·7	8·3	63·7
Meharwani	55·3	26·6	18·1	49·4	27·6	23·0	42·0	37·2	20·8	33·6	46·3	20·1	37·6	41·9	20·0
Jogiana	No household			40·2	26·6	33·2	58·9	17·5	23·6	49·0	25·2	25·8	49·1	24·9	26·0

The proportions of food crops, cash crops and fodder crops to the total produce vary greatly in different villages. This depends upon many natural and economic factors, like the climate, soil and rainfall conditions, facilities for irrigation, market influences and the consumption patterns of the cultivators. The important points to examine, however, are the variations in crop-pattern in the same village in different size-groups of cultivated holdings. In this respect, we find that in Aulant, Sohalpur Gara and Meharwani, the proportion of the value of food crops in the total value of produce tends to decline as the size of cultivated holdings increases. And conversely, the proportion of the value of cash crops in the total value of produce tends to increase.

This situation does not obtain in the other three villages *viz.* Sanoli, Bhatian and Jogiana. The data for these three villages are somewhat irregular and the above inference is not valid in their case. The causes for this irregularity, however, are not difficult of explanation. Sanoli is a village situated in a backward '*khadar*' area threatened by recurring floods and lacking scope for marketing cash crops, like cotton, sugarcane, fruits or vegetables. For this reason the crop pattern is not very sensitive to variations caused by market influences, and hence shows a constancy over different size-groups. In Bhatian, cultivation is highly market-oriented and fodder is the main crop even for cultivators of small size holdings, even more important for them than for the bigger cultivators. At this level of commercialisation, the proportion of the value of food crops is bound to be insignificant and unresponsive to changes in scale. This is further borne out by the fact that cultivators of large holdings undertake production of

cash crops other than fodder also. Jogiana is a garden colony where production of food crops itself is meant for the market. Therefore, it is found that the value of food crops to the total value of produce actually increases in the bigger size holdings expected.

In these circumstances, we may infer that, in villages which are not subject to such specific conditions of backwardness as in Sanoli or where food or fodder crops have not become highly market-oriented, the relative share of food crops in the value of total produce would tend to decline with the increase in the size of cultivated holdings. Let us now examine the pattern of sales according to different size-groups.

Proportion of produce sold

The following table shows the precentages of sales to total production in the different size-groups of cultivated holdings.

TABLE 3 : *Proportions of sales to total production in the group*

(Figures in percentages)

Villages	Size Group				
	0—25	25—50	50—75	75 & over	Total
1. Aulant	15·4	16·0	17·5	56·7	17·6
2. Sanoli	32·5	26·5	31·0	37·6	33·4
3. Sohalpur Gara	30·2	36·8	36·0	48·1	41·1
4. Bhatian	35·2	42·4	39·0	66·5	54·8
5. Meharwani	10·9	29·9	51·3	51·0	48·0
6. Jogiana	No household	33·1	59·5	47·6	47·6

Variations of proportion of sales to total produce

It may be noted that the proportion of sales to total produce varies widely from village to village. These variations may be due to several factors like the size of cultivated holdings, their distribution in different size-groups, ratio of food crops to cash crops, consumption requirements of the family, monetary obligations, and other cash requirements and availability of other sources of cash income. These variations can be partly explained by the pattern of crop production (Table No. 2) and the distribution of households in different size-groups (Table No. 1). For example, the percentage of sales to the total produce in village Aulant is the lowest, being 17.6, because Aulant is a village at subsistence level where the largest number of cultivators are small producers growing almost exclusively food crops. As against this the percentage of sales in Bhatian is the highest in the six villages under study. This is so, because production of fodder crops accounted for 63.4 per cent of the value of total produce in the village and a large number of cultivators including small holders produced fodder for sale and purchased foodgrains for their consumption. In Sanoli, a relatively backward village, the percentage of sales is more than in Aulant. Sanoli, unlike Aulant, has a sizeable production of cash crops and consists of somewhat bigger holders. Small holders here have made distress sales which was confirmed from their other available data. In spite of a similar distribution of households in different size-groups of

cultivated holdings in Meharwani and Sohalpur Gara, the percentage of sales in the former is more than the latter bacause the proportion of cash crops to total produce is much higher and paddy is a valuable commercial crop there, which is not true of Sohalpur Gara. In Jogiana, though consisting mostly of large producers the percentage of sales is less than Meharwani because the proportion of value of cash crops to total value of produce is much lower. Paradoxically, the proportions of food, cash and fodder crops to total produce in Jogiana and Sanoli are more or less similar. But the proportion of sales to total produce in Jogiana is more than in Sanoli because the former consists of producers of relatively larger holdings.

Thus the size of cultivated holdings and the distribution of households in different size-groups on the one hand, and the ratio of cash and food crops in total produce, on the other, are important determinants in the variations of the proportion of sales to total produce in different villages.

Variations in the proportions of sales in different size holdings

The proportions of sales to total produce in a village tends to increase with the increase in the size of holdings. Except for Sanoli, the percentage of sales to total produce in the size-group of 75 & over bighas in Bhatian, Sohalpur Gara and Aulant is substantial. In the relatively prosperous villages of Meharwani and Jogiana, the proportion of sales are significantly large both in the size-groups of 50—75 bighas and 75 & over bighas.

Taking the percentages of sales in the size-group 75 bighas & over for all villages, it is evident that except for Sanoli, the percentages of sales to total produce in this group are about 50 per cent or above. In lower size-groups, the percentages of sale to total produce are not more than 40 per cent and in some cases are as low as mere 10 or 15 per cent. The two prosperous villages Meharwani and Jogiana are, however, exceptional in this regard, where the percentage of sales even in the size-groups 50—75 bighas is above 50 per cent.

It can, therefore, be concluded that cultivators of 75 bighas or more in the three villages of Bhatian, Meharwani and Aulant sell 50 per cent or more of their total produce in the market, while in Meharwani and Jogiana, this is so even for cultivators of 50 bighas or more. Sanoli is the only exception in this respect. Again, it may be because of the extreme backwardness of this village, its situation in 'Khaddar' area, liability to floods and the consequent difficulties of transport.

But it does not follow that the contribution of the large cultivators to the total marketed surplus must necessarily be high. That would depend upon the relative concentration of total produce in the hands of large producers. For this purpose, we have examined the relative share of different size-groups of cultivators in the total sales of their respective villages in the following table :—

TABLE 4 : *Percentages of sales to the total sales of the villages*

Villages	Size Group			
	0—25	25—50	50—75	75 & over
1. Aulant	28·0	54·1	14·2	3·7
2. Sanoli	4·6	16·0	23·2	56·2
3. Sohalpur Gara	4·3	19·1	25·2	51·4
4. Bhatian	2·9	18·2	12·3	66·6
5. Meharwani	0·4	6·8	24·2	68·6
6. Jogiana	No household	2·3	5·0	92·7

It is evident that except for Aulant, a very large proportion of the total sales in the villages is contributed by the cultivators of size-groups 75 bighas & over. The contribution of any other lower size-groups is below 25 per cent leaving aside the case of Aulant. In Aulant, the contribution of the highest size-group is low because the concentration of producers is mostly in lower size-groups and there is only one household in the highest size-group. Certainly, in Jogiana, it is very large because of the 20 cultivating households in the village, only 4 are in the small groups, the remaining 16 being in the largest group.

It may be concluded that in villages where the distribution of households in different size-groups is not heavily weighted in smaller size-groups, half or more than half of the total marketed surplus of the village is concentrated in the cultivators of size-group 75 bighas & over.

Relative sales of Food, Cash and Fodder Crops

The following table shows the percentages of sales to total production of different types of crops in each size-group.

TABLE 5 : *Percentages of sales to total production of different crops in the group*

Village	Size Group														
	0—25			25—50			50—75			75 & over			Total		
	Food	Cash	Fodder	Food	Cash	Fodder	Food	Cash	Fodder	Food	Cash	Fodder	Food	Cash	Fodder
Aulant	17·3	154·7	2·4	16·2	121·6	0·2	14·2	121·8	—	62·6	113·3	—	16·8	123·5	0·9
Sanoli	28·9	70·0	—	35·1	57·7	—	25·1	72·2	—	42·5	71·9	2·7	33·9	69·1	1·4
Sohalpur Gara	28·5	72·4	—	34·3	77·1	5·5	30·9	68·5	7·6	44·0	80·7	14·3	36·8	76·2	9·7
Bhatian	3·6	—	44·5	15·4	59·7	50·8	26·2	75·2	43·9	46·0	83·1	72·5	33·2	74·3	61.5
Meharwani	—	47·2	—	37·5	60·9	1·3	52·6	75·8	6·2	42·5	78·3	3·5	41·2	65·3	3·4
Jogiana	No household			40·8	46·9	13·2	72·7	53·6	28·7	50·3	85·4	5·5	51·2	83·3	6·7

It would be axiomatic that the percentages of sales of cash crops to their total production would be higher than for food or fodder crops. But it is also important to note that percentages of sales of cash crops to their total production, though different from village to village, do not vary much from group to group. For example, in Aulant, where some mustard is grown as a cash crop, almost the whole has been marketed in all size-groups. Similarly, in villages where sugarcane is the main cash crop (Sohalpur Gara and Sanoli), the percentage of its sales to total produce ranges about 70 in all size-groups.* Earlier we have noticed that the proportion of cash crops to the total production in a group tends to increase with an increase in the size of land cultivated. Now it may be inferred that while the size of land cultivated may influence the proportion of cash crops to the total produce, it does not affect the proportion of sales of cash crops to their total production. This proportion depends on the nature of the cash crop itself. That is why we find variations in the percentage of sales of cash crops from village to village but not between different size-groups in the same village. Some crops like mustard are entirely sold out. But in other crops like sugarcane or tobacco, some portion is retained by the cultivators for their own consumption.

*In Jogiana, where the percentage of sales of cash crops to production differs widely from group to group there are very few households in the size-groups 25—50 and 50—75, and hence not much significance can be attached to this variation.

Fodder crops are generally grown for the consumption of cultivator's own cattle and hence the percentages of sales are low. The big exception here, of course, is Bhatian where fodder crops are meant for sale.

The largest variations in the percentages of sales from group to group arise in food crops. The table shows that the percentages of sales to total production of food crops tend to rise with the increase in the size of holdings. Earlier, it was observed that in some villages a tendency that the proportion of food crops to total production decreases with the increase in the size of cultivated holdings. Here we find that in spite of this tendency the percentages of sales of food crops to their total production increases with the increase in the size of land cultivated. This shows that even though cultivators of large holdings tend to produce proportionately less of food crops, more of their total production is meant for sale in the market.

Pattern of sales in poor villages

Significantly, variations in the percentages of sales of food crops to their total production between different size-groups are different in the two villages Aulant and Sanoli which are relatively poorer and backward as compared to other villages (*see* Table 5). In Aulant, the percentage of sales of food is only 17.3 in the lowest size-group. It decreases in the next two size-groups and rises suddenly in the highest size-groups. In Sanoli it is 28.9 per cent in the lowest size-group. It increases a little in the next size-group. In the next size-group it decreases and rises substantially in the highest size-group. This pattern of sales in different size-groups probably indicates that in the lowest size-groups, producers sell relatively a larger portion of their total production than in the higher size-groups. This would normally be the case if the small producers are obliged to part with their produce due to certain urgent obligations, financial or institutional. These we have termed as distress sales. And it appears that the small producers have to make some distress sales both in Aulant and Sanoli and probably in Sohalpur Gara as well. The reason for the proportion of sales to decline in the higher size-groups probably is that they are not forced to sell a part of their produce by their own obligations and can afford to retain a part for their own consumption.

Pattern of sale in the highest size-group

Taking the percentages of sales of food crops in the size-group 75 bighas & over for all the villages together (Table 5). It is evident that in this size-group the percentages of sales of food crops are substantially higher than in the remaining size-groups. In these six villages under study, it ranges between 42.5 per cent and 62.6 per cent.

Contribution of different size-groups to the total sales :

As regards the contribution of each size-group to the total sales in the village, it depends upon the share of production contributed by each size-group. The following table provides the figures in this regard:

TABLE 6 : *Percentages of sales in each group to the total sales of the village*

Village	Size-group											
	0—25			25—50			50—75			75 & above		
	Food	Cash	Fodder	Food	Cash	Fodder	Food	Cash	Fodder	Food	Cash	Fodder
Aulant	35·1	6·7	89·9	44·7	68·0	10·6	13·8	22·9	—	5·0	2·8	—
Sanoli	4·1	5·0	—	15·6	16·9	—	18·1	28·7	—	62·2	48·5	100·0
Sohalpur Gara	5·2	4·2	—	21·5	18·2	12·8	25·3	25·6	21·6	48·0	52·0	65·6
Bhatian	0·8	—	3·9	10·7	27·7	18·3	16·7	10·1	11·6	71·8	62·2	66·2
Meharwani	—	0·7	—	10·2	5·1	4·6	32·5	19·9	30·2	58·9	74·3	65·2
Jogiana	No household			2·0	2·0	8·3	7·0	1·5	15·6	90·0	96·5	76·1

Barring Aulant and Jogiana where the distribution of households between different size-groups lies on two extreme (*see* Table 1), about half or more of the total sales in the village are concentrated in the size-group 75 bighas & over. This is so not only for sales of food crops but for sales of cash and fodder crops. In Jogiana, where most households are in the largest size-group, their share in the total sales is as high as 90.7 for food crops, 96.5 for cash crops and 76.1 for fodder crops. Only in Aulant, the share of the largest size-group is small because there is only a single household in this group, which is quite exceptional in the region. Thus it is evident that more than 50 per cent of the total marketed surplus in a village comes from the big producers of 15 acres or more and the smaller cultivators contribute only a minor share in it.

Conclusions

The main conclusions may be summarised as follows :—

1. In some villages, the proportion of the value of cash crops in the value of total production, tends to increase and the proportion of the value of food crops to decline with an increase in the size of cultivated holdings.

2. The proportion of sales to the total production of the cash crop is not significantly influenced by the size of the cultivated holdings. It depends more on the nature of the cash crop itself.

3. The proportion of sales to the total production of food crops definitely tends to increase with an increase in the size of cultivated holdings.

4. The economy of households in the highest size-group is highly market-oriented. In the villages under study, more than half of their total production is destined for the market. In prosperous villages, even cultivators of 50 bighas or more (roughly 10 acres) produce more than half of their total production for the market. That is why the proportion of sales to total production in these size-groups is very much higher than in the lower size-groups.

5. In poor and backward villages, the variations in the proportion of sales to total production between different size-goups is somewhat different. Sales are more in the lowest size-groups, less in the next two higher size-groups, and again very much more in the highest size-group. This may be indicative of 'distress sales' in the small size-groups.

It is difficult to draw any general inferences from the study of data confined to a few villages. Nevertheless, these data do provide us with an insight into some of the important relationships between the marketed surplus and the size of cultivated holdings in different types of villages.

REPORT ON COOPERATIVE CREDIT

Credit on the basis of the repaying capacity of the farmer, flexibility in the pattern of credit societies, loans largely in kind, long term credit for development on anticipated value of land, liberalisation of standards for medium term loans by the Reserve Bank, channelling of all agricultural credit through cooperatives, agricultural credit stabilisation fund at different levels, and the creation of a Special Bad Debt Reserve created from the contributions received by societies and Central Banks—these are among the major recommendations made by the Committee on Cooperative Credit.

The Committee on Cooperative Credit set up by the Government of India (Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation) and headed by Shri V. L. Mehta, recommends that no cultivator should be denied loan from cooperatives merely on the ground that he does not own land or cannot produce owners of land as sureties. The report asks the cooperatives to provide funds according to the requirements of agricultural production even to cultivating tenant members on the basis of their repaying capacity and on adequate sureties who need not necessarily be owners of land.

Pointing out the need for a systematic programme of rectification, consolidation and revitalisation of the large number of dormant primary cooperative societies, the Committee lays great stress on the promotion of viable units of cooperative service and business. Too large a membership and too extensive an area are undesirable. The majority of the members of the Committee are of the view that the population covered should not exceed 3,000 representing roughly 600 families. The limited liability type is preferred.

Flexibility in Pattern

Flexibility in the approach to the pattern of organisation within a broad framework of policy is advocated. State Governments and people associated with the movement should be left free to choose the type most suited to their areas. While credit should be adequate for production requirements, it should not be so facile or inadequately supervised as to render possible its use for consumption instead of increase in production. The scope for misuse can be minimised by supplying as large a part of the loans as possible in kind, *e.g.* seeds, fertilisers, implements, etc. Members should be required to contribute to the society's share capital in a certain proportion to their borrowings. Borrowings of an individual may not exceed eight to ten times of his paid-up capital. The weaker sections of cultivators, whose loan requirements do not exceed Rs. 200 need not pay their shares in a lump sum.

Medium Term Loans

For medium term loans of less than Rs. 500 there should be no insistence on mortgage security. As a rule, the present credit limits of primary societies need not be enhanced. State and Central banks also generally have adequate borrowing powers on the basis of existing standards. There may, however, be special cases where on the existing standards societies cannot get all the loans they require. The Registrar after considering all the relevant aspects of the case may increase these limits to 10 to 12 times in the case of primary societies, 12 to 15 times in the case of Central Banks and 15 to 20 times for State Cooperative Banks.

For the purpose of determining its borrowing power, "owned funds" of a bank should be deemed to comprise not only the paid-up capital and statutory reserve fund but also other funds of a permanent nature created out of profits.

The Committee recommends issue of long term loans for land improvement on the basis of the anticipated instead of existing value of land. The risk involved should be covered by a State Guarantee to cover the difference.

For the purpose of augmenting internal resources, the primary societies should make systematic efforts to increase the share capital even beyond the level of 10 per cent of the borrowings. The share holding of primary societies in the Central Bank should be one-twentieth of the former's borrowings.

A sufficiently attractive rate of interest should be offered as an incentive to villagers to deposit their savings with primary societies. Similar tapping of deposits from urban areas by Central and State Bank is necessary.

Share Capital Participation

The State should participate preferably through apex and Central Banks, in the share capital of viable primary credit societies. State contribution should range from 1,000 to Rs. 10,000 provided it does not exceed the contributions of the members. The minimum contribution should be available only when the society undertakes to collect additional share capital of Rs. 3,000 from its members over a period of three to five years. Government contribution, should be returned after a certain period. A subsidy of Rs. 1,200 over a period not exceeding five years has also been recommended.

The Committee pleads for the removal by the Reserve Bank of India the present distinction between 'normal' and 'exceptional' limits for short-term credit so that 'A' and 'B' class Central Banks become eligible to loans up to four and three times of their own funds respectively. In addition, 'A' class banks might be sanctioned a limit not exceeding twice their own funds and 'B' class banks equal to their own funds on certain conditions. 'C' class banks may be sanctioned a limit up to three times of its own funds against guarantee of Government. This in special cases may be raised to four.

Any liberalisation of the present standards for sanctioning medium term loans by the Reserve Bank, according to the Committee, will be possible only if the Long-term Operations Fund is appreciably augmented. The Reserve Bank of India, the Committee suggests, be authorised by the Government of India to credit Rs. 15 crores to the fund annually as against Rs. 5 crores at present.

A sole agency for credit

Taccavi, both short and medium terms, and appropriate funds available in C. D. block budgets should be channelled through the cooperatives which should be the sole institutional agency at the village level for supply of credit.

Substantial contributions by the Life Insurance Corporation to the debentures floated by land mortgage banks is another important suggestion by the Committee. Investment of Trust and Provident Funds in these debentures should be permitted, where necessary, by legislation, states the report. The Committee has also recommended amendment of the law to provide for the creation of a charge in favour of a society on the land as well as crops of a member. The question of strengthening the machinery for supervision and provision of additional staff in cooperative departments and cooperative institutions should be reviewed. Development of local leadership is necessary for the promotion of the movement.

The link between credit and marketing, it recommends, should be strengthened and construction of godowns by primary credit societies should be proceeded with as a part of the Third Plan programme.

For tiding over financial difficulties arising out of widespread adverse seasonal conditions, the constitution and strengthening of the Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund at various levels of the cooperative credit structure is considered essential. The need for the State Governments to set up Relief and Guarantee Funds, the Committee maintains, will be greater when the cooperatives undertake to finance agriculturists on a much bigger scale than before. The State Governments, the Committee feels, should make suitable provisions for these in the Third Plan.

The Committee appreciates that the extension of credit facilities to a class of persons who were so far completely or partially denied involves certain risks. By way of incentives to cooperatives, the Committee has suggested an outright government grant to each society at the rate of three per cent of the additional loans given by it over and above the amount advanced in the preceding year. Government may similarly make an outright contribution at one per cent to Central Banks in respect of the additional finance provided by them.

Special Reserve Fund

The contributions received by societies and Central Banks should be credited by them to a *Special Bad Debt Reserve* distinct from the Bad Debt Reserve created from their profits. While withdrawals by a primary society from the reserve may be made to cover the entire amount of loss, the withdrawal by a Central Bank may be only to the extent of two-third of the loss, the balance being borne by the bank. In respect of grants to Central Bank and primary societies the cost is to be shared equally between the Central and the State Governments. The existing pattern should continue in the case of other assistance, says the report. Provision of various aids from Government, the Report emphasises, should not be used for compelling societies to adopt a particular pattern of organisation nor should the role of the State extend to the internal management of cooperative institutions.

In the opinion of the Committee, adherence to a particular policy, once it is accepted after full consideration for a fairly long period, is desirable; so is periodical evaluation of results.

NEWS IN BRIEF

1. In pursuance of the recommendation of the Rome Conference of F.A.O. in November 1957, the Government of India have appointed National Nutrition Advisory Committee with the Union Minister of Health as Chairman and the Union Minister of Agriculture as Pro-Chairman.

2. On May 25, the Government of Rajasthan introduced another step towards democratic decentralisation, entrusting the formation of the State's Third Five Year Plan to the village organisations. The Panchayat Samitis, in consultation with Panchayats and Gaon Sabhas, are to draw up their block Plans which will be coordinated at the district level and finalised by the State Government.

3. During 1959, about 10,000 special messages providing advance information about weather conditions were issued by the Meteorological Stations to the various community centres and national extension service blocks.

4. From June 1, 1960, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research will organise a six-week refresher course in animal nutrition at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar.

5. A big-sized rural creamery for manufacturing cream, butter and ghee, is to be set up at Sograha village, near Barauni (Monghyr district) in Bihar. Besides producing 1,000 lbs. of cream daily and 8 lakh lbs. of butter and ghee annually, the creamery will supply milk to the public in Barauni and Begusarai. In due course manufacture of milk powder will also be taken up.

6. In July the President of the Indian Union will present the *Rashtra Kalash* to Bihar, for the State having topped the results of the Rabi Campaign for foodgrains production in 1958-59. Bihar will also have one of the six Community Awards of Rs. 50,000.

7. The Central Warehousing Corporation contemplates opening Central Warehouses at thirteen places in the country during the current financial year, in addition to the twenty-seven already in existence. The places being considered for the opening of new warehouses are Adoni, Gulbarga, Quilon, Shimoga, Amritsar, Nandyal, Rajkot, Broach or Surat, Cuttack, Sirsi, Gauhati, Theog and Ratlam or Bhatinda.

8. The first shipment of foodgrains under the New P. L. 480 Agreement is expected to reach India in September 1960.

DIARY FOR MAY, 1960

May

4 The Union Minister of Food and Agriculture and President Eisenhower signed the Indo-U.S. Food Agreement under which the U.S.A. will supply India 17 million tons of wheat and rice during the next four years.

5 The Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha passed the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Bill which seeks to provide for the acquisition of the rights, titles and interests of persons between the State and the tillers of the soil in certain areas of the Kumaon division.

7 The West Bengal Government announced a target of raising 12.5 million additional coconut and placing 2,000 acres more under coconut by the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

10 It was decided to allow export of rice bran of Nellore District (Andhra Pradesh) origin only through the ports of Madras within the ceiling of 6,000 tons of rice bran of Andhra origin released for export during April-September, 1960.

11 The Union Government authorised the Tea Board to make an interim release of tea export quota for the year 1960-61 to the extent of 55 per cent of the crop basis of the estates pending final notification of export allotment for the year.

17 The Government of India decided that after August 1, 1960 sales of cotton shall have to be made only to mills nominated for this purpose by the Textile Commissioners. The purchases by mills will be on the ceiling price and the quality will be certified by the appropriate Committees. Sales for export and inter-trade sales are exempted from the operation of the order.

18 The Union Government issued an order imposing stricter control on cotton transactions. It was decided to issue supplementary import licences for long jute and jute cuttings in addition to quantities recently released to mills.

19 U.S.A. agreed under P. L. 480 to authorise India to buy 325,000 metric tons of U.S. wheat or wheat flour worth $9,947,000.

27 India and West Germany signed an Agreement whereby West Germany gave India a credit of $30 million.

31 All-India Final Estimate of Sesamum 1959-60 released.

Agricultural Development

WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1960

1. During the month under review, the South-West Monsoon advanced into Kerala Coastal Mysore and the Bay Islands. During the last week of the month, a cyclonic storm formed at the head of the Bay of Bengal and moved across Assam.

2. Rainfall during the month was in excess of the mormal in the Bay Islands, the Konkan, Deccan (including Marathwada), Coastal Mysore, north Interior Mysore, Kerala and the Arabian Sea Islands, normal in West Bengal, Bihar Plains, Jammu & Kashmir, east Madhya Pradesh, east Gujarat State, Telangana, Madras and South Interior Mysore and generally light to moderate elsewhere.

3. Rainfall during the Pre-Monsoon period (*i.e.* from 1st March, 1960 to 31st May, 1960) was in excess of the normal in the Bay Islands, west Uttar Pradesh, east Madhya Pradesh, the Konkan, Vidarbha, Telangana, coastal and north Interior Mysore, Kerala and the Arabian Sea Islands, normal in West Bengal, Bihar Plains, east Uttar Pradesh, west Madhya Pradesh, Deccan (including Marathwada), Madras and south Interior Mysore and generally light to moderate elsewhere.

4. Preparation of land and sowing of ensuing kharif crops, harvesting summer crops, threshing and winnowing of rabi crops were the main agricultural operations carried out in different parts of the country during the month under report.

5. The overall outturn of kharif crops is likely to be lower than last year by about 3 to 4 per cent. The production of rabi foodgrains is expected to be more or less of the same level as last year. Production of sugarcane is expected to be higher than last year whereas that of cotton is likely to be lower this year. Production of groundnut, sesamum and castor is 8·8 per cent, 23·3 per cent and 3·6 per cent lower than last year respectively. The standing crops were reported to have been affected by lack of rains in some parts of Assam, Madras, Mysore, Punjab and West Bengal.

6. Except for a few stray cases of cattle diseases in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and West Bengal, the condition of cattle was generally satisfactory during the month under reveiw.

LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Government of Madras have published the Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Bill, 1960. The Bill seeks to fix ceilings on existing land holdings and future acquisitions of land. The ceilings proposed are as follows :

The ceiling limit is 30 standard acres for a person or a family consisting of not more than 5 members. For a family exceeding 5 members, the ceiling will be raised by five standard acres for each additional member in excess of 5, subject to a limit of 60 standard acres.

The ceiling is to be applied to the aggregate area held by all the members of a family which includes an undivided Hindu family. Land held by a widow is to be treated, at her option, as a separate unit for purposes of ceiling provided she relinquishes her interest in the lands of the family. The Bill provides that a female member who has *stridhan* may hold, in addition to the ceiling area which the family is entitled to hold, *stridhan* land not exceeding 10 standard acres.

The ceiling limit is to apply to the area held by any person either as an owner or as a tenant or as a usufructuary mortgagee.

The Bill requires a land holder who owns land in excess of the prescribed ceiling, to furnish to the authorised officer, particulars regarding his land in the prescribed manner.

All land declared to be surplus as a result of the imposition of ceilings is to vest in the Government.

Clause 13 provides for the constitution of a Land Board consisting of :—

(a) One judicial officer;

(b) the Land Commissioner, *ex-officio*;

(c) the Director of Animal Husbandry, *ex-officio*; and

(d) two members nominated by the Government. The Secretary to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue) is to be the Secretary of the Land Board.

The Board's main function will be to consider applications for permission to hold or acquire, in addition to the ceiling area, any land to be used for dairy farming or livestock breeding or for acquisition of land interspersed among or contiguous to any plantations. The decisions of the Board are to be final and it has been provided that its decisions shall not be called in question in any court.

Clause 26 provides that every person whose right, title or interest in any land is acquired by the Government shall be paid compensation. Compensation is to be a multiple of the net income, the multiples varying between 12 to 9 times. Net income is to be determined after deducting from the fair rent the amount of land revenue payable in respect of the land. Fair rent, as defined in the Bill, varies between 33-1/3% and 40% of the normal gross produce.

The amount of compensation as finally determined is to be paid in twenty equal annual instalments in negotiable and transferable bonds, carrying interest at five per cent per annum.

The ceiling on future acquisition is to be the same as that on existing holdings.

Clause 35 provides for the constitution of a Sugar Factory Board consisting of one judicial officer two officers of the State or the Central Government and the Secretary to the Government in the Department dealing with sugar factories, *ex-officio*. The Sugar Factory Board is to consider, *inter alia*, the requests of sugar factories to cultivate sugarcane on land which it holds as a tenant or other-wise which falls within the scope of the provisions of this Bill. The decisions of the Board are to be final and it has been provided that such decisions shall not be called in question in any Court.

In the case of religious or charitable trusts the proposed ceiling is 200 standard acres. Where the surplus land of any trust is acquired by the Government, compensation in the form of a *tasdik* allowance is to be paid to the trust. The *tasdik* allowance or annuity is to be equal to the net annual income derivable in respect of the surplus land of the trust acquired by the Government plus 4% of the value of trees, machinery etc.

Clause 47 provides that no person shall transfer any *inam* held by him except after obtaining permission. If permission is refused, the land held by the land holder may be acquired by the Government on payment of compensation.

In computing the surplus area, all transfers or partitions made after the publication of the Bill is to be disregarded and the surplus area so determined can be taken from the transferor as well as the transferee. Transfer or sub-division of land by surplus holders are not to be permitted till the surplus has been determined.

According to Clause 57 a landholder may resume land for personal cultivation provided he has not been assessed to any sales tax, profession tax or income tax during 1956-57 or 1957-58 and subject to the condition that the area proposed to be resumed does not exceed 5 standard acres.

Clause 58 provides that subject to the provision of clause 57 no person who is a tenant and who was not assessed to any sales tax, profession tax or income tax during 1956-57 or 1957-58 shall be evicted during his life time. On his death the landowner may allow his heir to continue in possession

of the land or apply to the authorised officer for an order directing the heir to put him *i.e.* the landowner, in possession of the land.

The Bill authorizes a member of the Armed Forces to resume any land leased by him to any tenant for personal cultivation up to the ceiling area.

A tenant who is ejected on grounds of personal cultivation will be entitled to restoration if the landowner lets the land for cultivation by another tenant within five years of resumption, or allows the land to lie fallow for more than a year or has resumed the land under fraudulent misrepresentations.

A landowner is given the right to alter the holding of any of his tenants so as to secure a convenient block for personal cultivation by himself or for cultivation by any or all of his tenants.

Clause 63 provides that the provisions in the Bill regarding tenancy shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 and the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956.

A person holding a Kudiyiruppu (*i.e.* the site of a dwelling house occupied by an agriculturist or agricultural labourer) on 31st March 1959 is not to be evicted for a period of two years on any ground other than—

(a) negligence which is destructive or injurious to the Kudiyiruppu; or

(b) wilful denial of the title of the landowner.

Provision has also been made for the restoration of a person who may have been ejected from his Kudiyiruppu since March 31, 1959.

The following types of land have been exempted from the provisions of the Bill :—

(1) land held by the Central Government or any State Government or any local authority;

(2) land held by educational institutions, Universities or by a trust for a public purpose of an educational nature;

(3) Gramdan and Bhoodan lands and lands in hill areas;

(4) land held by cooperative societies;

(5) all plantations in existence;

(6) lands converted on or before the 1st July 1959 into orchards, topes or arecanut gardens;

(7) any land in which casuarina trees are standing;

(8) any land used exclusively for dairy farming or livestock breeding and in respect of which the Land Board has granted permission;

(9) any land interspersed among plantations or contiguous to any plantation in respect of which the land Board has granted permission;

(10) any land awarded for gallantry in the First or Second World War or subsequently; and

(11) any land used for the cultivation of sugarcane and in respect of which the Sugar Factory Board has granted permission.

Clause 70 provides that a person may hold or acquire, in addition to the ceiling area, land exclusively used for grazing and assessed to land revenue at Rs. 1·25 and below per acre up to an extent of fifty acres. This concession will not however be available to a person who has been granted exemption for dairy farming or livestock breeding by the Land Board.

Clause 71 provides for the constitution of a Land Tribunal consisting of one person who shall be a judicial officer not below the rank of Subordinate Judge to hear appeals against the orders of the authorised officers regarding determination of surplus land, rights of tenants, determination of compensation etc.

The surplus lands acquired by the Government are to be disposed of in the manner to be prescribed by rules to be made in this behalf. However it has been provided that preference will be given to a person who has been completely dispossessed of his holding or whose extent of holding is reduced below the tenant's ceiling area.

LAND REVENUE AND TAXATION

The Bihar Regulation of Irrigation Water Bill, 1960 which was introduced in the State Legislative Council on 8th April, 1960 has now been published for general information. The Bill seeks to empower the collector, if he is satisfied after making an enquiry he thinks fit, that a certain land is likely to be benefited by an irrigation work, to make an order or authorise any of his subordinate officers to issue an order that such land shall be irrigated by such work, unless such an order would adversely affect the lands which were benefited by the irrigation work before the enforcement of the provisions of the Bill. The collector is also authorised to impose any conditions in respect of supply and distribution of water from the irrigation works and to assess such amount as he thinks fair and equitable to be paid to the owner of the works and to the person or persons who properly maintain it, by the persons whose lands will be irrigated.

COOPERATION AND WAREHOUSING

The Government of Assam have published the Assam Regulated and Licensed Warehouses Act, 1959 which provides for the regulation and licensing of warehouses in the State of Assam. The Act provides that "no person shall carry on the business of warehouseman except under the licence granted under this Act". Before granting a licence, the prescribed authority is required to 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 has the prescribed qualifications; and (*c*) the applicant has paid the fee prescribed for the licence and has also paid the prescribed security.

The Act 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."

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 a 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 within the warehouse.

Section 18 provides that every warehouseman shall insure the goods in his warehouse against such events and in such manner as may be prescribed.

Section 20 prohibits a warehouseman other than a Cooperative Society or the Central or any State Warehousing Corporation from dealing in or lending money on goods received by him for deposit in his warehouse.

The President has given his assent to the Rajasthan Warehouses (Amendment) Bill, 1959.

The Bill seeks to prohibit the Central and State Warehousing Corporations in Rajasthan from lending money on the security of goods deposited with them. The warehouses licensed under the Sea Customs Act, the Inland Bonded Warehouses Act and the Central Excises and Salt Act have been excluded from the purview of the Bill.

The number of primary agricultural credit and multipurpose societies at the end of the year 1958-59 was a little more than 1·83 lakhs *i.e.* 16,568 more than in 1957-58. Their total membership rose by 16·8 lakhs to 1·19 crores during the same period. Their total deposits in 1958-59 amounted to Rs. 9·87 crores as against Rs. 8·63 crores in 1957-58.

During the year, a larger portion of the credit requirements of the farmers was met by the Cooperatives. Advances by the Societies to their members amounted to Rs. 125·43 crores which was nearly Rs. 29·34 crores more than in the previous year. During this period the percentage of overdues to outstandings also went down. While the overdues were less than 15 percent in Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Uttar Pradesh they exceeded 50 percent in Bihar.

PANCHAYATS

The Government of Punjab have published the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Bill, 1960. The Bill seeks to reorganise local administration in rural areas by abolishing the District Boards and

replacing them by Panchayat Samitis at the tahsil or block level and Zila Parishads at the district level. The Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill remarks—"The District Boards have outlived their utility and have neither the traditions nor the resources to take up comprehensive development works. They are too unwieldy, and have no link with the Panchayats either". An important object of the Bill is to organically link the Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads with the Panchayats as units of local Government and rural development.

A Panchayat Samiti is to be established in every tahsil or block in a district. A Panchayat Samiti constituted for a tahsil is to consist of the following members or Councillors.—

(*a*) Eight Councillors called Primary Councillors elected from every block in the tahsil by an electoral college consisting of Panches and Sarpanches of Gram Panchayats in such block.

(*b*) One Councillor called Municipal Councillor from every Municipal Committee elected by the members of the Committee from amongst themselves.

(*c*) Every member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council, whose Constituency lies within the area of the Samiti, is to be an associate member of the Samiti with the right to attend the meetings of the Samiti, but without the right to vote.

(*d*) Co-opted members called Co-opted Councillors comprising women, members of the scheduled castes or scheduled tribes, representatives of cooperative societies, representatives of the Market Committees and two persons with experience in administration, public life or rural development.

(*e*) Every Sub-Divisional Officer having jurisdiction in the tahsil and Block Development Officer of every block in the tahsil. They are to be known as *ex-officio* Councillors.

In the case of a Panchayat Samiti constituted for a block the membership is to be the same as that of a Panchayat Samiti constituted for a tahsil except that there are to be twenty Primary Councillors and no *ex-officio* Councillors.

A Panchayat Samiti is to be a deliberative body in respect of all duties and functions imposed on it. The Chairman and the Executive Officer of a Panchayat Samiti are to constitute the Executive Authority.

The Panchayat Samitis have been allotted various functions under the following heads:—

(1) Agriculture
(2) Animal Husbandry and Fisheries
(3) Health and Sanitation
(4) Communication
(5) Social Education
(6) Cooperation
(7) Miscellaneous.

Clause 43 provides that "a Panchayat Samiti shall be the agent of the Government for formulation and execution of the Community Development Programme financed out of grants made by the Government to the Panchayat Samiti in this behalf".

Clause 44 requires the Panchayat Samitis, if required to do so by the Government, to supervise and control the functions of the Gram Panchayats and also render them technical and financial assistance.

All lands situated within the Panchayat Samiti area, are required to pay a local rate of 25 nP. per rupee of its annual value. (Annual value has been defined in the Bill as "(*a*) double the land revenue for the time being assessed on any land, whether the assessment is leviable or not; or (*b*) where the land revenue has been permanently assessed, or has been wholly or in part compounded for or redeemed double the amount which, but for such permanent assessment, composition or redemption would have been leviable; or (*c*) where no land revenue has been assessed, double the amount which would have been assessed if the average village rate had been applied". The proceeds realized by the levy of the local rate are to be allotted to the Panchayat Samitis.

The Bill also provides that a Panchayat Samiti may, with the sanction of the concerned Zila Parishad and subject to the general direction and control of the Government, impose any tax which the State Legislature has power to impose under the Constitution.

Clause 71 provides that a Panchayat Samiti may levy fees for the use of, or benefits derived from, public hospitals, dispensaries, schools, markets, rest-houses etc., and also fix fees at fairs, agricultural shows, and industrial exhibitions held under its authority.

A Zila Parishad is to be constituted for every district. The membership of a Zila Parishad in which Panchayat Samitis have been constituted for tahsils is to be as follows:—

(*a*) Four Councillors from out of the Primary and Municipal Councillors of every Panchayat Samiti in the district;

(*b*) Chairman of every Panchayat Samiti in the district;

(*c*) Deputy Commissioner of the district; and

(*d*) Every member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council representing the district.

Provision has also been made for the co-option of women, persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and two persons with experience in administration, public life or rural development.

In the case of a Zila Parishad in which Panchayat Samitis have been constituted for blocks the membership is to be the same as that mentioned above except that only one Councillor from out of the Primary and Municipal Councillors of every Panchayat Samiti is to be elected by the Panchayat Samiti.

Clause 96 requires a Zila Parishad to advise, supervise and coordinate the functions of the Panchayat Samitis in the district.

The expenses of a Zila Parishad are to be charged to the funds of every Panchayat Samiti in the district "in such proportion as may be determined by to the Deputy Commissioner on the basis of population in each area under the jurisdiction of the Panchayat Samiti and other relevant factors".

Clause 125 provides that from the date of the constitution of a Panchayat Samiti in any area "the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883, and the Punjab District Boards (Temporary Constitution) Act, 1954, shall cease to have effect within such area".

The U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947 as extended to Manipur

The Government of India have extended the United Provinces Panchayat Raj Act, 1947 to the Union Territory of Manipur. In extending the Act the Central Government have made certain modifications in it. The main provisions of the Act and the principal modifications made by the Central Government are as follows :

A Gram Sabha is to be established in every village or group of villages consisting of all adults ordinarily residing in that area. The Gram Sabha, so established is to elect a Pradhan and a Up-Pradhan.

Every Gram Sabha is to elect from amongst its members an Executive Committee called the Gram Panchayat. The Pradhan and Up-Pradhan of the Gram Sabha are to be, *ex-officio*, the Pradhan and Up-Pradhan of the Gram Panchayat. The number of members constituting the Gram Panchayat is to be prescribed in each case by the competent authority. Seats are to be reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

A Gram Panchayat has been allotted various functions, such as the construction, repair, maintenance, cleaning and lighting of public streets, establishment, management and care of common grazing grounds; administration of civil and criminal justice; provision of medical relief etc. They are also required to register births, deaths and marriages; assist the development of agriculture, commerce and industry; maintain such records relating to the cattle census, population census and other statistics as may be prescribed; provide for maternity and child welfare etc.

In addition to the functions mentioned above another group of functions have been enumerated in the Act which, it has been provided, the panchayats may undertake at their discretion. The discretionary functions include planting and maintaining

trees at the sides of public streets and in other public places; improved breeding and medical treatment of cattle; organising a village volunteer force; assisting and advising agriculturists in obtaining, distributing and repaying Government loans; development of cooperation and establishment of improved seed and implement stores; relief against famine or other calamity etc.

It has been provided in the Act that if a group of neighbouring Gram Sabhas have no hospital or dispensary or primary school they may combine to establish and maintain a hospital or dispensary or a school.

The Act empowers a Gram Panchayat to enter into a contract with the Government or any local authority to collect any tax or dues or carry out any work.

In order to discharge the functions allotted to them efficiently, the Act provides that the Gram Panchayats may levy various taxes and fees. In areas where the rights, title and interest of intermediaries have been acquired, a Gram Panchayat may levy a tax on land not exceeding one anna in a rupee on the amount of land revenue payable. In other areas a tax on rent not exceeding one anna in a rupee on the amount of rent payable by a tenant may be imposed. The Panchayats are also empowered to levy a tax on trades, professions or callings; a tax on animals and vehicles other than mechanically propelled vehicles; a tax on persons exposing goods for sale; a water rate; fees for the use of slaughter houses and encamping grounds etc.

The Act has provided for the establishment of Nyaya Panchayats. For this purpose a sub-division of Manipur is to be divided into circles comprising as many areas which are subject to the jurisdiction of Gram Sabhas, as may be expedient. A Nyaya Panchayat is to be established in each such circle consisting of 5 or less persons elected to the Gram Panchayat who will on appointment to the Nyaya Panchayat be no longer members of the Gram Panchayats.

A Nyaya Panchayat is to have both Civil and Criminal jurisdiction. The maximum fine that can be imposed by a Nyaya Panchayat is Rs. 50.

In extending the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947 to Manipur the Government of India have made certain modifications. The principal modifications are as follows:—

(1) Section 12B which provided that one or more members of the Prantiya Rakshak Dal shall have the right to take part in the proceedings of the Gram Panchayat *has been omitted.*

(2) The establishment and maintenance of primary schools for boys and girls, which was one of the compulsory functions of the Gram Panchayats *has been included* in the discretionary functions.

(3) As has been mentioned before, a group of neighbouring Panchayats may combine to establish and maintain a primary school, if they do not have such schools. This provision *has been added* to Section 20 of the Principal Act.

(4) The power of the Nyaya Panchayat to impose a fine of Rs. 100 under the Principal Act *has been reduced* to Rs. 50.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

The UNICEF have agreed to give assistance of $1·6 million for the establishment of a dairy project for Hyderabad and Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh. The assistance will be spread over a period of 2-3 years and the allocation for 1960 is $500,000.

The project envisages a 50,000 litre milk plant for Hyderabad and a 125,000 litre dairy factory for Vijayawada. The working of both the plants will be integrated, the Vijayawada factory functioning as a milk-feeder unit of the Hyderabad dairy. The Vijayawada factory will also distribute pasteurised milk locally and in Guntur, and produce butter, ghee and skim milk powder from surplus milk.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up the project. A site for the dairy factory at Vijayawada has been acquired and action for acquiring a site in Hyderabad is being taken. Surveys of the milk producing areas have started and other functions are in hand. The project is planned to be put into commission by 1963.

Commodity Reviews

FOODGRAINS

The Governments of U.S.A. and India signed an Agreement on the 4th May, 1960 under Title I of the Agricultural Development and Assistance Act (commonly known as P.L. 480), providing for the sale of 16 million metric tons of wheat and 1.0 million metrci tons of rice to India over a period of four years, for meeting current consumption needs and for building up a reserve of 4.0 million metric tons of wheat and 1.0 million metric tons of rice. The total amount allocated under the Agreement is 1,276 million dollars (Rs. 607 crores), of which 965 million dollars is accounted for by wheat and 116 million dollars by rice; the balance of 195 million dollars for meeting half the ocean transportation cost. The rupee proceeds from the sale of surplus wheat and rice to India will be used by the Government of U.S.A. for financing American expenditure in India and for making grants and loans to the Government of India to promote economic development.

The despatch of 17 million metric tons of wheat and rice over a period of four years would mean the shipment of more than 11,000 tons of food (or more than one shipload) a day during the whole of the four-year period. For the present it has been agreed between the two Governments that during the first year 319 million dollars (Rs. 152 crores), or a quarter of the total allocation, will be made available to finance 4.0 million metric tons of wheat and 0.25 million metric tons of rice. There would, however, be sufficient flexibility in the amount to be imported each year, making it possible for the Government of India to regulate purchases with reference to actual requirements from time to time, transportation, storage accommodation available, etc. Purchase authorisations for each year would be determined on the basis of an annual review by the two Governments prior to the beginning of each U.S. fiscal year. The review would take into account all relevant factors such as U.S. stock position, changes in India's production, consumption and stocks, other imports from the United States and countries friendly to the United States and storage facilities.

In 1960, imports of cereals up to the end of May amounted to 21.10 lakh tons (21.44 lakh metric tons) comprising 17.36 lakh tons of wheat, 3.56 lakh tons of rice and 0.18 lakh tons of corn. During the corresponding period of last year, imports amounted to 18.57 lakh tons (18.87 lakh metric tons) of cereals, comprising 18.27 lakh tons of wheat, 0.19 lakh tons of rice and 0.11 lakh tons of sorghum.

The all-India Final Estimates of Rice, Jowar and Maize for 1959-60 have been released. They put the area and production of those grains as under :

Grains	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially revised Estimate)	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in col. (2) over col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rice	81,343	81,437	(—) 0·1
Area (000 acres)	32,918	32,956	(—) 0·1
(000 hectares)	29,338	30,354	(—) 3·3
Production (000 tons)	29,809	30,841	(—) 3·3
(000 metric tons)			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Jowar			
Area (000 acres)	41,602	42,584	(—) 2·3
(000 hectares)	16,836	17,233	(—) 2·3
Production (000 tons)	7,866	8,714	(—) 9·7
(000 metric tons)	7,992	8,854	(—) 9·7
Maize			
Area (000 acres)	10,457	10,457	—
(000 hectares)	4,232	4,232	—
Production (000 tons)	3,615	3,381	(+) 6·9
(000 metric tons)	3,673	3,435	(+) 6·9

Thus in the current year, 1959-60, the production of rice and jowar has declined by 3.3% and 9.7% respectively and that of maize has increased by 6.9% from the last year's output.

The overall outturn of the 1959-60 kharif crops is likely to be lower than last year by about 3 to 4 per cent. The production of rabi foodgrains is, however, expected to be of the same level as in 1958-59.

Preparation of land and sowing of ensuing kharif crops, and threshing and winnowing of rabi crops were the main argicultural operations carried out in different parts of the country during the month under review. Rainfall during the month of May was in excess of the normal in the Bay Islands, the Konkan, the Deccan (including Marathwada), coastal Mysore, north interior Mysore, Kerala and the Arabian Sea Islands; normal in West Bengal, Bihar Plains, Jammu & Kashmir, east Madhya Pradesh, east Gujarat State, Telangana, Madras and south interior Mysore and generally light to moderate elsewhere.

On the 27th May, 1960 the Central Government applied Section 3 (3A) of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 in Maharashtra in respect of jowar for a period of three months. With the application of this Section, the Government are authorised to requisition stocks of jowar from any locality of Maharashtra at the average of prices prevailing in the three months before 27-5-1959.

The all-India index number of wholesale prices for cereals which stood at 104.8 in the last week of April, 1960 rose to 106.5 in the last week of May, 1960. The price index for pulses, on the other hand, stood at 89.4 during the third week of May, 1960 as against 90.3 in the corresponding week of the previous month. Compared to the price index during the corresponding week of the previous year, the index for cereals was higher by 6.2 % while that for pulses was lower by 8.2%.

As for individual foodgrains, except for wheat prices which continued to show a decline, there was a rise in the prices of all other grains. The index for wheat dropped further from 89.0 in the last week of April to 86.6 in the last week of May. On the other hand, during the same period the index for rice rose from 110.3 to 113.6, that of jowar from 121.4 to 123.9, that of bajra from 124.5 to 127.5 and that of maize from 99.0 to 105.2. The price index for gram rose from 77.6 in the last week of April to 80.0 in the last week of May.

World production of wheat in 1959-60, outside the Soviet Union and China, is now estimated at 146.5 million tons, some 2 million tons less than in the previous season. Prospects for 1960-61 are available for some countries. The latest estimate of the United States winter wheat crop, which accounts for most of the production, places the production at 991.6 million bushels compared with the final estimate of 923.4 million bushels last year. Prospects of wheat crop in western Germany, France and the United Kingdom are reported to be good but last year's

high yields are not likely to be repeated due to a cool dry spring which has retarded the growth of the plants. On account of reduced acreage and excessive rainfall in Italy, production of wheat is expected to be somewhat lower than the figure of 8.3 million tons in 1959-60. In the southern hemisphere, rains in Argentina and Australia have improved prospects for the new sowings.

World rice production in 1959-60 (excluding Mainland China) is estimated to exceed last year's record harvest. Among exporting countries, production in Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, United States and the United Arab Republic is currently estimated to be about 2·0 million tons of paddy more than in 1958-59. Similarly among importing countries, production in Japan, Pakistan, Philippines and Malaya is 1·4 million tons more than last season. The final estimate of production in Burma at 6·9 million tons is well above last season's final estimate of 6·5 million tons. Production in South Viet-Nam is 4·6 million tons as compared with 4·0 million tons a year earlier. In Egypt, rice production is put at 1·5 million tons, or about 50 per cent higher than last year.

With the approach of the new crop, prices of wheat in the United States started looking down during the month under review. Cash prices of No. 2 Red Winter at Chicago declined from 212½ cents per bushel on 28th April, 1960 to 199½ cents per bushel on May 26, 1960. During the same period prices of No. 2 Hard (ex-store) at Kansas city fell from 207⅞ cents to 196½ cents per bushel. Wheat prices in Canada showed only minor changes. At Winnipeg Northern Manitoba No. 1 was quoted at 169 5/8 cents on May 26,1960 per bushel as against 165 cents per bushel on April 28, 1960.

World exports of wheat in 1960 have so far been large mainly as a result of heavy shipments from the United States. The demand for U.S. wheat has been considerable particularly from India, Brazil, Pakistan, Japan, Poland and Holland. During January —April 1960, exports of wheat from the United States amounted to 4·5 million tons as against 3·5 million tons and 2·8 million tons during the corresponding period of 1959 and 1958 respectively. While exports from Canada have been reduced from 2·0 million tons in January—April 1959 to 1.6 million tons in January—April 1960. exports from Australia at 1·0 million tons are almost double the quantities exported during the same period of the previous year.

The United States Congress is working out plans for future support measures for agriculture. Three major proposals have been put forward, each with substantial backing. These are: (*i*) Minimum Price Supports to be increased for the 1961, 1962 and 1963 crops from the present 75% of parity to 80%, the national acreage allotment on wheat to be reduced by 20% and farmers to be compensated for the reduction by payments in kind from the Commodity Credit Corporation, equal to 50% of the average yield on the land withdrawn from production. (*ii*) Supports to be left at 75% for the 1961 crop, with cuts to 70% in 1962 and 65% in 1963 and subsequent years, along with a 25% cut in acreage allotments and (*iii*) The National Support price to be at full parity price on wheat used for domestic consumption, with the remainder to be sold at world prices.

JUTE

During the major part of the month under review, hot and dry weather conditions continued to prevail over most of the jute growing areas. Weather conditions were slightly more favourable in upper and lower Assam with fair showers of rain. Here midland sowing was completed and high land sowing taken in hand. But for a slight shower during the second week, North Bengal, Daisee areas, Cooch Behar and Raiganj/Kalijaganj reported drought conditions. This retarded the growth of plants and held up sowing. In Bihar and Orissa weather remained hot and dry with no rain. Towards the end of the month good rains were reported in all districts. As a result, sowing, which remained suspended, was resumed. In N. Bengal rain was heavy and hampered commencement of sowing, but was very beneficial to standing crop. Rainfall has broken the long hot and dry spell in Bihar and Orissa.

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during April 1960 amounted to 3·82 lakh bales as compared to 4·13 lakh bales during the preceding

month and 5·02 lakh bales during April 1960. Total arrivals of both Pakistan and indigenous raw jute during the ten months of the current season beginning from July 1959 amounted to 51·50 lakh bales as compared to 58·37 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the last season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during April 1960 amounted to 0·25 lakh bales as against 0·92 lakh bales during March 1960 and 0·36 lakh bales during April 1959. During the ten months of the current season beginning from July 1959 total imports of raw jute from Pakistan amounted to 4·65 lakh bales as compared to 3·10 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by the mills in the membership of IJMA amounted to 5·38 lakh bales in April 1960 as compared to 5·43 lakh bales during the preceding month and 4·95 lakh bales in April 1959. Total consumption of raw jute since the beginning of the current season upto April 1960 amounted to 52·43 lakh bales as compared to 50·37 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the last season.

Stocks of raw jute with the mills at Calcutta stood at 16·39 lakh bales at the end of April 1960 as against 17·82 lakh bales at the end of March 1960 and 19·85 lakh bales at the end of April 1959.

During the month under review the Calcutta loose jute and jute goods markets experienced boom conditions. The increase in the rate of margin deposits enforced by the East India Jute and Hessian Exchange towards the end of April had, in the first instance, sobered the markets, but prices of raw jute and jute goods resumed the upward trend to record the highest levels since the Korean boom.

The loose jute market opened with substantially higher rates for all the varieties over the previous month-end rates. Depressed outlook for the new crop as a result of continued hot and dry weather conditions over most of the jute growing districts was the main factor behind the rise in prices. Reports were that the standing plants in many areas were withering and that a second sowing would be inevitable. Mills made daily purchases both in the upcountry and Cossipore markets and this had as much to do with the bullishness as the new crop prospects. The unsealing of 1% looms from 1st May and speculative transactions in the futures market also accentuated this tendency. Sellers became reserved and were in no mood to release their holdings. Prices of all varieties, therefore, gained about Rs. 8 to Rs. 9 per maund by the end of the first week.

During the second week of the month near panic conditions prevailed in the market, raising prices abnormally. Several large mill groups continued to buy almost at any price, but the quantities available were small as operators anticipated still higher rates. As the week progressed prices of all the varieties of raw jute shot up by another Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per maund over the previous week-end. In a fresh bid to curb excessive speculative activities, trading in all sections of the futures market was suspended on 10th and 11th May which was subsequently followed by severe measures like imposition of additional margins on futures transactions, fixation of ceiling on prices and prohibition of fresh futures transactions in certain deliveries of raw jute and jute goods till the 31st July 1960. For the September Delivery raw jute the margin payable was Rs. 25·00 if prices were at or above Rs. 41·00 per maund. The maximum price for September delivery raw jute was fixed at Rs. 43·50 per maund.

The Indian Jute Mills Association decided not to unseal further 1½% looms from 1st June 1960 and to pursue a policy of controlled and gradual adjustments in order to avoid the chance of a complete closure of the mills later in the year for want of raw jute. In order to alleviate the difficult position the mills also entered into a 'gentlemen's' agreement under which only mills with low stocks would buy raw jute and those with a fair amount of stocks in their hands would refrain from making any fresh purchases. To assist the mills the Government authorised the Jute Commissioner to issue supplementary import licences for long jute and jute cuttings over and above the quantities recently released to user mills on the basis of their actual requirements. Thereafter mills showed little interest, barring those which were short of stock.

Thanks to the various measures taken by the East India Jute and Hessian Exchange, IJMA and the Government, the spiralling of prices was held in check and by the end of the third week, prices of all varieties of raw jute dropped by Re. 1 to Rs. 1·50 per maund. Reports of good rain in all jute growing districts and of the removal of all restrictions on the cultivation of jute and mesta by the East Pakistan Government lent further sobriety to the market. Report of the sanction of a loan by the Government of India to West Bengal, for purchasing and distributing fertilisers to the farmers to help boost jute production in the State during the season, encouraged a general feeling of optimism. Consequently prices of raw jute tended to come down, though they were considered to be still higher than reasonable.

The following table shows the week-end prices of the bottom varieties of raw jute at Calcutta during May 1960.

Period of delivery May/June

Rs. per md.

Variety	Week-ending				
	30-4-60	7-5-60	14-5-60	21-5-60	28-5-60
Assam	37·00	46·00	50·50	49·50	48·50
Northern	36·50	45·50	50·00	49·00	48·00
Desal	35·50	44·50	49·00	48·00	47·00
Orissa	38·00	47·50	52·00	51·00	50·00
Jungli/U.P.	34·75	43·50	47·50	46·00	45·00
Murshidabad	35·00	44·00	48·00	46·50	45·50
Daisee (Selected)	38·50	48·00	52·00	51·00	50·50

In sympathy with the loose jute market, the pucca bales sector remained very firm during the month, with prices of all grades much higher than those at the end of the previous month. The main bullish factor in this sector of the market was the apprehension that full use would not be made of the import quota of 2 lakh bales of Pakistan cuttings released by the Government of India a month ago as a ceiling price of Rs. 87·50 a bale c.i.f. Calcutta for these imports was fixed which was far below the then ruling price for Pakistan cuttings. It was therefore apprehended that all contracts already entered into would have to be cancelled and imports of Pakistani cuttings would have to be stopped unless some price adjustments were made. Consequently the prices of baled jute scaled new heights by the end of the second week. Since the third week, the market tended to be quiet consequent on the measures taken by the East India Jute and Hessian Exchange and the Government action in authorising the Jute Commissioner to issue supplementary import licences. Yet the prices ruling at the end of the month were the highest for some years.

The following table shows the week-end prices of important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta during the month of May.

Period of delivery May/June

Rs. per bale of 400 lbs.

Variety	Week-ending				
	30-4-60	7-5-60	14-5-60	21-5-60	28-5-60
Mill Firsts	245·00	280·00	300·00	300·00	300·00
Mill Lightnings	210·00	255·00	285·00	280·00	280·00
Daisee L.G.	210·00	255·00	280·00	275·00	275·00
Indian N.C.	144·00	170·00	185·00	185·00	170·00
Pakistan N.C.	117·00	140·00	157·00	155·00	145·00

At the mofussil centres the trend of prices was similar to that of the loose jute market. The uncertain prospects of the new jute crop and the purchases by the mills maintained high rates for raw jute in these centres for the first two weeks. The lack of interest created by the 'gentlemen's' agreement among mills and some improvement in crop prospects resulted in a downward turn of prices during the second half of the month. Yet the month-end quotations were higher than those at the previous month-end. Week-end prices of raw jute at the important mofussil centres are given below:—

Rs. per maund

Centre	Week-ending				
	29-4-60	6-5-60	13-5-60	20-5-60	27-5-60
Nowgong (Assam)	32·50	33·94	49·37	43·40	48·34
Purnea (Bihar)	29·00	29·00	32·00	38·00	40 00
Belakoba (W. Bengal)	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Kendrapara (Orissa)	31·25	36·00	45·50	38·00	39·00

The jute goods market also reacted to the bullishness of raw jute, and prices of both Hessian and sacking soared to new heights. The poor statistical position of goods and the continuance of hot and dry weather were the two factors behind the rise in prices. Sacking maintained a steady rise in prices until the last week of the month when prices dropped by Rs. 3·50 per 100 bags over the preceding week-end. But the month-end quotation was about Rs. 2·20 higher than the April-end rates. Prices of Hessian moved both ways during the months but they closed at Rs. 51·25 per 100 yards as against Rs. 45·75 at the end of April. In anticipation of a cut in production, operators were anxious to buy real goods for both near and forward positions. Hence the steady rise in prices of sacking until the last week of the month. Prices of Hessian dropped during the second week because of the curb on bullish activities in the futures market put by the various measures taken by the East India Jute and Hessian Exchange. The rumours that foreign buyers were looking for substitutes and experimenting with alternate methods of packing also subdued the market. The increase in Hessian prices during the third week was due to covering business. Overseas interest was negligible, but with the reintroduction of futures transaction for Novembe shipments, there was a good deal more of activity than in the previous week. By the end of the month, prices of Hessian and sacking declined, prompted by lower advice from the jute section.

The higher rates for Hessian and sacking were maintained mainly by the strength of the jute market and by speculation activities in the absence of genuine business and foreign interest.

The various measures taken by the East India Jute and Hessian Exchange to curb excessive speculative activities were:—

(1) With effect from 12th May an additional slab of special margins was imposed on May and August delivery contracts in respect of jute goods. These margins were as under

	Margin	Price at which they operate
May Delivery		
Hessian (100 yards) ..	Rs. 51·00	Rs. 51·00
Sacking (100 bags) ..	134·00	134·00
August Delivery		
Hessian (100 yards) ..	25·00	50·00
Sacking (100 bags) ..	50·00	132·00

(2) With effect from 12th May fresh transactions up to 31st July in futures August delivery contracts in respect of Hessian and sacking were banned. Offsetting transactions against outstanding commitments in these delivery periods were however allowed.

(3) Ceiling prices for such offsetting transactions were fixed at Rs. 51·00 for 100 yards of Hessian and Rs. 134·00 for 100 bags of sacking.

These measures curtailed bullish activities in the futures market. The following table shows the week-end prices of Hessian and sacking at Calcutta during May 1960.

	30-4-60	7-5-60	14-5-60	21-5-60	28-5-60
Hessian 4×10 oz. (Rs. per 100 yards)	45·75	51·30	50·75	53·00	51·25
Sacking (B-Twills) (Rs. per 100 bags)	126·70	136·50	138·50	142·00	138·50

SUGAR

Sugarcane: The sowing of sugarcane crop in some of the sugarcane producing States progressed satisfactorily during May, 1960. Most of the factories closed their crushing operations during this month.

Sugar: Total production of sugar in India during the 1959-60 season upto 31 May, 1960 amounted to 23·99 lakh tons as against 19.04 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories reported to be in production during the week ending 31 May, 1960 was 17 as against 4 in the corresponding week of the previous season.

The opening stock of sugar with factories in India on 1 May, 1960 stood at 15·06 lakh tons as against 11.54 lakh tons on the corresponding date last year. Total despatches from factories since the beginning of the season upto 31 May, 1960 were 11·30 lakh tons as compared to 12·29 lakh tons despatched during the corresponding period of the previous season.

The Government of India released during May, 1960 1·85 lakh tons of sugar for internal consumption. This brings the total releases made upto the end of May, 1960 out of the 1959-60 season's production to 10·88 lakh tons.

There were no sales and shipments of sugar upto the end of May, 1960 out of the 1959-60 season's production. Exports have for the time being been stopped to make sugar available for internal consumption at reasonable prices.

The market prices of sugar during May, 1960 generally witnessed a mixed behaviour at Hapur. At other centres the prices remained more or less steady. The following table indicates week-end wholesale prices of sugar at a few important centres in the country :

Week-end Wholesale Market Prices of Sugar

(Rupees per maund)

Market	Quality	Week-ending				
		29-4-60	6-5-60	13-5-60	20-5-60	27-5-60
Hapur	Crystal	42·18	41·82	41·82	41·63	41·63
Kanpur	Crystal	50·00	50·00	50·00	50·00	50·00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Calcutta	Indian Medium ..	41·85	41·85	41·85	41·85	41·85
Nagpur	D-24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Madras	Parrys	42·98	42·98	42·98	42·98	42·98
Bombay	D-29	42·21	42·21	42·21	42·21	42·21
Patna	D-29	40·71	40·71	40·71	40·71	40·71

The average daily arrivals of gur in the Hapur market during May, 1960 were 303 maunds as against 340 maunds during April, 1960. The stock of gur in this market at the end of May, 1960 stood at 30,325 maunds as against 30,870 maunds at the end of April, 1960. The stock of gur in this market at the end of May, 1959 was 84,600 maunds.

The prices of gur during the month generally witnessed a mixed behaviour. This will be seen from the following table showing week-end wholesale prices of gur at a few important centres in the country:

Week-end Wholesale Market Prices of Gur

(Rupees per maund)

Market	Quality	Week-ending				
		29-4-60	6-5-60	13-5-60	20-5-60	27-5-60
Hapur	Phatwan No. I ..	15·50	15·50	15·00	15·50	15·25
Calcutta	Bheli	20·00	19·50	20·00	20·50	20·00
Madras	II Sort	17·78	17·78	18·11	17·78	18·93
Bombay	Kolhapur ..	31·50	32·00	32·00	32·00	31·00
Patna	—	16·00	16·00	16·00	16·00	15·00

OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

The all-India Final Estimate of the 1959-60 crop of sesamum puts the area under and production of the crop at 5,510 thousand acres and 392 thousand tons respectively as compared to the Partially Revised Estimate of 5,500 thousand acres and 511 thousand tons respectively during the preceding season. This shows an increase of 0·2 percent in area and a decrease of 23·3 percent in production during the current season. Increase in area under the crop has been reported mainly by Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh and has been attributed generally to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time. This increase has, however, been offset largely by the decrease in area reported by Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab and Maharashtra (including Gujarat). The increase in production of the crop during the current year is shared mainly by Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh and is attributable to unfavourable weather during the period of growth.

Prices of groundnut and groundnut oil in the important markets of the country showed a declining trend during May, 1960. Prices of linseed and castorseed and their oils moved within narrow limits.

Groundnut

Prices of groundnut and groundnut oil which were ruling at very high levels declined during the month under review. The reason for the bearish trend in prices was attributed mainly to the fact that crushers and vanaspati manufacturers confined their purchases to their immediate requirements. The pre-monsoon unloading of spot supplies added momentum to the declining trend in prices. Export prospects for groundnuts, groundnut oil and groundnut oil-cake were also considered bleak in view of the high internal prices. Indian groundnut oil was not quoted at European ports during the month under review. The table, on next page, shows the trend of prices of groundnut and groundnut oil during May, 1960 :

(Rs. per maund)

	29-4-60	6-5-60	13-5-60	20-5-60	27-5-60
Groundnut (Kernel)					
Bombay (Bold)	33·79	32·70	32·53	32·70	30·86
Madras (Superior)	30·38	28·52	29·22	29·22	29·91
Hyderabad	37·69	37·75	37·75	37·75	36·69
Groundnut Oil					
Bombay	69·79	68·32	68·32	67·77	66·11
Madras	63·86	62·37	62·70	62·70	60·89
Hyderabad	66·69	67·06	67·06	67·94	67·94
European ports B.W. African	Nominal	Nominal	58·78	59·27	59·27
Indian	N.A.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.

Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil from India during February, 1960 amounted to 5,469 ton and nil tons respectively as compared to 4,259 tons of groundnut and 2,983 tons of groundnut oil exported during February, 1959. Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during January-February, 1960 totalled 9,260 tons and 964 tons respectively as against 9,325 tons of groundnuts and 4,358 tons of groundnut oil exported during the corresponding period of 1959.

Linseed

Prices of linseed and linseed oil moved within narrow limits with firm undertone during the month under review. Consistent bull support inspired by encouraging outlook for exports of linseed oil was reported to have been responsible for the generally bullish trend in the prices of linseed and linseed oil. Prices continued to rule firm on hopes that substantial export business in linseed oil mill materialise with the U.K. Prices of both Argentinian and Indian linseed oil at European ports improved slightly during the month under review. The following table shows the trend of prices of linseed and linseed oil during May, 1960 :

M3Dte. of Eco.&Stat.—4

(Rs. per maund)

	29-4-60	6-5-60	13-5-60	20-5-60	27-5-60
Linseed					
Bombay (Bold)	23·88	23·69	23·78	24·42	24·24
Calcutta (Small)	23·25	23·25	23·25	23·87	23·37
Kanpur (Bold)	23·00	23·00	23·12	23·70	23·70
Linseed Oil					
Bombay	47·75	47·02	47·39	48·67	47·57
Calcutta	54·00	53·00	53·00	54·00	54·00
Kanpur	52·00	48·00	49·00	49·00	50·00
European ports Argentinian	47·04	Nominal	47·51	N.A.	48·49
Indian	54·39	53·88	54·61	55·59	54·86

Exports of linseed oil from India during February, 1960 amounted to 75 tons as compared to 769 tons exported during February, 1959. Total exports of linseed oil during January-February, 1960 amounted to 369 tons as compared to 1,178 tons exported during the corresponding period of 1959.

Castorseed

Prices of castorseed and castor oil ruled at relatively high levels during the month under review. The movement of prices was, however, erratic. The fall in prices in the first week of the month was because of pre-monsoon liquidation of stocks as also the absence of encouraging overseas advices. Apprehension of a rise in freight rates for shipment of castor oil to the U.S. added momentum to the downward trend in prices. Later in the month there were claims of business in castor oil with the U. S. A. which imparted strength to the market. Enquiries from Communist countries were also reported to be encouraging. Prices of Indian castor oil at European ports also showed an erratic trend during the month under review. The following table shows the trend of prices of castorseed and castor oil during May, 1960:

(Rs. per maund)

	29-4-60	6-5-60	13-5-60	20-5-60	27-5-60
Castorseed					
Bombay (Bold)	23·88	23·32	23·60	24·06	23·69
Kanpur (FAQ)	19·50	19·25	19·00	18·83	19·39
Badeppalli (HC_6)	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Castor Oil					
Bombay (Commercial)	53·63	52·34	53·27	53·87	53·08
Kanpur (FAQ)	52·00	50·00	50·00	48·00	49·00
Madras (FAQ)	52·66	52·66	51·02	51·02	50·19
European ports (Bombay Commercial) ..	60·03	59·27	60·24	61·22	60·00

Exports of castor oil from India during February, 1960 amounted to 4,459 tons as compared to 342 tons exported during February, 1959. Total exports of castor oil during January-February, 1960 amounted to 8,363 tons as compared to 440 tons exported during the corresponding period of 1959.

Coconut

Arrivals of coconut and copra during March, 1960 in some of the important assembling markets of South India (for which data are available) were of the order of 22·7 million nuts and 10·5 thousand tons respectively.

Prices of copra at Bombay ruled stationary at Rs. 58·78 per maund till the week-ending 20th; during the succeeding week, the price, recording a slight rise, stood at Rs. 59·43. The price of coconut oil at Bombay stood at Rs. 88·16 per maund during this week against Rs. 92·56 during the previous week. At Cochin, the prices recorded an upward trend during the month and the price which was quoted at Rs. 78·84 per maund during the week-ending 6th rose to Rs. 80·14 during the week-ending 27th. The following were the quotations :—

(Rs. per maund)

	29-4-60	6-5-60	13-5-60	20-5-60	27-5-60
Copra					
Bombay	58·78	58·78	58·78	58·78	59·43
Alleppey	57·50	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
Coconut oil					
Bombay	N.T.	N.T.	92·56	N.T.	88·16
Cochin	80·49	78·84	79·29	79·91	80·14

Imports of copra and coconut oil during February, 1960 amounted to 8,255 tons and 41 tons respectively against 9,374 tons of copra and 5 tons of coconut oil imported during February, 1959.

ARECANUT

During April, 1960, the transactions in arecanut declined slightly in the markets of Kozhikode, Mangalore, Shimoga and Tumkur, owing to reduction of arrival to the markets. They are shown below :

Market	Arrivals in Standard Maunds		Disposal in Standard Maunds	
	Current month	Previous month	Current month	Previous month
Kozhikode	61	85	103	188
Mangalore	49,279	51,508	50,992	42,037
Shimoga	8,064	20,283	18,243	12,185
Tumkur	1,755	1,905	1,780	1,875

Prices, in general, in almost all the markets showed improvement over the prices of the previous month (March, 1960).

The weekly average prices of arecanuts in important assembling, distributing and importing markets during April, 1960 are given below :

1. *MYSORE STATE*

(Prices in Rupees)

Market	Quality	Week-ending 8-4-60 St. Md.	8-4-60 Quintal	15-4-60 St. Md.	15-4-60 Quintal	22-4-60 St. Md.	22-4-60 Quintal	29-4-60 St. Md.	29-4-60 Quintal
Mangalore ..	Choll ..	191·00	511·73	191·00	511·73	187·00	501·01	193·00	517·09
	Mangalore Supari ..	178·00	476·90	176·00	471·54	173·00	463·50	179·00	479·58
	Koka ..	94·00	251·85	97·00	259·88	94·00	251·84	102·00	273·28
Shimoga ..	Pheeton ..	239·00	640·33	239·00	640·33	240·00	643·00	240·00	643·00
	Desavaram	241·00	645·69	243·00	651·05	245·00	656·40	244·00	653·72
	Bette ..	148·00	396·52	151·00	404·56	156·00	417·96	156·00	417·96
Bangalore ..	Rajalu ..	249·00	667·12	249·00	667·12	249·00	667·12	250·00	669·80
	Birurchur ..	255·00	683·20	254·00	680·52	250·00	669·80	252·00	675·16
	Malabarchur	274·00	734·10	274·00	734·10	261·00	699·27	261·00	699·27

2. *KERALA STATE*

(Prices in Rupees)

Market	Quality	Week-ending 8-4-60 St. Md.	8-4-60 Quintal	15-4-60 St. Md.	15-4-60 Quintal	22-4-60 St. Md.	22-4-60 Quintal	29-4-60 St. Md.	29-4-60 Quintal
Palghat ..	Choor ..	273·00	731·42	276·00	739·46	276·00	739·46	276·00	739·46
Trichur ..	Kalichur ..	290·00	776·97	269·00	720·70	269·00	720·70	269·00	720·70
	Iylon ..	204·00	546·56	174·00	466·18	188·00	503·69	174·00	466·18
	Arasil ..	326·00	873·42	326·00	873·42	326·00	873·42	324·00	868·06

3. *WEST BENGAL STATE*

(Prices in Rupees)

Market	Quality	Week-ending 8-4-60 St. Md.	8-4-60 Quintal	15-4-60 St. Md.	15-4-60 Quintal	22-4-60 St. Md.	22-4-60 Quintal	29-4-60 St. Md.	29-4-60 Quintal
Calcutta ..	Singapore nut	177·00	474·22	177·00	474·22	182·00	487·61	190·00	509·05
	Sundried sliced ..	160·00	428·67	160·00	428·67	160·00	428·67	160·00	428·67

COTTON

The seventh trade estimate of 1959-60 cotton crop puts the production at 40.45 lakh bales as against the corresponding and final estimates of 48·94 lakh bales and 51·43 lakh bales respectively for the 1958-59 season.

On 17 May, 1960 the Govt. of India issued an Order imposing stricted control on cotton transactions. It was announced that from 1 August, 1960 sales of cotton shall have to be made only to mills nominated for the purpose by the Textile Commissioner. The purchaser mills will pay the ceiling price and the quality will be certified by the appropriate committees. This step has been taken to ensure the observance of ceilings and render the transactions genuine as regards quality, weight and price of cotton. Sales for export and inter-trade sales are exempted from the operation of the Order.

Imports of raw cotton in India during February, 1960 were 65,000 bales as against 49,000 bales in the previous month and 32,000 bales in the corresponding month of the preceding season. Total imports of raw cotton during the first six months of the 1959-60 cotton season were 244,000 bales as against 139,000 bales during the corresponding period of the previous sesson.

Exports of raw cotton from India during February, 1960 were 25,000 bales as against 18,000 bales in the previous month and 28,000 bales in the corresponding month of the preceding season. Total exports of raw cotton during the first six months of the 1959-60 cotton season amounted to 109,000 bales as against 217,000 bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Stocks of raw cotton with mills in India at the end of March, 1960 stood at 12·22 lakh bales as against 11·62 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 14·38 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 March 1960	Consumption during March 1959	Stocks as on 31-3-60	Stocks as on 31-3-59
Indian	3·62	3·80	9·95	11·64
Pakistani	—	—	Neg.	—
Egyptian	0·18	0·07	0·73	0·12
Other Foreign	0·36	0·27	1·54	0·62
Total Foreign	0·54	0·34	2·27	0·74
TOTAL ..	4·16	4·14	12·22	14·38

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

	1-9-59 to 19-5-60	Same period last year
Arrivals	17·16	21·32
Consumption by mills	12·39	14·10
Stocks with exporters mills and merchants on the last date of the period ..	4·92	6·77

During the month under review the prices of cotton witnessed a mixed trend with general upward tendency. Jarilla M.G.F. which was quoted at Bombay at Rs. 890 per candy at the end of April ruled at this level during the first fortnight of the month, it was only at the end of the month that the price rose to Rs. 910 per candy, registering a rise of Rs. 20 per candy during the course of the month. At Abohar, in Punjab, the Deshi variety was quoted at Rs. 733 per candy at the end of April; it rose to Rs. 742 per candy in the first week of May and to Rs. 781 per candy in the subsequent week, and ruled at this level during the second fortnight of the month also. The price marked a rise of Rs. 48 per candy during the course of the month. The American variety ruled in the vicinity of Rs. 904 to Rs. 905 per candy during the whole month. The price at Adoni Centre of Andhra Pradesh rose from Rs. 1,006 per candy at the end of April to Rs. 1,010 per candy at the end of May after witnessing an alternate fall and rise. The bullish factors influencing the market were the keen mill demand for domestic growths accompanied by the news of the cotton Advisory Board recommending an upward revision of ceiling prices of cotton to be effective from the next season. The bearish factors influencing the market were the announcements by the Govt. of India late in April of an import quota for 2,000,000 bales of cotton accompanied by the reports of the possibility of an additional quantity of 200,000 bales of U.S. cotton being brought in under P.L. 480. The following table gives the week-end quotations of some of the important varieties of cotton at some centres:

(Rs. per candy)

Week-ending	Adoni/ Andhra Pradesh/ Laxmi	Bombay/ Jarilla/ MGF	Abohar (Punjab)	
			Deshi	American
29-4-60	1004	890	733	905
6-5-60	990	890	742	904
13-5-60	N.A.	890	781	904
20-5-60	1016	N.T.	781	905
27-5-60	1010	910	781	904

The Karachi cotton market witnessed an alternate rise and fall during the month. From Rs. 762 per candy at the end of April the price of 4F Punjab Roller-ginned rose to Rs. 809 per candy during the first week of May. The factors influencing the market were the keen foreign demand especially from India and the local mill buying. In the subsequent week the price declined to Rs. 772 per candy due to slackening of domestic demand accompanied by a few sporadic export enquiries. In the next week the price again staged a smart recovery and was attributed to short covering speculative support, investment buying and scarcity of free supplies. The following table gives the week-end quotations of 4F Punjab Roller-ginned at Karachi:

Week-ending	Rs. per candy
29-4-60	762
6-5-60	809
13-5-60	772
20-5-60	794
27-5-60	N.A.

Steady conditions prevailed in the New York Cotton Market during the month. A fair volume of hedge selling and liquidation was absorbed in trade covering and Commission House buying. The following table gives the week-end quotations of cotton middling 15/16" at New York:

Week-ending	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy
29-4-60	34·10	1272
6-5-60	34·15	1274
13-5-60	34·15	1274
20-5-60	34·15	1274
27-5-60	34·15	1274

TOBACCO

During the month under review, (May), the price of Nipani (chewing) tobacco at Bombay continued at Rs. 80 per maund, the same as at the end of April 1960. The price of Motihari (medium) variety at Calcutta stood at Rs. 168.16 per md. during the first week of May. During the second week, the price of this variety declined to Rs. 161.16 per md. and continued at that level during the subsequent two weeks. The price of Jatty (medium) variety at Calcutta was quoted at Rs. 156.16 per md. during the first week and went up to Rs. 158·16 per md. in the next week. For the subsequent weeks, no quotations were available for this variety. The Agmark Grades I, II & III of flue-cured virginia (redried strips) at Guntur were not quoted in the month under review. The price of the Agmark Grade IV of this variety which stood at Rs. 195·00 per md. during the week-ending 13 May continued at that level during the next week also. In the closing week of the month, the price of this variety declined sharply to Rs. 185·13 per md.

Arrivals of tobacco in Guntur market during March, 1960 comprised of 29·08 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia, 0·44 million lbs. of sun-cured Virginia and 0·68 million lbs. of sun-cured Natu and other varieties, totalling to 30·20 million lbs. as against 21·36 million lbs. of tobacco in the previous month.

The despatches consisted of 14·64 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia, 0·72 million lbs. of sun-cured Virginia and 1·55 million lbs. of sun-cured Natu and other varieties totalling 16·91 million lbs. as against 11·83 million lbs. of tobacco in the previous month.

It is estimated that the stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the Guntur tobacco market at the end of March, 1960 were 67·9 million lbs. According to trade circles, this stock included about 10 million lbs. of Chura, Buts and Stems, mostly used for internal consumption.

About 16·64 million lbs. of various varieties of tobacco were graded for export during April, 1960 as against 17·57 million lbs. graded during the previous month. Of the quantities graded in April, 1960, 16 million lbs. were of flue-cured Virginia variety. Exports of raw tobacco during February, 1960 amounted to 4·7 million lbs. valued at Rs. 78·6 lakhs as against 4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 60 lakhs during the corresponding month of the previous year. Of the 4·7 million lbs. exported, flue-cured Virginia accounted for as much as 3 million lbs. valued at Rs. 61 lakhs. Total exports of unmanufactured tobacco during the two months ending February, 1960 amounted to 7·6 million lbs. valued at Rs. 100·5 lakhs as against 4·7 million lbs. valued at Rs. 64·6 lakhs exported during the corresponding period last year.

Food Control Orders

RICE (EASTERN ZONE) MOVEMENT CONTROL SECOND AMENDMENT ORDER, 1960

New Delhi, 23 April 1960

G.S.R.498.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Rice (Eastern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1959.

It shall come into force at once.

For clause 4 of the Rice (Eastern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1959, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"4. **Restrictions on Transport of Rice to Border Area.**—No person shall transport, attempt to transport or abet the transport of rice to any place in the border area from any place in the Eastern Zone outside that area except under and in accordance with a permit issued by the State Government or any officer authorised by that Government in this behalf:

Provided that nothing contained herein shall apply to the transport of rice—

(*i*) on Government account, or

(*ii*) under and in accordance with Military Credit Notes, or

(*iii*) not exceeding forty seers in weight in the aggregate by a *bona fide* resident of the border area for domestic consumption, or

(*iv*) not exceeding five seers in weight in the aggregate by a *bona fide* traveller as part of his luggage.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this clause, "border area" means the area falling within a five-mile belt all along the border of the Eastern Zone."

ISSUE OF PERMITS FOR RICE MOVEMENT

3 May, 1960.

No. ESS.COM/EZ/Rice/Movement (8)/3732 F.S.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause 4 of the Rice (Eastern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1959, published with G.S.R. 1401, dated the 19 December, 1959, in Part II, Section 3, sub-section (*i*) of the "Gazette of India, Extraordinary", of the 21 December, 1959, and in supersession of this department notification No. ESS/COM/EZ/Rice/Movement (5)/194F.S., dated the 8th January, 1960, published at page 50 of Part I of the "Calcutta Gazette, Extraordinary", of the 8 January, 1960, the Governor is pleased hereby to authorise the following officers of the Government of West Bengal to issue permits referred to in the said clause in respect of the border area in the districts, subdivisions or circle noted against each, namely:—

(1) The Assistant Regional Controllers of Procurement and Deputy Assistant Regional Controllers of Procurement in the districts of 24-Parganas, Midnapore, Purulia, Burdwan and Birbhum within their respective jurisdictions.

(2) The Subdivisional Controllers of Food and Supplies in the districts of Nadia, Murshidabad, Malda, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, within their respective jurisdictions and the Subdivisional Controllers of Food and Supplies in the district of West Dinajpur within their respective jurisdictions excluding the Balurghat subdivision.

(3) The Subdivisional Officers in the district of Cooch-Behar within their respective jurisdictions.

(4) The Circle Officer, Haldibari, within his jurisdiction.

(5) The Deputy Assistant Regional Controller of Procurement, West Dinajpur, within Balurghat subdivision in the district of West Dinajpur.

AMENDMENT TO RICE MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDER

9 May 1960.

No. ESS.COM./EZ/Rice/Movement(7)/Amend (i)/3910F.S.—In exercise of the power conferred by the third proviso to clause 3 of the Rice (Eastern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1959, published with G.S.R. 1401, dated the 19th December, 1959, in Part II, Section 3, sub-section (*i*) of the "Gazette of India, Extraordinary", of the 21 December, 1959, as subsequently amended, the Governor is pleased to make the following amendments in this department notification No. ESS.COM./EZ/Rice/Movement (7)/1532 F.S., dated the 29 February, 1960, published at pages 507-508 of Part I of the "Calcutta Gazette, Extraordinary" of the 29 February, 1960, namely:—

Amendments

In the Table appended to the said notification—

(*i*) in column II under the heading "areas." against item No. 7 in column I, *for* the words "Raniganj subdivision" *substitute* the words "Raiganj subdivision";

(*ii*) in column I under the heading "Officers", *after* item No. 10 and entries relating thereto *add* the following items and entries, namely:—

"11. The Director of Food, West Bengal.	All the areas within the State of West Bengal excluding the areas indicated against items Nos.1-10 above."
12. Deputy Directors of Food, West Bengal.	
13. Assistant Directors of Food, West Bengal.	

AMENDMENTS TO PUNJAB WHEAT DEALERS LICENSING ORDER

Punjab, 26 May 1960.

No. 2158-FP2-60/32538.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the, Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955) *read* with the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food) Order No. C.S.R. 1088, dated the 15 November, 1958, the Governor of Punjab is pleased to make the following amendment in the Punjab Wheat Dealers Licensing Order, 1959, published with Punjab Government notification No. 388-FPL-PI-59/14632, dated the 1 June, 1959, as amended from time to time, namely:—

Amendment

The following shall be added as proviso to clause 5(3) of the said order:—

"Provided that a separate licence shall not be required by a wheat licensee when wheat purchases/sales are effected through another wheat licensee holding a wheat licence for the place where the transaction takes place."

No. 2158-FP2-60/32539.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), *read* with the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food) Order No. C.S.R. 1088, dated the 15 November, 1958, the Governor of Punjab is pleased to make the following amendment in the Punjab Foodgrains Dealers Licensing Order, 1958, published with Punjab Government notification No. 432-DFS (PSII)-58/7365, dated the 29 May, 1958, as amended from time to time, namely:—

Amendment

The following shall be added as proviso to caluse 5(3) of the said order:—

"Provided that a separate licence shall not be required by a foodgrains licensee when foodgrains purchases/sales are effected through another foodgrains licensee holding a foodgrains licence for the place where the transaction takes place."

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Final Estimates of Maize, Dry Chillies and Sesamum, 1959-60.

All-India Final Estimate of Coffee Production for 1958-59 and Revised Estimate for 1959-60 Seasons.

1. *Rainfall during May*, 1960

(Between 28 April, 1960 to 31 May, 1960 and for Pre-Monsoon Period i.e., 1 March, 1960 to 31 May, 1960)

(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

(In millimetres)

Sub-Division	28-4-60 to 31-5-60 Actual rainfall	Excess or shortfall when compared to normal	Pre-Monsoon *i. e.* 1-3-60 to 31-5-60 Actual rainfall	Excess or shortfall when compared to normal
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Bay Islands	662	+301	720	+53
2. Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	281	—72	361	—43
3. Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	315	+15	355	—11
4. Gangetic West Bengal	131	+7	167	—10
5. Orissa	41	—42	96	—27
6. Bihar Plateau	22	—40	49	—52
7. Bihar Plains	63	+2	99	+13
8. Uttar Pradesh, East	2	—19	34	—7
9. Uttar Pradesh, West	10	—8	49	+20
10. Punjab (including Delhi)	—	—14	28	—33
11. Himachal Pradesh*	23	—	110	—
12. Jammu & Kashmir	39	—9	147	—22
13. Rajasthan, West	—	—13	5	—74
14. Rajasthan, East	8	—7	16	—30
15. Madhya Pradesh, West	7	—5	27	+5
16. Madhya Pradesh, East	29	—1	86	+28
17. East Gujarat State	6	—1	6	—32
18. Saurashtra and Kutch	1	—7	4	—65

1. *Rainfall during May*, 1960—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
19. Konkan	52	+30	52	+109
20. Deccan (including Marathwada)	48	+22	53	+17
21. Vidarbha	4	—11	57	+41
22. Coastal Andhra Pradesh	14	—31	34	—51
23. Telangana	33	+5	83	+35
24. Rayalaseema	31	—11	46	—23
25. Madras State	48	—11	104	—5
26. Coastal Mysore Interior	500	+377	526	+255
27. Mysore, North	119	+77	173	+134
28. Interior Mysore, South	97	—7	149	+2
29. Kerala	657	+391	930	+134
30. Arabian Sea Islands	570	+387	693	+168

*Excess or shortfall of Rainfall is not marked due to absence of normal.
†In calculation of excesses, shortfalls and their percentages rainfall figures are taken correct to 0.1 m.m.
Source:—Weekly Weather Report issued by the Director-General of Observatories, Poona.

1.1. *Sowing and Harvesting Operations normally in progress during June*

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Andhra Pradesh	Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, Maize, Ginger, Groundnut, Sesamum and Cotton.	—
Assam	Paddy, Maize, Castor and Sesamum	Paddy, Potatoes and plucking of Tea.
Bihar	Paddy, Maize, Ragi, Tur, Groundnut, Sesamum, Mesta, Turmeric & Sann-hemp.	—
Gujarat	Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Tur, Chillies, Groundnut, Castorseed, Sesamum & Cotton.	—
Jammu & Kashmir ..	Paddy and Potatoes	Wheat, Barley, Linseed, Rape & Mustard and Onions.
Kerala	Paddy, Ragi, Tur, Sweet Potatoes & Turmeric	—
Madhya Pradesh ..	Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Groundnut, Castorseed, Mesta, Jute, Turmeric and Sann-hemp.	—
Madras	Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, Ginger, Castorseed, Sesamum, Rape & Mustard, Linseed, Mesta and Turmeric.	Paddy, Jowar and Sugarcane.
Maharashtra	Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Tur, Chillies, Groundnut, Castorseed, Sesamum and Mesta.	—
Mysore	Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Tur, Potatoes, Ginger, Black-Pepper and Chillies.	—

1.1. *Sowing and Harvesting Operations normally in progress during June*— contd.

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Orissa	Paddy, Jowar, Ragi, Bajra, Maize, Cotton, Groundnut, Castorseed, Jute and Sann-hemp.	Paddy.
Punjab	Paddy, Bajra, Maize, Castorseed, Cotton, Sann-hemp, Ginger, Chillies and Turmeric.	Paddy and Onions.
Rajasthan	Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Tur, Tobacco, Groundnut, Castor, Cotton, Sann-hemp and Chillies.	Rabi and Small Millets.
Uttar Pradesh	Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, Maize, Groundnut, Castorseed, Tobacco, Cotton and Jute.	Zaid Tobacco.
West Bengal	Paddy, Maize, Tur, Jute, Sann-hemp and Cotton.	Linseed.
Himachal Pradesh ..	Paddy, Maize, Ragi, Small millets, Ginger, Tabacco and Groundnut.	Hill Potatoes and Onions.
Manipur	Paddy, Tur, Groundnut Castorseed and Sesamums	—
Tripura	Paddy, Ginger and Mesta.	—
Delhi	Bajra and Cotton.	—

2. *All-India Final Estimate of Maize*, 1959-60

SUMMARY

69539

(1)	*1959-60* (Final Estimate) (2)	*1958-59* (Partially Revised Estimate) (3)	Increase of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Percent (5)
Area (thousand acres)	10,457	10,457	—	—
Production (thousand tons)	3,615	3,381	(+) 234	(+) 6·9
In Metric Units				
Area (thousand hectares)	4,232	4,232	—	—
Production (thousand metric tons)	3,673	3,435	(+)238	(+) 6·9

Increase in area during the current year has occurred mainly in Punjab, Rajasthan and Bombay States and is attributed generally to favourable weather condition at the time of sowing. This increase has, however, been offset by the decrease in area reported mainly in respect of Jammu & Kashmir and Bihar.

The increase in production during the current year is accounted for mainly by Uttar Pradesh and Punjab and to a lesser extent by Bihar and is ascribed generally to favourable climatic conditions during the period of growth. The large increase in the case of Uttar Pradesh is also reported to be due partly to intensive kharif campaign. The increase in the above States has been offset considerably by the decrease in production mainly in Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Andhra Pradesh. The decrease in outturn in these States is due largely to adverse seasonal conditions during the period of growth. The crop sustained heavy damage due to continuous and heavy rains in Bombay and Madhya Pradesh during August-September-October.

Production estimates for 1959-60 and 1958-59 in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay(Gujarat region only) Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh are based on the results of crop estimation surveys.

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2·1. *All-India Final Estimate of Dry Chillies*, 1959-60

SUMMARY

	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	1,499	1,471	(+) 28	(+) 1·9
Production (thousand tons)	339	326	(+) 13	(+) 4·0
In Metric Units				
Area (thousand hectares)	606·6	595·3	(+) 11·3	(+) 1·9
Production (thousand metric tons)	344·4	331·2	(+) 13·2	(+) 4·0

The increase in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Madras and is attributed generally to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing of the crop. The increase has, however, been offset to some extent by the decrease in area reported by Punjab.

The increase in production during the current year is accounted for by Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Rajasthan and Mysore and is due partly to the increase in acreage under the crop and partly to favourable weather conditions during the period of growth of the crop.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres) 1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease(—)of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Production (thousand tons) 1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease(—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	458	473	(—)15	109*	158*	(—) 49
Assam	34	37	(—) 3	6	7	(—) 1
Bihar	1,837	1,904	(—)67	510	468	(+) 42
Bombay	529	503	(+)26	94*	249*	(—)155
Jammu & Kashmir	413	493	(—)80	173	188	(—)15
Madhya Pradesh†	1,135	1,148	(—)13	286*	461*	(—)175
Madras	13	12	(+)1	6	5	(+)1
Mysore‡	26	25	(+)1	9	9	—
Orissa	54	54	—	9	9	—
Punjab	1,333	1,256	(+)77	699*	507*	(+)192
Rajasthan	1,496	1,434	(+)62	513*	533*	(—)20
Uttar Pradesh	2,698	2,702	(—) 4	1,017*	611*	(+)406
West Bengal	139	134	(+) 5	46	36	(+)10
Delhi	3	3	—	1	1	—
Himachal Pradesh	289	279	(+)10	137*	139*	(—)2
TOTAL INDIA ..	10,457	10,457	—	3,615	3,381	(+)234
In Metric Units of Thousands	4,232	4,232	—	3,673	3,435	(+)238
	HECTARES			METRIC TONS		

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

†Includes a provisional area of 28,010 acres and a production of 822 tons for the crop grown in the non-reporting (forest) area of the State.

‡Includes a provisional area of 43 acres and a production of 7 tons for the crop grown in non-reporting areas of the State.

Notes:- 1) Maize is not grown to any appreciable extent in Kerala, Manipur, Tripura, Naga Hills-Tuensang Area, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.

2) During 1959-60 crop estimation surveys on maize were also conducted in Bihar. Production estimate based on the results of the Surveys is available for the year 1959-60 but comparable estimate for 1958-59 is not available as surveys were not conducted during that year. Hence, production estimates for Bihar given in this Estimate are, as usual, based on the traditional method of estimation. For the State, production for 1959-60 based on the preliminary results of Crop Estimation Surveys has been estimated at 860 thousand tons.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres) 1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease(—)of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Production (thousand tons) 1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease(—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	384	374	(+)10	98	95	(+)3
Assam	12	11	(+)1	3	3	—
Bihar	94	85	(+)9	25	19	(+)6
Maharashtra and Gujarat	351	353	(—)2	59	58	(+)1
Kerala	8	8	—	2	2	—
Madhya Pradesh	89	91	(—) 2	12	14	(—)2
Madras	155	151	(+)4	77	74	(+)3

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DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Mysore	246	244	(+)2	25	23	(+)2
Orissa	17	17	—	2	2	—
Punjab	53	60	(—)7	15	18	(—) 3
Rajasthan	61	49	(+)12	14	11	(+) 3
Uttar Pradesh	8	8	—	1	1	—
West Bengal	17	16	(+)1	6	6	—
Delhi	1	1	—	(*b*)	(*b*)	—
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	—	(*b*)	(*b*)	—
Tripura	2	2	—	(*b*)	(*b*)	—
TOTAL ..	1,499	1,471	(+)28	339	326	(+)13
In Metric Units	(606·6)	(595·3)	(+)(11·3)	(344·4)	(331·2)	(+)(13·2)

(*b*) Less than 500 tons.

NOTE—1. Chillies are not grown in Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

2. Figures in brackets are in thousand hectares in case of area and in thousand metric tons in case of production.

2·2. *All-India Final Estimate of Sesamum (Til or Gingelly)*, 1959-60

SUMMARY

(1)	1959-60 (Final Estimate) (2)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Percent (5)
Area (thousand acres)	5,510	5,500	(+)10	(+)0·2
Production (thousand tons)	392	511	(—)119	(—)23·3
In Metric Units				
Area (thousand hectares)	2,230	2,226	(+)4	(+)0·2
Production (thousand metric tons)	398	519	(—)121	(—) 23·3

An increase in acreage under the crop during the current year has been reported mainly by Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh States and has been attributed generally to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time. This increase has, however, been offset largely by the decrease in area reported by Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab and Maharashtra and Gujarat.

The decrease in production of the crop during the current year is shared mainly by Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and is ascribable to unfavourable weather during the period of growth.

Production estimates for 1959-60 and 1958-59 in respect of Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan are based on the results of Crop Estimation Surveys.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres) 1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Production (thousand tons) 1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	648	619	(+) 29	53	55	(—)2
Assam	18	19	(—)1	3	4	(—)1
Bihar	79	70	(+)9	9	6	(+)3
Maharashtra and Gujarat	615	625	(—)10	50	54	(—)4
Kerala	44	49	(—)5	4	6	(—)2
Madhya Pradesh	852	898	(—)46	46*	75*	(—)29
Madras	338	358	(—)20	44	46	(—)2
Mysore	172	173	(—)1	14*	14*	—
Orissa	235	235	—	19	19	—
Punjab	43	55	(—)12	6	6	—
Rajasthan	1,287	1,212	(+)75	62*	114*	(—)52
Uttar Pradesh :						
Pure	201	202	(—)1	14	19	(—)5
Mixed	958	964	(—)6	65	90	(—)25
TOTAL ..	1,159	1,166	(—)7	79	109	(—)30
West Bengal	10	12	(—)2	2	2	—
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	—	(*b*)	(*b*)	—
Tripura	8	7	(+)1	1	1	—
	5,510	5,500	(+)10	392	511	(—) 119
TOTAL INDIA ..	(2,230)	(2,226)	(+)4	(398)	(519)	(—) 121

(*b*)—Below 500 tons.

*Based on crop cutting experiments.

NOTES:—

(1) Jammu & Kashmir and N.E.F.A. are non-reporting for this Estimate.

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

(3) Figures in brackets are in thousand hectares in case of area and thousand metric tons in case of production.

2·3. *All-India Coffee Production—Final Estimates of* 1958-59 *Crop and Revised Estimates of* 1959-60 *Crop*

(As on 31-1-60)

(In metric tons)

Variety	Final Estimates of 1958-59 crop	Revised Estimates of 1959-60 crop	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (3) over Col. (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Arabica	26,050	30,785	(+) 18·2
Robusta	20,545	13,275	(—) 35·4
TOTAL ..	46,595	44,060	(—) 5·4

NOTE.—The above estimates are subject to revision.

Source: Coffee Board.

3. *Production of Tea in North India*

('000 kilograms)

Districts	January to May	
	1960	1959
Assam Valley	6,607	9,380
Cachar	910	2,913
Darjeeling	2,056	1,993
Dooars	6,499	9,053
Terai	578	863
Bihar	7	9
All others	229	334
TOTAL ..	16,886	24,585

Source: Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

3·1. *Tea Production in South India*

('000 lbs.)

District	January, 1960	February, 1960	March, 1960
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Anamallais	2,130	1,961	2,017
Kanyakumari	32	36	34
Madurai	107	139	224
Nilgiris	954	1,152	1,729
Nilgiris-Wynaad	924	763	762
Tirunelveli	12	41	82
MADRAS STATE ..	4,159	4,092	4,848

3·1. *Tea Production in South India*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Central Travancore	1,743	1,220	1,649
Cochin	173	181	179
Kanan Devans	2,093	1,455	1,734
Malabar	35	34	40
Mundakayam	123	105	160
South Travancore	351	311	371
Wynaad	897	745	698
KERALA STATE ..	5,415	4,051	4,831
Coorg	21	19	22
Mysore	193	186	202
MYSORE STATE ..	214	205	224
Estimated Production for Factories not owning estates	587	501	594
GRAND TOTAL ..	10,375 (R)	8,849 (F)	10,497 (P)

(R)—Revised and final.
(F)—Final.
(P)—Provisional.

Source: United Planters' Association of Southern India, Coonoor.

4. *Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates*, 1959-60

Crop	Estimate	Released on	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons unless otherwise stated)		
			Current Estimate	Corresponding Adjusted Estimate of previous year	Percentage increase or decrease of Col. (4) over Col. (5)	Current Estimate	Corresponding Adjusted Estimate of previous year	Percentage increase or decrease of Col. (7) over Col. (8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rice	Final	13-5-60	81,343	81,437	(—) 0·1	29,338	30,354	(—) 3·3
Jowar ..	Final	7-6-60	41,602	42,584	(—) 2·3	7,866	8,714	(—) 9·7
Bajra	Final	8-4-60	26,699	27,999	(—) 4·6	3,484	3,789	(—) 8·0
Maize	Final	9-6-60	10,457	10,457	—	3,615	3,381	(+) 6·9
Ragi	Final	11-4-60	6,211	6,192	(+)0·3	1,860	1,877	(—) 0·9
Small Millets ..	Second	9-4-60	11,155	11,151	—			
Wheat	Second	10-4-60	31,076	30,393	(+) 2·2			
Barley	Second	13-4-60	8,042	7,869	(+) 2·2			

4. *Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates*, 1959-60—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Gram	Second	8-4-60	24,395	23,766	(+) 2·6			
Tur	Second	24-2-60	5,748	5,660	(+) 1·6			
Other Kharif Pulses.	Final	12-3-60	16,075	15,597	(+) 3·1	1,567	1,559	(+) 0·5
Other Rabi Pulses	First	2-3-60	11,071	10,090	(+) 9·7			
Potato	First	18-4-60	706	642	(+)10·0			
Sugarcane ..	Second	7-12-59	5,131	4,703	(+) 9·1			
Ginger (Dry) ..	Final	20-4-60	37·0	35·7	(+) 3·6	13·4	12·3	(+) 8·9
Pepper (Black) ..	Final	20-4-60	232·0	230·1	(+) 0·8	25·4	25·5	(−) 0·4
Tobacco ..	Second	29-4-60	909	884	(+) 2·8			
Groundnut ..	Final	9-3-60	15,305	14,575	(+) 5·0	4,390†	4,812†	(−)8·8
Castorseed ..	Final	25-4-60	1,178	1,203	(−) 2·1	108	112	(−) 3·6
Sesamum ..	Final	31-5-60	5,510	5,500	(+) 0·2	392	511	(−)23·3
Rapeseed and Mustard.	Second	29-4-60	2,862	2,925	(−) 2·2			
Linseed	Second	18-4-60	3,151	2,938	(+) 7·2			
Cotton	Fourth	6-4-60	18,960	19,414	(−) 2·3			
Jute	Final	19-12-59	1,707	1,811	(−) 5·7	4,548*	5,158*	(−)11·8
Mesta	Final	24-3-60	706	825	(−)14·4	1,098*	1,488*	(−)26·2
Sannhemp ..	Final	4-4-60	813	807	(+) 0·7	80	81	(+) 1·2
Chillies	Final	9-6-60	1,499	1,471	(+) 1·9	339	326	(+) 4·0

*In terms of thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.
†Nuts in shell.

4·1. *Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates*, 1957-58 *and* 1958-59

(In thousands)

Crop	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1957-58 (Partially Revised)	1958-59 (Final)	1957-58 (Partially Revised)	1958-59 (Final)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)				
Rice	79,447	81,437 (*p*)	24,885	30,354 (*p*)
Jowar	42,203	42,584 (*p*)	8,246	8,714 (*p*)
Bajra	27,236	27,999 (*p*)	3,522	3,789 (*p*)
Maize	9,819	10,457 (*p*)	3,036	3,381 (*p*)
Ragi	5,731	6,192 (*p*)	1,665	1,877 (*p*)

4·1. *Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates*, 1957-58 *and* 1958-59—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Small Millets	11,848	12,156	1,671	2,048
Wheat	29,300	30,966	7,741	9,694
Barley	7,549	8,164	2,238	2,640
Pulses				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	22,862	24,840	4,979	6,826
Tur (Arhar)	5,690	5,890	1,412	1,662
Other Kharif Pulses	15,657	15,597 (*p*)	1,390	1,559 (*p*)
Other Rabi Pulses	11,269	12,734	1,726	2,178
Potato	794	822	1,966	2,319
Sugarcane	5,080	4,836	68,019†	70,915†
Spices				
Ginger (Dry)	39	36 (*p*)	15	12 (*p*)
Pepper (Black)	231	230 (*p*)	27	26 (*p*)
Chillies (Dry)	1,575	1,471 (*p*)	362	326 (*p*)
Tobacco	872	896	237	263
Oilseeds				
Groundnut	14,876	14,575 (*p*)	4,436*	4,812* (*p*)
Catorseed	1,184	1,203 (*p*)	89	112 (*p*)
Sesamum	5,171	5,500 (*p*)	354	511 (*p*)
Rapeseed and Mustard	5,979	6,288	923	1,069
Linseed	3,129	3,708	249	430
Fibres				
Cotton	19,996	19,825	4,739**	4,705**
Jute	1,742	1,811 (*p*)	4,052‡	5,158‡ (*p*)
Mesta	764	825 (*p*)	1,291	1,488 (*p*)
Sann-hemp				
(*i*) Fibres	436	546 (*p*)	62	81 (*p*)
(*ii*) Green Manure	89	126 (*p*)	N.A.	N.A.
(*iii*) Fodder	113	135 (*p*)	N.A.	N.A.
TOTAL ..	683 (*a*)	807(*p*)	—	—

*In terms of nuts in shell.
**In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.
† Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or gur are 6,871 and 7,158 thousand tons respectively for 1957-58 and 1958-59.
‡In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.
(*a*) Includes 45 thousand acres for which details are not available.
(*p*) Partially revised.

5. *Imports of Cereals into India*

Cereals	Measure	During the week ending 4-5-60	11-5-60	18-5-60	25-5-60	Progressive total from 1-1-60
Wheat	Long tons	124,248	105,405	45,448	105,712	1,652,375
	Metric tons	126,242	107,097	46,177	107,409	1,678,196
Rice	Long tons	20,095	34,314	14,812	30,348	340,488*
	Metric tons	20,418	34,865	15,050	30,835	345,953
Corn	Long tons	—	—	—		18,011
	Metric tons	—	—	—		18,300
TOTAL ..	Long tons	144,343	139,719	60,260	136,060	2,010,874
	Metric tons	146,660	141,962	61,227	138,244	2,043,149

*Amended figures.

6. *Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee*

(A) 1958-59 Crop

(Metric tons)

Particulars	During April, 1960: Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total	Upto April, 1960: Total Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Total Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total
Receipts into the pool up to 30-4-60 (inclusive of gain in weight).	—	—	—	—	17,867	7,535	21,118 (*a*)	46,520
Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments up to 30-4-60 (inclusive of driage).	102	61	941	1,104	9,562	4,288	13,831	27,681
Sold for export up to 30-4-60 ..	—	—	—	—	8,168	3,130	5,102	16,400 (*b*)
Balance as on 30-4-60								
To be sold for export	102	61	941	1,104	137	117	2,185	2,439

(*a*) Includes 1,223 metric tons of Robusta plantation.

(*b*) Includes—

(*i*) 84 metric tons sent to London in connection with the production of suitable quality coffee;

(*ii*) 300 metric tons sent to London for sale on consignment basis;

(*iii*) 1,600 metric tons sold to G.D.R.;

(*iv*) 1,050 metric tons sold to U.S.S.R; and

(*v*) 24 metric tons station selections sent to London.

6. *Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee*—contd.

(B) 1959-60 crop

Particulars	During April, 1960: Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total	Upto April 1960: Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total
Receipts into the pool up to 30-4-60 (inclusive of gain in weight).	706	1,366	5,940	8,012	24,860	6,080	14,815 (*a*)	45,755
Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments up to 30-4-60 (inclusive of driage).	998	159	—	1,157	3,239	303	—	3,542
Sold for export up to 30-4-60 ..	2,535	294	—	2,829	5,332	354	—	5,686 (*b*)
Balance as on 30-4-60 .. (—)	2,827	913	5,940	4,026	16,289	5,423	14,815	36,527
To be sold for export	—	—	—	2,829	—	—	—	10,814

(*a*) Includes 1,058 metric tons of Robusta Plantation.

(*b*) Includes—(*i*) 129 metric tons sent to London in connection with the production of suitable quality Coffee.

(*ii*) 485 metric tons sold to G. D. R.

6·1. *Pool Auction Prices of Coffee*

(Rs. per 50 kilos)

Date	Centre	Plantation 'A': Range	Plantation 'A': Average	Arabica Cherry Flat: Range	Arabica Cherry Flat: Average	Robusta Cherry Flat: Range	Robusta Cherry Flat: Average
1-4-60	Coimbatore	206·60 to 220·00	214·90	180·10 to 186·10	180·39	149·70 to 154·50	152·09
8-4-60	Mangalore	212·30 to 216·20	213·73	—	—	151·00 to 155·95	153·07

7. *Imports of Raw Tobacco*

Variety	Two months ended February: 1960 Quantity ('000 lbs.)	1960 Value (Rs. lakhs)	1959 Quantity ('000 lbs.)	1959 Value (Rs. lakhs)
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	Neg.	Neg.	763	37·6
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	—	—	—	—
Others	Neg.	Neg.	—	—
TOTAL ..	Neg.	Neg.	763	37·6

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

Neg.=Negligible.

7·1. *Tobacco (Raw) Exports*

Variety	Two months ended February			
	1960		1959	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
For manufacture of *bidis*	86	0·6	22	0·1
For manufacture of chewing tobacco	928	6·0	917	5·6
Natu Desi flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	—	—	—	—
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	4,633	76·0	3,255	56·2
Natu Desi sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	596	2·8	12	0·1
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	698	3·0	214	1·2
For manufacture of cigars and cheroot	6	0·1	8	0·2
For manufacture of *hookah* tobacco	—	—	8	0·1
Other tobacco (raw)	690	12·0	288	1·1
TOTAL	7,637	100·5	4,724	64·6

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

8. *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 1960 (27-5-60)	April 1960 (29-4-60)	May 1959 (29-5-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains					
Wheat	Moga	591	14·81	15·25	16·00
	Chandausi	White	15·30(R)	15·50(R)	—
	Sagar	Pissi	13·30	13·10	14·31
Jowar	Akola		14·00	14·20	12·00
Gram	Abohar		13·25	13·02	12·25
Maize	Bahraich		11·25	11·50	15·00

8. *Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Pulses					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		16·66	17·78	18·00
	Patna		17·00(*a*)	16·50	19·00
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	17·00	18·75	22·75
	Patna		24·00(*a*)	25·00	25·00
	Bombay		28·05	28·33	30·55
	Madras	Nagpur	26·09	26·09	28·90
Potatoes	Patna		7·00(*a*)	7·00	11·50
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	13·00	10·00	16·50
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	N.R.	N.R.	15·84
Sugar and Gur					
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	42·21	42·21	42·75
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	41·85	41·85	40·75
Gur	Hapur	Phatwa No. I	15·25	15·50	21·50
	Madras	II Sort	18·93	17·78	20·57
	Bombay	Kolhapur	31·00	31·50	29·00
Livestock Products					
Milk	Delhi		26·00	22·00	25·00
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	245·00	245·00	240·00
	Khurja	Desi	N.R.	N.R.	210·00
	Bombay	Porbandar	296·00	292·00	304·00
Fish and Eggs		*Sea Fish*			
Fish	Bombay	Prawns	N.R.	61·71	72·00
		Pomfret	102·85	102·85	102·85
	Calcutta	Rohu	N.R.	N.R.	100·00
		Hilsa	N.R.	N.R.	95·00
Eggs (per 1,000)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	N.R.	N.R.	100·00
	Madras	Ungraded	130·00	110·00	130·00
	Bombay		125·00	135·00	125·00
	Jullundur		125·00	145·83	125·00

8. *Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oilseeds, Oils and Oil Cakes					
Mustard seed	Calcutta	Yellow ..	32·00	31·00	33·00
	Kanpur	F.A.Q. ..	29·09	29·00	30·47
Rapeseed	Bombay ..	Yellow ..	29·39	29·39	28·65
Groundnut kernel ..	Bombay ..	Bold	30·86	33·79	31·41
	Madras	Superior ..	29·91	30·38	29·44
Linseed	Bombay ..	Bold	24·24	23·88	24·98
	Kanpur	F.A.Q. ..	23·70	23·00	23·00
Castor seed	Bombay ..	Bold	23·69	23·88	23·14
	Badepally ..	.. ..	N.R.	23·38	22·40
Sesamum seed	Madras	White ..	33·50	33·00	34·00
		Black	33·00	32·50	33·50
Cotton seed	Bombay ..	Mogalai	16·75	16·40	15·87
	Abohar	Desi	18·00	N.R.	17·50
Copra	Alleppey ..	Vettumani ..	N.T.	N.T.	54·55
Mustard oil	Calcutta	.. ..	75·50	76·50	76·50
	Kanpur	F.A.Q. ..	70·00	74·00	72·00
Groundnut oil	Bombay ..	.. ..	66·11	69·79	65·02
	Madras	.. ..	60·89	63·83	62·54
Linseed oil	Bombay ..	.. ..	47·57	47·75	51·70
	Kanpur	.. ..	50·00	52·00	51·00
Castor oil	Bombay ..	Commercial	53·08	53·63	54·45
	Kanpur	F.A.Q	49·00	52·00	49·00
Sesamum oil	Madras ..	Salem ..	77·35	72·41	69·14
	Bombay ..	.. ..	71·99	N.T.	66·48
Coconut oil	Cochin	.. ..	80·14	80·49	77·50
Mustard cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q. ..	8·50	10·00	11·25
Groundnut cake ..	Kanpur	.. ..	9·00	9·00	11·25
	Bombay ..	.. Decorticated	12·86	13·12	11·68
		Deoiled ..	11·98	12·45	12·56

8. *Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Cotton, Wool and Jute					
Kapas, per candy of 392 lbs.	Abohar	Desi	N.A.	N.A.	N.T.
	Tirupur	Cambodia ..	N.Q.	198·80	202·82
Cotton lint (392 lbs.) ..	Abohar	Desi	390·32	366·52(*a*)	323·68
		320-F	452·20	452·20(*a*)	395·08
	Bombay ..	Jarilla M.G.F.	455·00	445·00	350·00
		Joria White Fine	251·59	256·37	256·73
Wool	Bombay ..	Indian Mill Firsts	245·00	245·00(*a*)	200·00
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Mill Lightnings	210·00	210·00(*a*)	180·00
Loose Jute ..	Calcutta	Assam Middles	39·50	38·75	23·50
Loose Jute	Calcutta	*Pakistan*—District Middles	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Beverages					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India*—			
		Medium Dooars Dust ..	1·92(*a*)	1·90	1·76
		Export—			
		Clean Black Pekoe	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
	Coimbatore ..	Plantation 'A'	255·00(*a*)	252·00	242·00
Coffee (per cwt.) ..		Plantation 'PB'	270·00(*a*)	266·00	261·00
	Chikmagalur ..	Plantation 'A'	N.R.	230·00	229·00
	Mangalore ..	Plantation 'A'	239·00(*a*)	238·00	235·00
Spices					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	42·00	43·00	36·00
	Cochin	Good	36·74	39·80	27·53
Chillies	Patna	.. ..	95·00 (*a*)	88·00	88·00
Pepper	Alleppey ..	Palai	201·30	225·70	76·50
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	58·71	64·29	49·00
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalimpong)	106·00	111·00	112·00
		Small (Mysore)	840·00	960·00	800·00

8. *Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres*—concld.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Other Commodities					
Tobacco	Guntur	*Flue-cured Virginia Non-redried strips*— (Grade 4) ..	185·13	195·02	185·13
Rubber	Kottayam ..	Sheet	142·38	135·80	125·07
Oranges (per 100) ..	Bombay	Ordinary ..	18·75	12·50	12·50
	Madrás	Sathukudi Big	14·00	22·00	16·00
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore ..	197·49	197·49	181·03
		Mangalore ..	213·95	213·95	171·15
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay Dry ..	7·00	7·25	7·00
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.		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

(a) Relates to previous week.

9. *Issue Prices of Cereals*

(Rupees per maund)

Rice	
Superfine*	25·00
Superfine†	30·00
Fine**	20·00
Medium$	18·00
Coarse/Common@	16·00
Broken	—
Wheat	14·00
Milo	11·00
Maize (corn)	11·00

*Bangaratheegalu of Andhra origin, Hansraj Mushkin, Ranijawain, Parmal and Chahora Varieties of Punjab and Fine II of Madhya Pradesh origin.

†Basmati of Punjab origin.

**Consists of imported U.S.A. long grain rice and some fine varieties of indigenous rice superfine rice of Orissa origin and Fine III of Madhya Pradesh origin.

$Begmi and Mongra of Punjab origin, Medium Varieties of Madhya Pradesh origin.

@ Includes Orissa fine rice also.

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	Ordinary	14-5-60	14·00
Rice	Lyallpus	Sela Basmati	16-5-60	22·00
	Dacca	.. .. ..	13-5-60	35·00
Gur	Lyallpur	Desi	16-5-60	25·00
	Karachi	.. .. ..	21-5-60	16·75
Cotton Lint	Karachi	{4 F Punjab / Roller ginned}	21-5-60	{83·37 / 397·00*}
	Karachi	{Sind N.T. / Saw ginned}	21-5-60	{91·37 / 435·00*}
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	21-5-60	14·00
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 70% ..	21-5-60	177·00
Jute	Dacca	(Mid's)	15-5-60	45·00
				218·75†

*Rupees per candy of 392 lbs.

† 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.)	26-5-60	199¼ cents	13·02
			Winter July	"	26-5-60	184¾ cents	12·04
		Minneapolis	Spring Wheat July	Bushel (60 lbs.)	26-5-60	213½ cents	13·94
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba	Bushel (60 lbs.)	26-5-60	169⅝ cents	11·20@
	U.K.	London	Australian bulk cargoes (c.i.f.) June/July	Ton	27-5-60	£24-7-6	11·94
Maize ..	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow Cash	Bushel (56 lbs.)	26-5-60	124½ cents	8·71
Barley ..	Canada	Winnipeg	May	Unit (48 lbs.)	26-5-60	102⅜ cents	8·4
Groundnut	European Ports		Sudan (c.i.f.) May/June	Metric Ton	27-5-60	£74-0-0 (Nominal)	36·83
Groundnut oil	European Ports		B.W. African 3/5% (c.i.f.)	Ton	27-5-60	£121-0-0 (Nominal)	59·27
Linseed ..	European Ports		Canadian No. 1 bulk (c.i.f.) U.K. June	Ton	27-5-60	£54-7-6	26·63

10.1 *Prices in other Foreign Countries*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Linseed oil	European Ports		Argentina (c.i.f.) June (Excl. duty)	Ton	27-5-60	£99-0-0	48·49
Castor oil ..	European Ports		Bombay Commercial (c.i.f.) June/July	Ton	27-5-60	£122-10-0	60·00
Cotton ..	U.S.A.	New York	Spot	Lb.	26-5-60	34·15 cents	637·00*
			July	Lb.	25-5-60	32·92 cents	614·00*
Jute ..	U.K.	London	Mill Firsts (c.i.f.)	Ton	26-5-60	£154-0-0	366·66†

*Rupees per candy of 392 lbs.
†Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.
@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 27-5-60 (*Canada* 2.76-11/16 to 2.76-13/16 dollars=1 sterling).

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.

11. *Retail Prices of Fruits and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India*

(In rupees)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: May 1960 (27-5-60)	April 1960 (29-4-60)	May 1959 (29-5-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and Dry)—						
Oranges ..	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	3·50	3·00	3·25
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	N.R.	N.R.	1·20
Bananas ..	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0·62	0·62	0·62
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	N.R.	N.R.	0·60
Cashew ..	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	6·50	6·50	6·00
Almonds ..	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	12·00	12·00	10·00
Walnuts ..	Bombay	In shell	Seer	5·00	5·00	4·00
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	4·00	4·00	4·50
Vegetables—						
Peas ..	Madras		Seer	1·72	2·31	N.S.
Tomatoes ..	Madras		Seer	0·41	0·54	0·58
Lady's Fingers	Madras		Seer	0·20	0·49	0·29
Cauliflowers	Madras		Each	0·44	0·60	0·44
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	N.R.	N.R.	0·44

12. *Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres*

(In rupees)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				May 1960 (27-5-60)	April 1960 (29-4-60)	May 1959 (29-5-59)
Fish ..	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	N.R.	N.R.	3·50
	Madras	Prawns	Seer	1·56	1·56	1·28
Eggs ..	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2·00	2·12	2·00
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1·68	1·59	1·50
Poultry—						
Chicken ..	Bombay	Big	Each	1·75	1·75	1·75
	Madras	Small	Each	1·25	1·25	1·25
Fowls ..	Bombay	..	Each	3·50	4·00	3·25
Duck ..	Madras	..	Each	1·50	1·50	1·50

13. *Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres*

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				May 1960 (27-5-60)	April 1960 (29-4-60)	May 1959 (29-5-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow ..	*Bihar*					
	Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	115·00	100·00	100·00
	Andhra Pradesh					
	Ongole	1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield).	Each	N.R.	N.T.	N.T.
	Punjab					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	400·00	250·00
Milch Buffalo ..	*Bihar*					
	Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation.	Each	350·00	400·00	300·00
	Punjab					
	Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	N.R.	700·00	500·00
Bullocks ..	*Bihar*					
	Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	145·00	145·00	125·00
	Punjab					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	900·00	600·00

14. *Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres*

(In rupees per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices		
			May 1960 (27-5-60)	April 1960 (29-4-60)	May 1959 (29-5-59)
Milk	Bombay		1·00	1·00	0·87
	Calcutta	Cow	N.R.	N.R.	0·87
Mutton	Bombay	..	2·62	2·62	2·25
	Calcutta	..	N.R.	N.R.	2·75
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	3·06	3·06	2·81
		Without bones	3·06	3·28	3·81
	Calcutta	..	N.R.	N.R.	2·50
Pork	Bombay	..	2·62	2·62	2·50
	Madras	..	2·56	2·56	2·56
Beef	Bombay	..	1·37	1·25	0·87
	Calcutta	..	N.R.	N.R.	1·25

15. *Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India*

(*Base* : 1952-53=100)

Group of articles	Weekly				Monthly		
	28-5-60	21-5-60	14-5-60	7-5-60	May 1960	April 1960	May 1959
Food Articles	119·5	119·5	120·8	120·0	119·9	118·6	116·1
Liquor & Tobacco ..	106·3	106·9	106·9	109·2	107·3	103·1	98·6
Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	118·5	118·5	118·4	118·4	118·6	118·7	115·8
Industrial Raw Materials ..	142·0	139·3	141·9	137·0	140·1	134·2	119·5
Manufactures	119·9	119·8	120·3	119·3	119·8	117·8	108·4
All Commodities	122·8	122·4	123·6	122·2	122·7	120·5	114·0

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

16. *Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and some Principal Foreign Countries*

(*Base* : 1953=100)

Year/Month	India	U.S.A.	Canada	Australia*
1953	100	100	100	100
1954	96	100	98	99
1955	88	101	99	102
1956	99	104	102	106
1957	104	107	103	107
1958	107	108	103	105
1959	111	108	104	106
1959 January	108	109	104	102
1959 December	113	108	104	107
1960 January	114	108	104	108

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

17. *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
1958	133	129	94	98	121	119	124	124
1959	140	134	94	98	136	132	134	133
1959 February	133	130	102	103	133	129	127	127
1960 January	143	137	88	96	138	135	138	137
1960 February	141	136	91	98	138	136	140	139

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

18. *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
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	97	99	99	102	101	102	102	112
1957	103	104	102	105	105	106	105	116
1958	109	109	107	108	108	108	107	119
1959	115	115	105	109	108	110	108	120
1959 January	109	110	105	108	109	109	110	121
1959 December	118	117	104	110	109	111	109	121
1960 January	—	115	104	110	108	110	108	120

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

19. *Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for February, 1960*

(*Base* : 1949=100)

Centre/State	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Krishna (A. Pradesh)	155	—	167	—	92	117	119	126	119	104	209	—	139	—
Maibang .. (Assam)	114	—	—	—	—	84	115	119	—	91	132	156	—	70
Teghra* .. (Bihar)	113	102	82	84	121	100	128	148	112	100	101	60	100	60
Lakh .. (Bombay)	—	—	193	—	27	126	—	122	—	108	164	—	48	—
Multapi .. (M. Pradesh)	133	—	86	—	—	134	—	156	126	93	118	—	109	182

*Base : 1956=100.

19. *Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for February, 1960—contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Salamatpur (M. Pradesh)	95	—	—	—	—	192	112	113	140	93	129	—	188	—
Kudchi .. (Mysore)	111	—	122	—	75	128	107	138	—	100	156	—	89	—
Malur .. (Mysore)	175	—	—	—	—	93	117	140	—	356	172	92	100	133
Bamra .. (Orissa)	125	—	—	—	—	107	115	102	—	96	218	—	145	75
Maniguda .. (Orissa)	97	—	—	—	—	117	169	—	101	96	177	—	102	—
Nana .. .. (Rajasthan)	—	65	—	56	74	—	130	93	123	96	146	—	100	132
Sankargarh (U.P.)	81	86	96	—	—	122	123	91	—	92	125	—	93	90

*Base : 1956-100

Source : Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Govt. of India.

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 1960	February 1960	March 1959
Andhra Pradesh				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	528	531	520
Srikakulam	Thettangi	644	646	591
West Godavari	Alamuru	488	497	468
Kurnool	Madhavaram	552	549	490
Kerala				
Malabar	Koduvalli	—	—	552
Madras				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	494	498	483
	Agaram	490	495	493
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	494	498	472
Madurai	Eriodu	535	544	515
	Gokilapuram	456	456	458
Coimbatore	Kinathukvdavu	487	487	458
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	498	497	475
	Kunnathur	488	486	473

21. *Daily Agricultural Wages in some States*

(In rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & year	Normal daily working hrs.	Field labour			Other agricultural labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
Andhra Pradesh									
East Godavari	Korukonda	March, 1960	7	1·50	1·25	0·75	1·56	1·00	0·75
Krishna ..	Gudur	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guntur ..	Addanki	Do.	7	1·00	0·75	0·75	1·00	0·75	0·75
Hyderabad ..	Ibrahimpatam	Do.	8	1·00	0·62	0·50	1·00	0·62	0·50
Assam									
North Lakhimpur	Kadam	Feb., 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Golaghot ..	Sokial	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar									
Patna ..	Mohadeopur	Jan., 1960	8	1·05	1·05	—	1·05	1·05	—
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	Do.	7	1·00	0·75	0·50	1·04	1·04	0·52
Ranchi ..	Itki	Do.	8	1·00	0·75	0·62	1·00	0·75	0·62
Singhbhum ..	Jagannathpur	Do.	8	0·90	0·75	0·60	0·90	0·75	0·60
Bombay									
Thana ..	Palghar	March, 1960	8	1·25	1·00	0·75	1·25	1·00	0·75
Kaira ..	Ode	Do.	8	1·50	1·50	0·75	1·50	1·50	0·75
Yeotmal ..	Babhulgaon	Do.	8	1·25	0·50	0·37	1·00	0·50	0·37
Kerala									
Trichur ..	Vilvattom	Jan. 1960	8 to 10	1·50	0·75	—	2·50	1·00	—
Trivandrum ..	Puliyoorsala	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quilon ..	Quilon	Do.	8	2·00	1·25	0·90	1·80	1·20	0·80
Mysore									
Bangalore ..	Harisandra	March, 1960	6	—	—	—	1·37	0·50	—
Tumkur ..	Guddalahalli	Do.	8½	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·50	1·50	1·50
West Bengal									
24-Parganas		Feb., 1960	7	1·45	1·07	0·78	1·40	1·07	0·70
Burdwan ..		Do.	8	1·69	1·44	1·87	1·56	1·34	0·94
Cooch-Behar		Do.	7	2·12	2·00	1·50	2·00	1·62	1·50
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba ..	Chowari	Dec., 1959	8	1·75	1·50	1·00	—	—	—
Tripura ..	Govt. Agril. Farm.	Feb., 1960	8	—	—	—	2·00	1·12	0·50

21·1. *Daily Agricultural Wages in Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab and U.P.*

(In rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & year	Type of labour	Normal daily working hrs.	Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Harvesting	Other agricultural labour
Madhya Pradesh									
Hoshangabad	Sangakheda Kalan	March, 1960	Man	8	1·25	—	—	1·25	1·25
		Do.	Woman	8	—	—	—	1·25	1·00
		Do.	Child	8	—	—	—	1·00	0·75
Surguja ..	Basdai	Do.	Man	8	1·25	—	—	—	—
		Do.	Woman	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Do.	Child	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morena ..	Bijaipur	Do.	Man	7	—	—	—	1·25	1·50
		Do.	Woman	7	—	—	—	1·25	1·50
		Do.	Child	7	—	—	—	1·00	1·00
Satna ..	Kotar	Do.	Man	7 to 8	—	—	—	1·00	1·00
		Do.	Woman	7 to 8	—	—	—	0·75	0·75
		Do.	Child	7 to 8	—	—	—	0·50	0·75
Madras									
Tanjore ..	Alangudy	Do.	Man	8	—	—	—	1·50	1·33
		Do.	Woman	8	—	—	—	1·50	1·00
		Do.	Child	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tirunelveli ..	Malayankulam	Do.	Man	8	1·25	1·00	1·00	—	1·00
		Do.	Woman	8	—	0·87	0·87	—	0·87
		Do.	Child	8	—	0·75	0·75	—	0·75
Punjab									
Kangra ..	Berta	Feb., 1960	Man	8	2·50	—	2·00	2·50	—
		Do.	Woman	8	—	—	2·00	2·00	—
		Do.	Child	8	1·50	—	1·75	1·75	—
Jullundur ..	Jamsher	Do.	Man	8	2·62	2·12	2·12	2·62	2·62
		Do.	Woman	8	—	1·62	1·25	1·75	—
		Do.	Child	8	—	—	—	—	1·50
Uttar Pradesh									
Meerut ..	Rachoti	March, 1960	Man	8	—	—	—	—	1·00
		Do.	Woman	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Do.	Child	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varanasi ..	Chandi	Do.	Man	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Do.	Woman	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Do.	Child	—	—	—	—	—	—

21·2. *Daily Rural Wages in Some States*

(In rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & years	Normal daily working hrs.	Skilled labour			Herdsman		
				Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh									
East Godavari	Korukonda	March, 1960	7	2·75	2·50	2·25	1·50	1·00	0·75
Krishna ..	Gudur	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guntur ..	Addanki	Do.	7	2·50	2·50	2·00	1·00	—	—
Hyderabad ..	Ibrahimpatam	Do.	8	2·50	1·00	1·00	1·00	0·62	0·50
Assam									
N. Lakhimpur	Kadam	Feb., 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Golahat ..	Sokial	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar									
Patna ..	Mohadeopur	Jan., 1960	8	2·50	2·00	—	—	—	—
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	Do.	7	2·50	2·25	2·00	0·50	0·25	0·12
Ranchi ..	Itki	Do.	8	2·00	2·00	2·00	—	—	0·63
Singhbhum ..	Jagannathpur	Do.	8	2·50	2·50	—	0·75	0·75	0·60
Bombay									
Thana ..	Palghar	March, 1960	8	5·00	2·00	2·00	—	—	—
Kaira ..	Ode	Do.	8	4·00	—	—	—	—	—
Yeotmal ..	Babhulgaon	Do.	8	3·00	3·00	1·50	1·00	0·50	0·37
Kerala									
Trichur ..	Vilvattom	Jan., 1960	9 to 10	3·50	3·00	3·50	—	—	0·87
Trivandrum	Puliyoorsola	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quilon ..	Quilon	Do.	8	3·00	3·25	3·25	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh									
Hoshangabad	Sangakheda Kalan	March, 1960	8	3·00	3·00	2·50	1·00	0·75	0·62
Surguja ..	Basdai	Do.	8 to 10	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	—	1·25
Morena ..	Bijaipur	Do.	8 to 9	3·00	3·00	2·00	1·50	—	1·00
Satna ..	Kotar	Do.	7 to 10	3·00	2·50	2·50	—	—	0·75
Madras									
Tanjore ..	Alangudy	March, 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tirunelveli ..	Nalayankulam	Do.	8	2·00	2·00	1·13	—	—	—

21·2. *Daily Rural Wages in Some States*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Mysore									
Bangalore ..	Harisandra	March, 1960	6	1·62	0·69	—	0·62	—	0·44
Tumkur ..	Gaddalehalli	Do.	8½	1·00	1·00	—	—	—	—
Punjab									
Kangra ..	Berta	Feb., 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jullundur ..	Jamsher	Do.	8	5·00	5·00	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh									
Meerut ..	Rachoti	March, 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varanasi ..	Chandi	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal									
24-Parganas		Feb., 1960	7	—	—	—	1·25	1·00	0·62
Burdwan ..		Do.	8	—	—	—	1·42	1·09	0·75
Cooch Behar		Do.	7	—	—	—	2·25	—	1·75
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba ..	Chowari	Dec., 1959	8	3·00	2·50	2·00	—	1·25	0·75
Tripura									
Tripura ..	Govt. Agril. Farm	Feb., 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

22. *Monthly Cotton Press Returns*

Quantity of cotton pressed during April, 1960 (from 26 March, 1960 to 29 April, 1960) 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: During the month of April 1960 (from 26-3-60 to 29-4-60)	Number of bales pressed: During the corresponding period of last year	Number of bales pressed: Since 1st September 1959	Number of bales pressed: During the corresponding period of last year	Districts included in the region
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh						
Andhra ..	1. Chinnapathi including H. 420.	1,705	—	1,705	—	Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, East Godavari and Krishna.
	2. Lakshmi Cotton	17,936	6,574	42,054	11,461	
	3. Northerns including Nandyal ..	1,322	3,259	3,295	3,537	
	4. Westerns ..	15,310	6,666	29,382	13,761	
	5. Mungari ..	—	—	1,610	220	
	6. Coconadas ..	1,912	413	3,274	1,769	
	TOTAL ..	38,185	16,912	81,320	30,748	

22. *Monthly Cotton Press Returns*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh—contd.						
Telangana ..	1. Hyderabad American	—	—	—	—	Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Mahboobnagar and Nalgonda.
	2. Jarilla					
	3. Hyderabad Oomras					
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani					
	5. Kumpta Jayawant	———		N. A.	———	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary					
	7. Mungari ..					
	8. Warangal and Kakinadas ..					
	TOTAL ..					
	STATE TOTAL —					
	Cotton Lint ..	———		N. A.	———	
	Cotton Waste ..					
*Assam**						
	Cotton Lint—					
..	Comillas	—	—	—	—	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste ..	—	—	—	—	
Bombay						
The Konkan and Greater Bombay.	1. Broach Vijaya ..	—	—	—	—	Thana, Kolaba & Greater Bombay.
	2. Surti Suyog ..	—	—	—	—	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	—	—	—	—	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathio)	—	—	—	—	
	5. Jarilla	228	146	2,162	2,075	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 ..	228	146	2,162	2,075	
	Cotton Waste ..	9,120	8,617	54,220	59,902	

22. *Monthly Cotton Press Returns*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bombay—contd.						
Gujarat ..	1. Broach Vijaya ..	103,218	141,000	162,971	329,891	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda and Mehsana.
	2. Surti Suyog ..	33,330	57,273	43,718	106,073	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	16,216	83,160	16,251	130,813	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathio).	1,935	2,253	2,235	5,527	
	5. Others ..	20,048	19,501	26,124	52,657	
	TOTAL ..	179,747	305,277	251,299	624,921	
North Deccan	1. Jarilla	5,373	3,261	104,901	146,688	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog ..	3,635	5,078	3,635	5,291	
	3. Cambodia ..	2,027	165	7,215	1,625	
	4. Others ..	—	—	93	—	
	TOTAL ..	11,030	8,504	115,844	153,604	
Saurashtra ..	1. Dholleras Wagad ..	4,450	28,859	4,697	120,984	Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zalawad, Sorath, Gohilwad, Kutch and Amreli.
	2. Kalyan ..	595	403	595	415	
	3. Mathio.. ..	33,276	91057	45,833	151,996	
	4. Pratap	—	—	—	—	
	5. Deviraj (170-Co 2)	44,165	3,151	65,519	6,411	
	6. Others	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL ..	82,576	123,470	116,644	279,806	
Marathawada	1. Jarilla	4,241	2,246	46,263	64,491	Aurangabad, Bhir, Parbhani Nan-ded and Osmanabad.
	2. Hyderabad Oomras ..	—	116	—	4,238	
	3. Hyderabad Gaorani	3,350	1,277	36,009	27,291	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	—	—	—		
	5. Warangal and Kakinadas (including Cambodia).	—	—	—	—	
	6. Mungari ..	43	44	43	54	
	7. Verum (including H-420 and 197/3)	—	—	—	—	
	8. Hyderabad American	—	—	—	—	
	9. Other Americans	1,342	433	1,0251	9,556	
	10. Others	56	—	190	24	
	TOTAL ..	9,023	4,116	92,756	105,654	

22. *Monthly Cotton Press Returns*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bombay—concld.						
Vidarbha ..	1. Jarilla	7,956	29,158	180,064	388,736	Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda, Amravati, Akola, Buldana and Yeotmal.
	2. Verum (including H-420 and 197/3).	3,160	4,902	25,525	39,624	
	3. Oomras ..	2	136	696	4,272	
	4. Cambodia including Buri	27,850	10,936	191,617	148,764	
	5. M.P. American	8,581	58,995	54,665	58,995	
	6. Other Americans	—	—	—	—	
	7. Others	9,757	3,672	45,997	22,141	
	TOTAL ..	57,305	54,526	426,563	662,532	
South Deccan	1. Jarilla	544	243	25,605	31,335	Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	—	—	—	—	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	282	255	283	537	
	4. Cambodia ..	4,487	1,237	30,701	17,252	
	5. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	—	—	—	12	
	6. Others.	27	—	68	189	
	TOTAL ..	5,340	1,795	56,658	49,225	
	STATE TOTAL † —					
	Cotton Lint ..	345,031	498,688	1,059,764	1,875,842	
	Cotton Waste	5,126	6,529	42,983	49,509	
Madhya Pradesh						
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					
	5. Oomras.					
	TOTAL ..					

22. *Monthly Cotton Press Returns*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madhya Pradesh—contd.						
Madhya Bharat	1. U.P. Desi ..					The whole region.
	2. M.B. & Rajasthan American (including Buri, Upland and Cambodia)			—N.A.—		
	3. Jarilla					
	4. Malvi					
	5. M.B. Oomras					
	TOTAL ..					
Bhopal	1. Malvi					The whole region.
	2. M.B. Oomras					
	TOTAL ..					
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint ..			—N.A.—		
	Cotton Waste ..					
Madras	1. Western ..	—	—	—	—	The whole State.
	2. Mungari ..	—	—	—	—	
	3. White and Red Northerns.	—	—	—	—	
	4. Madras Cambodia.	16,484	13,894	59,538	47,262	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda.	2,035	1,454	25,626	17,103	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam.	—	—	—	—	
	7. Warrangal and Coconadas.	—	—	—	—	
	8. Tirunelveli ..	—	2,928	235	4,641	
	9. Karunganni ..	129	2,526	2,623	4,594	
	10. Chinnapathi ..	—	—	—	—	
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint ..	18,698	20,802	88,027	73,600	
	Cotton Waste ..	7,906	7,037	53,824	53,702	
Punjab						
Ambala ..	1. Punjab Desi ..	—	1,876	23,984	14,886	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala and Simla.
	2. Punjab American.	211	5,093	54,944	36,796	
	TOTAL ..	211	6,969	78,928	51,682	

22. *Monthly Cotton Press Returns*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Punjab—contd.						
Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi ..	—	985	12,847	12,984	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American.	951	4,190	38,659	36,115	
	TOTAL ..	951	5,175	51,506	49,099	
Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi ..	—	37	5,442	8,943	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American.	45	1,083	23,169	17,019	
	TOTAL	45	1,120	28,611	25,962	
Ferozepore	1. Punjab Desi ..	113	1,607	30,576	28,885	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American.	9,027	15,676	249,442	173,198	
	TOTAL ..	9,140	17,283	280,018	202,084	
Patiala	1. Punjab Desi ..	2,196	16,795	103,325	129,675	Patiala, Sangrur, Bhatinda, Mohindergarh and Kapurthala.
	2. Punjab American.	10,493	10,080	117,815	85,872	
	TOTAL ..	12,689	26,875	221,140	215,547	
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint ..	23,036	57,422	660,203	544,37	
	Cotton Waste ...	474	3,094	5,383	10,204	
Uttar Pradesh						
Upper Doab	1. U.P. Desi ..	78	—	4,493	1,128	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahar, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	54	—	5,024	4,345	
	TOTAL ..	132	—	9,517	5,473	
Middle Doab	1. U.P. Desi ..	—	—	318	23	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	—	—	2,535	240	
	TOTAL ..	—	—	2,853	263	
Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U.P. Desi ..	—	—	60	82	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda
	2. Perso-American	—	—	107	164	
	TOTAL ..	—	—	167	246	

22. *Monthly Cotton Press Returns*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Uttar Pradesh—contd.						
Rohilkhand ..	1. U.P. Desi ..	—	—	—	—	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Badaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora and Garhwal.
	2. Perso-American	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL					
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 Bareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL ..					
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint ..	132	—	12,537	5,982	
	Cotton Waste	—	—	1,143	579	
West Bengal						
	1. Comillas ..	1,193	2,853	3,371	8,381	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American.	..	..	..	..	
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint ..	1,193	2,853	3,371	8,381	
	Cotton Waste	931	849	2,352	4,263	
Mysore						
	1. Mysore American.					The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary.					
	3. Jayadhar ..	———		N. A.	———	
	4. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam.					
	5. Lakshmi ..					
	6. Others					
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint ..	———		N. A.	———	
	Cotton Waste					

22. *Monthly Cotton Press Returns*—concld.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rajasthan						The whole State.
	1. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans.					
	2. Rajasthan Desi					
	3. M.B. Oomras	———		N. A.	———	
	4. Malvi					
	5. U.P. Desi ..					
	6. Jarilla					
	7. Others					
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint ..	———		N. A.	———	
	Cotton Waste					
Tripura						The whole State.
	Cotton Lint— Comillas	———		N. A.	———	
	Cotton Waste					
ALL INDIA						
	@ { Cotton Lint .. Cotton Waste					

*Factory closed.

†Excludes Konkan and Greater Bombay region.

@Not given due to non-receipt of data from Telangana Area of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Rajasthan and Tripura.

M3Dte.Eco.&Stat—910—13-7-60—GIPF.

ON the occasion of the formal opening of the Regional Meteorological Centre in Madras, highly informative accounts were given of the range and utility of the service which the Centre represented. From the peasant to the pilot, there are quite a few categories of functionaries who look to the skies for direction in their work. The Director General of Observatories referred to the wind-power survey and the experiments on artificial stimulation of rain. The Union Minister for Transport praised the cyclone and heavy rainfall warning service rendered by the Madras Regional Centre. The Director General also mentioned proposals in the Third Five Year Plan to establish an institute of tropical meteorology in India and small research units at every regional centre to work on problems of local interest.

Laying the foundation-stone of the building to house the Delhi Agro-Economic Research Centre, the Union Food Minister drew attention to the village surveys and other studies undertaken by these Centres which gave a real insight into the farm economy and provided knowledge of the man behind the plough who had to be given the place of pride among the different factors contributing to increased production. This knowledge, he said, was even more important than the investment on land.

During ensuing December, India's first National Agricultural Fair, sponsored by the Bharat Krishak Samaj, is to be held in Calcutta. The Fair will actually be a National Food, Agricultural and Rural Industries Exhibition. Similar fairs will be held in annual rotation in other parts of the country. Tentatively, Madras and Bombay are to be the venues for the two succeeding years.

The Financial Times, giving a preview of the "Royal Show" (an Annual Agricultural Exhibition) which opened at Cambridge on July 5, mentions that more machinery and livestock are being shown than ever before. Amidst the impressive display of modern agricultural machinery by a number of firms, there is one on early farming equipment like a poaching-gun, an apple-lifter and a farrier's fly-switch, to keep flies off the horses during the shoeing. "The 19th century farmers seemed to have been braver as well as stronger than their modern counterparts, if a print of a fearsome Essex pig, looking like a wild boar, is a fair example of their farmyard friends."* Perhaps England is not alone, this way.

The Advisory Board of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research at its latest session recommended among other things the setting up of a pool of agricultural scientists to provide greater employment opportunities to the experts in the field, a scheme relating to the award of prizes to those who find or evolve plans of outstanding agricultural and horticultural value to the country, another for the establishment of a national registration authority, to promote uniformity and accuracy in the name of horticultural varieties and the utilisation of hybrid vigour for improving the production capacity of livestock of all classes. In all, the Board recommended more than 200 new schemes.

The U. N. Statistical Year Book estimates the total world population at the middle of 1958 around 2,852 million against 2,797 million at mid-1957 and 2,493 million at mid-1950. Over the eight years since 1950, the population has gone up by 14·4 per cent representing an average annual rate of 1·7 per cent.

*The Financial Times, dated 5 July, 1960.

Problems of Price Fixation

RAM DAYAL

Fixation of prices for agricultural commodities is seldom a simple process. In India, inadequacy of basic data makes it more than ordinarily difficult. Among the criteria relevant for price fixation, there is scarcely any uniformity in choice or priority between countries. In this background the question of a suitable basis for fixing prices in India is examined in this article with special reference to rice in the current year.

The problems of determining official prices of agricultural commodities can be divided broadly into two parts : those relating to the determination of what may be called basic price, and those involved in determining the various differentials from this basic price. The basic price of a commodity may be defined as the fair price of the most common variety of that commodity in the country as a whole or in a particular area (generally the largest surplus area) during the peak harvesting season.

Once the basic price of a commodity has been determined the other types of prices, such as the maximum, minimum, procurement and issue prices, which may be required to be fixed from time to time, can be determined on the basis of suitable price differentials from the basic price. Similarly, the prices of other varieties of the same commodity as also the prices in other areas and seasons of the year can be determined with reference to the basic price. Thus, price fixation involves the determination of a basic price and a number of price differentials including the following :

(*i*) Differentials between the basic price on the one hand and maximum price, minimum price, procurement price, wholesale issue price, etc. on the other.

(*ii*) Inter-variety price differentials.

(*iii*) Price differentials between different regions, States or smaller divisions.

(*iv*) Differentials between prices at different stages of processing, such as, between the prices of paddy, raw rice and milled rice; between wheat and atta; cotton and cloth; jute and jute goods; etc.

(*v*) Differentials between the ex-Central Government godown price, ex-State Government godown price and the fair-price shop price.

(*vi*) Differentials between prices at different times of the crop year.

(*vii*) Cuts due to moisture, brokens, refraction and other factors varying from commodity to commodity.

(*viii*) Differentials between the prices of a commodity in loose and bagged forms.

This article deals only with the problems of determining the basic price, taking by way of example, rice for the 1960-61 season. Though the basic problems would be common for all commodities, each commodity might require a different treatment. It may be mentioned here that the procedure of first determining the basic price and then the various price differentials from the basic price is at present not generally accepted or commonly adopted. However, this bifurcation seems useful for a systematic treatment of the subject.

The basic price has to be determined in the light of various objectives of price policy which, generally, are safeguarding the interests of the consumer, protecting the interests of the producer, stimulating and promoting balanced production and facilitating economic development.

COST OF LIVING

From the consumer's point of view, the question needs to be examined with reference to the position regarding the cost of living and the *per capita* income in the country, especially when the price has to be determined for a commodity which is important from the cost of living point of view. The all-India working class consumer price index, the *per capita* income at current prices and the wholesale price index for rice (the basic price of which has to be determined) are given below :

Wholesale Price Index for Rice, Working Class Consumer Price Index and Per Capita Income in India

Year (April-March)	Wholesale price index for rice (1952-53=100)	Working class consumer price index (1949=100)		Index of *per capita* income at current prices (1948-49=100)
		Food	General	
1950-51	—	101	101	107
1951-52	—	104	105	111
1952-53	—	102	104	118
1953-54	—	108	106	114
1954-55	—	98	99	103
1955-56	78	94	96	106
1956-57	96	108	107	118
1957-58	104	111	112	117
1958-59	105	121	118	127
1959-60	105	127 (average for 8 months)	123 (average for 8 months)	N.A.

It will be seen from the above figures that the consumer price index, general as well as for food group, stands at a higher level in the latest 3 years than in the earlier years. The contribution of rice to this rise in the cost of living is less than proportionate, as the wholesale price index for rice (and presumably the retail price of rice) has risen during the latest 3 years to a smaller extent than the consumer price index. This suggests that the remedy for the high cost of living does not lie in unduly lowering rice prices. A comparison of the consumer price index with the index of *per capita* income at current prices shows that *per capita* income has risen commensurately with the consumer price index except for 1957-58. In other words, the rise in the consumer price index has not worsened the position of the consumer. It is sometimes suggested that the price of an important consumption article like rice should be fixed in direct relation with changes in the consumer price index. As against this, it is argued that a rise in the consumer price index due to a rise in the prices of less essential articles does not provide any justification for allowing rise in the prices of necessities of life like rice, as this would result in a further rise in the cost of living. However, by reference to the consumer price index and the *per capita* income one can arrive at a reasonable price for rice which would not be out of line with the prices of other important consumer goods and which would at the same time be within the means of the average consumer at his existing income level.

COST OF PRODUCTION

From the growers' point of view, it has often been stressed that the prices of

foodgrains and other agricultural commodities should be related to their cost of production. What is sought is that the basic price should not only cover the cost of production but also allow a normal margin of profit.

In countries like Australia and the Netherlands, price guarantees equal to the average cost of production are provided for agricultural produce, the average cost of production being taken as that of a farm of average efficiency. The level of guaranteed price would normally be lower than the basic price. In India, farm management surveys have revealed that about half of the holdings studied are those on which the cost of production is higher than the average and any price determined with reference to the average cost would be inadequate, though it could be argued that inefficiently run farms cannot be taken as the basis for determining price levels. The average or representative cost can be determined in two ways : it may be the statistical average of the production costs of randomly selected holdings; or it may be the production cost of a holding which can be regarded as typical of the general run of holdings in the region. In the Netherlands, price levels were in the early stages determined in relation to the average of production costs of sample holdings. But now the second type of average production cost, *viz.*, cost of production on the predominant type of farm, is being increasingly used as it is considered to be more realistic. The price could be determined, in the alternative, not with reference to the average cost but the 'bulk-line cost', which covers the bulk of the producers (say about 85 per cent). Obviously a price so fixed would provide a greater measure of incentive to growers than the average cost would.

Whether the imputed value of the farmers' family labour and charges for owned capital and land should be included in the cost of production is a debated point. It is only the direct expenditure that weighs with the Indian peasant and affects his response to price changes. But there can be no doubt that in determining price levels, the farmer's and his family's physical labour as well as owned capital used in farm business should be taken into account, as, a reasonable wage for productive work must be made secure to him as also a reasonable return on productive capital. Farm to farm and village to village differences in cost of production are a hurdle in the use of cost of production data for price determination. This can be overcome by suitable selection of farms, or villages, by random sampling, as is done in the cost of production studies under the farm management surveys. The farm management surveys which in their first instalment covered six typical regions, are being extended to other parts of the country. Besides this, the Indian Central Jute Committee, which has been regularly conducting the economic survey of jute in major jute growing areas of the country for several years now, has also been estimating the cost of production of rice which competes with jute, in these areas. Another difficulty is that the cost of production estimates are not available for the year for which prices are to be fixed. At present, so far as rice is concerned, cost of production data are available for consecutive years from 1954-55 to 1958-59 only for the States of Madras and West Bengal. Estimates for the first 3 years have been obtained by actual survey, and those for the last 2 years have been worked out by adjusting the data for the earlier years in accordance with changes in the cost of important input items.

But estimates for the 1960-61 crop for which prices have to be fixed, cannot be framed till the yield rate for this crop becomes available. Annual variations in yield rates being quite considerable, this factor can make an important difference in the cost of production in the latest year. Yet another difficulty is that the cost of production estimates, which are based on the results obtained from a large number of farms, relate to a mixture of varieties and cannot be assigned to any particular variety. This limitation is particularly important in the case of rice where the prices of different varieties are wide apart. However, the problem can, perhaps, be solved by assuming that the average cost of production relates to the most common variety produced in the area. There is one more point in regard to the use of cost of production estimates for determining prices. In determining prices for different States, the price differentials are allowed on the basis of surplus/deficit nature of the area and the direction of movement; the price differentials thus allowed may not be in conformity with those based on cost of production data.

However, the above mentioned limitations would become real only if a close correspondence is sought to be established between prices and the cost of production (with or without a reasonable profit margin). In India, where the balance is to be struck between the producers' and the consumers' interests, the cost of production cannot be used as a sole determinant of prices to the neglect of the consumer.

That brings us to another alternative. The estimates of cost of production can be used as a broad indicator in price determination so as to ensure that prices are not wide off the production costs of the farmer. It is enough if the picture presented by available data is "like a charcoal sketch instead of a perfect aquarelle". If the role of cost of production in price determination is visualised in this way, it would be useful to adopt a standardised yield rate based on the average yield in the preceding few years. This would make it possible to determine the cost of production of the latest crop for which prices are to be determined. In Australia, the standard or normal yield rate is taken in working out cost of production. Some conceptual and methodological orientation would be necessary in the work of estimating cost of production before the estimates can serve as useful guides in price determination.

PARITY APPROACH

An alternative to the cost of production approach is what is called the parity approach which is also aimed at safeguarding the interests of the producers in official price determination. Under the parity formula, the price of an agricultural commodity in a particular year should bear the same relationship to the "prices paid" by the farmers as in a selected base period. "Prices paid" represent the prices of the goods and services which the farmer buys for his family living and farm production. The idea is that the purchasing power of a particular agricultural commodity, rice in the present case, should not diminish in relation to the base period.

The parity approach differs from the cost of production approach in two or three respects. Firstly, unlike the cost of production, the parity formula does not take into account the yield per acre. Both the parity price and the cost of production are based on prices of goods and services that enter into the cost of cultivation, but the parity price includes, in addition, the prices of goods and services that enter into the farmers' family living. While the cost of production approach rests on the absolute level of production costs in the latest year, the parity formula is concerned not with the absolute level of prices of goods and services bought by the farmer, but with changes in these prices from the base period. Thus, while under the cost of production approach, the relationship is sought to be maintained between the price and the latest estimate of production cost, under the parity approach, the base period relationship between the price of the agricultural commodity and prices paid by the farmer is sought to be maintained for the latest year also.

In U.S.A., where the parity system is in force, an index of prices paid is maintained and the parity price of an individual commodity in the current year is worked out by multiplying the base period price of that commodity (now the adjusted base price) with the index of prices paid. The law provides, in the case of wheat, for instance, that the price should be maintained at an appropriate level between 75 per cent and 90 per cent of the parity price. In U.S.A., the problem is one of preventing prices from falling too low, and therefore the price laid down by Government is called the support price. In Japan, which does not enjoy a surplus as in U.S.A., the parity formula is used for determining fair prices for rice, wheat and barley.

A basic objection to the parity approach is that it is neither desirable nor practicable to maintain the rigidity of relationships between the different prices involved. The parity formula assumes the equity and the correctness of the price-relationship in the base period and attempts to sustain that relationship. Any practical approach to fixing the price of an agricultural commodity should take into account the changing demand and supply conditions of that commodity, and this the parity formula ignores. For this reason, attempts are made, even in U.S.A., to make the parity formula as flexible as possible. In that country, the base price of, say, wheat, which is multiplied by the index of prices paid to obtain

the parity price for the current year is not the price in any fixed period but in the moving 10-year period immediately preceding the current year. Moreover, the price of wheat is required to be supported at an appropriate level within the broad range of 75 per cent and 90 per cent of the parity price. The actual price to be fixed within this range is to be decided upon in the light of several factors including the size of the current crop in relation to the normal size of the crop. In Japan also the parity formula was revised in 1952. But since then, the problem of inter-relationship between commodity prices has again come to the fore. Since the demand for rice has been very strong in relation to the supply, the parity price for rice has appeared to be not adequate to enable Government to procure from farmers the necessary quantities to maintain the rationing system, and consequently Government have been making various extra payments in addition to the parity price. On the other hand, in the case of wheat and barley, the parity price has appeared to be on the high side in view of the current situation of their demand and supply, and the Government have been facing the problem of revising the formula. These experiences argue against any rigid acceptance of the parity formula. It can only be one of the many factors in price determination.

Besides, in India, the construction of the index of prices paid by the farmers, which is necessary for applying the parity approach to the problem of price determination, is being done at present in a few States; no such index is being constructed for the country as a whole. Even the most carefully constructed State indices will have to be more comprehensive. For instance, the total number of commodities used in the construction of the index in the Punjab is 25 as against about 400 in U.S.A. and about 175 in Japan. The small number of items used in this country is due partly to the difference in the economic position of the Indian farmers and partly to the non-availability of rural prices for many items over a period of time to enable their inclusion in the construction of the index. (In Japan, urban retail prices have been used in the construction of the index for articles for which rural prices are not available). In the Punjab index, variations in the wages of human labour, which is an important item of expenditure by the farmers, are taken to be represented by variations in the retail prices of wheat. Similarly, there are other simplifications also. Barring cloth, agricultural commodities themselves account for the bulk of the weight in the construction of the index. Considerable improvement in the construction of the index is called for before it can serve the purpose of price determination. Moreover, the index series has to be taken up in those States which have not started it so far and at the all-India level also.

Before the index of prices paid can be utilised for price determination, the base year in which the relationship between agricultural prices and the prices paid by the farmers was in good balance, has to be chosen. The index of prices paid should be available with the minimum time-lag if it is to be useful in price determination.

RELATIONSHIP WITH WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL GOODS.

A make-shift alternative to the index of prices paid by the farmer is the wholesale prices of non-farm commodities that the farmer generally buys. It has been stressed that the prices of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities should not be out of line with the prices of these industrial articles. In this country, the articles commonly bought by the farmer are cloth, fertilisers, iron and steel, leather shoes, kerosene oil, sugar, bricks, utensils etc. Together with the general price level (all-commodity index) and the agricultural wages, the prices of these articles can form an indicator in determining a basic price. For agricultural wages, no all-India or State-wise index is being framed at present. Movements in these wage rates have shown varying trends from area to area. Taking the simple average of about 25 centres in different States, the wage relatives with June 1956=100 work out to be 105 for June 1957, 101 for June 1958 and 105 for June 1959.

If a weighted index number of wholesale prices of a carefully selected list of articles used by the farmer, including agricultural wages, is constructed, it would form a temporary substitute for the index of prices paid. But the difficulty would arise in assigning weights to different items. The weights used in the construction of the All-India Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, which are based on the value of total marketings of different articles cannot be used in constructing the proposed index, where the weights should be based on the value of consumption of each article by the farming community.

MOVING AVERAGE APPROACH

The cost of production or parity formula is used as an exclusive determinant of official prices, generally in those countries where the price policy is mainly intended to help the producers. It has generally been found the world over that *per capita* earnings in the agricultural sector are considerably lower than those in the industrial sector. The Governments of industrialised countries have, therefore, tried to alleviate this phenomenon by laying stress on the producers' interest in their agricultural price policies. These countries are successfully able to administer producer-biassed price policies, because agriculturists form only a small minority and because agricultural prices do not command great importance in the cost of living. But in India and other under-developed countries, the opposite is the case; the interests of a large body of consumers have also to be kept in mind, and the agricultural price policy has inevitably to be directed towards balancing the interests of both producers and consumers. The best course possible appears to be to fix prices at levels equal or approximating to the average of the past few, say five years. During the last five years prices in India have fluctuated widely. But their average represents the level around which prices can be stabilised. The logic behind adopting this method, which is called the 'moving average approach', is that the average price in the most recent five years is the product of the interaction of long-term trends in various supply and demand factors. These factors include the trends in cost of production, prices of goods and services that the farmer buys, prices of competing crops, international prices, population growth, increase in purchasing power of the people, etc. This average price trend can be accepted as the tentative norm for the current year.

In Canada also, where the aim of policy is to prevent excessive fluctuations in prices, the Agricultural Stabilisation Act provides for establishing guaranteed prices for agricultural commodities which may be a certain percentage of the average price of that commodity for the previous ten years. The Government are required to lay down guaranteed minimum prices. For nine commodities, the minimum level of guaranteed prices is to be 80 per cent of the immediately preceding ten-year average price. In India the basic price can be determined at 100 per cent of the average price in the past five years.

The table below gives the all-India wholesale price index for rice for (a) the peak marketing season, (December-February) (b) the lean season (July-September) and the average for the crop year (October-September) during the past five years:

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Rice

Year	Peak marketing season (December-Feb.)	Lean season (July-Sept.)	Whole crop season (October-September)
1955-56 ..	77	99	87
1956-57 ..	95	109	102
1957-58 ..	101	117	107
1958-59 ..	94	111	102
1959-60 ..	103	—	—
AVERAGE INDEX	94	109	110

The quinquennial average price for rice for the country as a whole works out to Rs. 18·61 for the peak marketing season, Rs. 21·58 for the lean season (4-year average) and Rs. 19·80 for the entire crop year (4-year average). For determining the basic price, the quinquennial average for the peak marketing season would be relevant as per the definition of basic prices given earlier. The largest surplus areas in rice are Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. The basic price for Madhya Pradesh on the basis of the quinquennial average for the peak marketing period works out to Rs. 14.62 per maund for coarse rice.

The use of the quinquennial average price for determining basic price assumes that free market prices for the latest five years would be available. If the degree of Governmental price control is so large that free

market prices are either not available or are greatly disturbed by price control, the validity of the moving average formula would be impaired. Again, Government may make large-scale procurement at statutory maximum prices or at prices otherwise fixed for the purpose. The traders in order to meet the loss on deliveries to Government would raise the prices of remaining quantities unduly high. The quinquennial average price based on such prices can hardly form the basis for official price determination. Similarly, cordoning and zoning may sometimes distort the normal prices structure and these distorted prices cannot legitimately be included in calculating the quinquennial average price for the purpose of official price determination. So long as official interference with the process of price formation in the open market is not significant, the quinquennial average formula can, perhaps, be employed as an important determinant of official prices. Subsequently, however, if market prices are influenced greatly by official policies price determination can be based on suitable adjustments in the previous year's official prices according to changes in various indicators discussed earlier.

The basic price determined largely on the basis of the average price for the past 5 years, assuming the availability of free market prices, should hold good if the production in the current year is also nearly equal to the average of the past 5 years. If the current year's production turns out to be higher (or lower) than the quinquennial average production, there would be a case for an equal price or reduction (or increase) in the fair price. This procedure would promote the objective of income stability of the cultivating classes. Generally, a given change in output causes a disproportionate change in prices. While this tendency has to be checked, a reasonable adjustment in prices according to changes in production would be justified.

INTER-CROP PRICE RELATIONSHIP

It has always been stressed that in determining the price of an agricultural commodity, due consideration should be given to relationship with the prices of competing crops so as to promote a desired pattern of production. Before this consideration can be employed in price determination, it is necessary to have a clear idea about the desired pattern of production and the influence, in quantitative terms, of the relationship between prices of competing crops on shift of resources between them. Certain economic studies have to be undertaken to provide factual foundations before price policy can correctly and effectively be used as an instrument for bringing about the planned pattern of production.

The determination of official prices is desirable, even for those commodities in respect of which Government have no intention to fix and announce prices but would try to maintain the market at reasonable levels through indirect regulation.

Returns to Scale and Cooperative Farming

N. S. RANDHAWA

This article discusses why an increase in farm size is not accompanied by an increase in output per unit of land and whether the combination of farms into bigger units would lead to a fall in gross output. The data used are taken from Studies in Economics of Farm Management based on 200 farms spread equally over 20 villages of Punjab, 10 each in Amritsar and Ferozepur districts.

Farm Management Studies* conducted in different regions of India have revealed that more often than not, the higher the size of the farm the lower the input and the gross output. This rather unusual phenomenon necessitates an enquiry into the reasons. Data collected on 200 farms in the Punjab are examined below, in pursuance of such an enquiry.

INPUT AND OUTPUT PER ACRE

The input and output per acre in different size of farms is given below. The input includes cost of all items whether purchased or owned and output is the value of the gross output valued at prices prevailing at the harvest time.

Input and Output

Size of farm (Acres)	No. of farms	Input per acre (Rs.)	Output per acre (Rs.)
0— 5 ..	14	239·9	200·5
5—10 ..	50	202·7	185·7
10—20 ..	78	180·2	172·9
20—50 ..	52	154·5	154·4
†50 and above	6	126·8	142·9
OVERALL AVERAGE	200	165·4	162·8

It would appear from the table that output as well as input decreases with the increase in the farm size.

IRRIGATION AND INPUT AND OUTPUT

Irrigation is one of the important factors influencing production in agriculture in this region. The percentage area irrigated along with input and output per acre of irrigated and unirrigated lands is given below for the different size-groups :

Input and Output per Acre of Irrigated and Unirrigated Land

Size-group (Acres)	Percentage area irrigated	Irrigated		Unirrigated	
		Input (Rs.)	Output (Rs.)	Input (Rs.)	Output (Rs.)
0—5	93	247·1	206·8	142·0	150·0
5—10	87	215·8	197·3	112·4	109·0
10—20	76	205·0	201·2	98·7	79·5
20—50	66	188·2	193·7	85·2	74·3
50 and above	84	139·7	161·0	61·0	43·4
OVERALL AVERAGE ..	74	191·9	192·7	88·8	75·7

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*Studies in Economics of Farm Management organised by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture in collaboration with Research Programmes Committee of Planning Commission.

†The last size-group has not been considered because all the farms in this group lie in Ferozepur district and their number is quite small.

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The output per acre in the case of irrigated lands does not show any persistent downward trend while such a tendency is clearly discernible in unirrigated lands. The percentage irrigated area being comparatively low in the case of bigger units, the overall output per acre shows a distinct tendency to fall with the increase in farm size. The inescapable conclusion thus seems to be that in small size farms better irrigation facilities contribute to a great extent towards higher gross output per acre. Timeliness of operations, specially for conserving soil moisture for crops, is a very important factor in dry farming. In this respect small size farms are obviously in a better position than the bigger units as may be seen from the number of draught cattle per acre. It is specially so when the type of implements used is almost the same on both types of farms. The introduction of improved implements affording wider coverage in a specified time may somewhat change the position.

Draught Cattle Per Acre

Size of farm (acres)	Draught cattle
0—5	0·40
5—10	0·27
10—20	0·19
20—50	0·13
50 and above	0·06
OVERALL AVERAGE	0·16

As hiring of bullock labour is not common in the area, a minimum number of draught cattle, that is a pair, is required to be maintained even on small farms, though their size may not afford sufficient employment throughout. Thus the higher number of draught cattle per acre in small size farms is largely a necessity.

CROPPING PATTERN

It would appear from the table below that the pattern of cropping followed on farms in different size groups upto 50 acres on an average compares fairly well with each other. The slightly higher proportion of area under food-crops in the higher size-groups is again on account of the comparatively higher percentage of unirrigated lands in these size-groups. These dry lands are generally put under food crops.

Percentage Distribution of Gross Cropped Area

Items	Size-group (acres) 0—5	5—10	10—20	20—50	50 and above	Overall average
Food Crops	56·7	58·1	61·5	63·4	45·4	60·5
Oilseeds	2·9	2·8	2·5	2·6	4·9	3·0
Fibre Crops	13·2	13·5	13·5	14·5	34·7	16·0
Fodder Crops	26·8	25·3	22·1	18·9	15·0	20·0
Miscellaneous	0·4	0·3	0·4	0·6	—	0·5
OVERALL	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

PRODUCTIVITY LEVEL OF LAND

1. *Rent per acre :* Rent per acre is not an exclusive indicator of the fertility level of land as the influence of other factors such as pressure of population and location has also to be taken into account.

Rent Per Acre

Size-group (acres)	Annual rent (Rs.)
0—5	73
5—10	67
10—20	59
20—50	55
50 and above	49
OVERALL AVERAGE	57

The rent per acre shows a conspicuous tendency to fall as the farm size increases. Better quality of land in small units as compared to the larger units can be one of the important factors behind this tendency. Better irrigation facilities in the case of small size farms is another important reason.

2. *Farm Yard Manure :* Farm yard manure is the main source of fertility of crop land in the region. It is of particular importance in view of the fact that the level of use of fertilizers is quite low (about Re. 1 per acre, cultivated) and green manuring is not extensively practised. The relative supply of farm yard manure in different size groups may roughly be gauged from the number of livestock per acre maintained.

Livestock Per Acre

Size-group (Acres)	Livestock (Bullock units)
0—5	0·92
5—10	0·64
10—20	0·48
20—50	0·31
50 and above	0·17
OVERALL AVERAGE	0·39

Livestock per acre decreases with the increase in the size of farm.

3. *Historical Reasons* : The proportionately larger number of livestock in the small size farms over a long time seems to have contributed to comparatively better fertility of land. Another reason may be the transfers of land on account of distress sales and mortgages from one holder to another. This may have led to further concentration of better quality land in the small size farms. This point needs, however, to be confirmed through a study of such transfers but on a priori ground it may be stated that whenever sales and mortgages of land from one holder to another occurs, it is expected that it is the marginal lands which are disposed of first. The bigger farms, therefore, are more likely to include some marginal areas which have been obtained from other farms through such sales and mortgages.

EFFICIENCY MEASURES

The following four indicators have been taken into account to study the comparative efficiency of operation of farm business in different size-groups.

1. Net earnings.
2. Gross and net productivity of labour.
3. Return to capital investment.
4. Yield per acre of main crops.

The integrated indicators from these measures will bring out the changes likely to be brought about in the efficiency of farm business by the increase in farm size through cooperative farming.

1. *Net earnings :* The net profit or loss per acre, representing the surplus of gross output over the total inputs, may be taken as an index of efficiency of production in case farming is taken as a business proposition.

Net Profit or Loss Per Acre

Size-group (Acres)	Profit (+) or Loss (—) (Rs.)
0—5	—39·4
5—10	—17·0
10—20	—7·3
20—50	—0·1
50 and above	+16·1
OVERALL AVERAGE	—2·6

The loss per acre (overall) decreases with the increase in the farm size and the large size-groups earn a profit.

2. *Gross and Net Productivity of Labour :* The gross productivity per productive man-work day of 8 hours unit has been calculated by dividing the gross output by the total number of productive man-work days. The net productivity level indicates the earnings per productive man-work day after allowing for the cost of all other items used in the production process.

Gross and Net Productivity Per Productive Man-work Day

Size-group (Acres)	Gross productivity (Rs.)	Net productivity (Rs.)
0—5	3·77	0·69
5—10	4·15	1·04
10—20	4·67	1·33
20—50	5·32	1·66
50 and above	6·98	2·68
OVERALL AVERAGE ..	5·02	1·53

Both gross as well as net productivity per productive man-day shows a persistent tendency to rise. This is also an indicator of superior *efficiency of production* in the higher size groups than in the smaller ones.

3. *Return to Capital Investment* : Return to capital investment measures the "Pay off" rate of the investment. It has been worked out as :

$$\text{Return to Capital Investment} = \frac{\text{Farm Investment Income}}{\text{Capital Investment}}.$$

(Farm investment income has been calculated by deducting from gross output, expenses actually incurred as well as imputed ones except interest on capital investment and rental value of land).

Return to Capital Investment

(Land, implements, machinery, equipment, draught cattle, cattle-sheds, wells and irrigation structures)

Size-group (Acres)	Capital investment per acre		Farm investment income per acre		Percentage return to capital investment	
	Including land (Rs.)	Excluding land (Rs.)	Including land (Rs.)	Excluding land (Rs.)	Including land (Rs.)	Excluding land (Rs.)
0—5	1,465·3	250	36·6	—36·4	2·5	—14·6
5—10	1,417·9	171	52·0	—15·0	3·7	—8·8
10—20	1,244·0	150	53·7	—5·3	4·3	—3·5
20—50	911·4	102	56·9	+1·9	6·2	+1·9
50 and above	650·6	46	66·1	+17·1	10·2	+37·2
OVERALL AVERAGE ..	1,041·4	108	56·4	—0·6	5·4	—0·6

It may be seen that capital investment decreases while farm investment income increases with the increase in the farm size resulting thereby in a comparatively higher rate of return to capital investment in higher size-groups. In this connection it may be mentioned that at farms in lower size groups a minimum of certain items of capital investment has to be maintained though their utilization may be far from full on account of the smaller size of the farms. Bullock labour and dead stock bear special mention in this connection.

Another important feature brought out by this analysis is that if remuneration to land is accounted for by its rental value, return to the remaining capital investment is negative up to the size-group 10—20 acres.

4. *Yield per acre* : The yield per acre of two main crops, *i.e.* wheat irrigated and American cotton are also comparatively higher in the larger size-groups than in the smaller ones.

Yield Per Acre of Wheat Irrigated and American Cotton (mds.)

Size-group (Acres)	Wheat irrigated (Grain)	American cotton (Kapas)
0—5	10·96	4·85
5—10	9·61	5·26
10—20	11·77	5·33
20—50	11·89	7·08
50 and above	16·76	6·44
OVERALL AVERAGE ..	11·89	6·26

A Paradox: A similar cropping pattern in different size-groups and higher yields per acre of main crops in larger size-groups brings out a paradoxical situation as to why the gross output is low in their case. It may be noted that the intensity of cropping decreases with the increase in the size of farm.

$$\text{Intensity of cropping} = \frac{\text{Gross cropped area}}{\text{cultivated area}} \times 100$$

(Net area sown + current fallow)

Thus a more extensive practice of double cropping in the lower sized farms increases the gross output per acre in their case even when the yield of individual crops is low.

Intensity of Cropping

Size-group (Acres)	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Overall
0—5 ..	164	145	162
5—10 ..	155	122	152
10—20 ..	144	112	136
20—50 ..	133	105	124
50 and above	111	104	109
OVERALL AVERAGE	137	108	129

LUMPY FACTORS' USE

1. *Human and Bullock labour:* The bigger farms clearly show comparatively better efficiency of production as indicated by the net profit or loss, gross and net productivity of labour and yield of major crops. A more complete and rational utilisation of lumpy resources in their case may be one of the main factors bringing about this phenomenon. Human and bullock labour utilization needs special mention in this respect.

Employment per Farm Worker and per Pair of Bullocks per Annum on the Farm and Human Labour Inputs per Acre

(In days of 8 hrs.)

Size-group (Acres)	No. of permanent farm workers per acre	Employment per farm worker	Employment per pair of bullocks	Human and bullock labour inputs per acre: Human labour (Family & exchange)	Human labour (Hired)	Human labour (Total)	Bullock labour (Family & exchange)	Bullock labour (Hired)
0—5	0·33	203	67	33·2	5·3	53·23	30·0	0·0
5—10	0·23	226	97	30·1	4·7	44·77	28·0	0·1
10—20	0·16	262	122	23·8	6·1	37·04	23·8	0·2
20—50	0·11	286	142	16·9	7·4	29·05	18·8	0·1
50 and above ..	0·04	444	173	6·4	11·8	20·46	12·2	1·5
OVERALL ..	0·13	267	126	19·4	7·1	32·45	20·9	0·2

The employment of both farm workers and bullocks tends to increase with the increase in farm size but the input of human labour and bullock labour per acre decreases. The higher gross and net productivity of labour on large size farms leads to the conclusion that the utilization of family and hired labour is more rational in larger farms than on smaller ones under the conditions obtaining at present.

1. *Wheat Irrigated (Grain Yield)* $Y = 8{\cdot}70 + 0{\cdot}288X_1 - 0{\cdot}122X_2$
2. *American Cotton (Kapas)* $Y = 2{\cdot}33 + 0{\cdot}1353X_1 - 0{\cdot}0501X_2$

} *Regression Coefficients are significant.*

X_1 = *productive-man-days of 8 hours.*
X_2 = *productive-bullock-days of 8 hours.*
Y = *physical output per acre.*

As regards bullock labour, the two regression equations indicate that its use is pushed in some cases to the extent that it becomes rather inimical to higher yields. Though the necessity for further research on the problem needs hardly any emphasis, it has to be presumed that in the smaller farms where under the existing crop schemes, bullock labour could be employed for only two to three months a year, this resource is being put to excessive use.

2. *Dead Stock:* The investment per acre on dead stock (implement, machinery and equipment) shows a decreasing trend with the increase in farm size. This tendency is on account of the fact that a basic minimum of the dead stock is required to be maintained even on small farms though these may remain idle for a considerable period. Thus the larger investment on dead stock in lower size groups is a sign neither of efficiency nor of prosperity.

Investment on Dead Stock (Implements, Machinery and Equipment) per Acre

Size-group (Acres)	Investment (Rs.)
0—5	38·3
5—10	29·1
10—20	27·8
20—50	22·4
50 and above	12·3
OVERALL AVERAGE ..	24·6

A CRITERION OF EFFICIENCY FOR FAMILY FARMS

The bulk of the farms in the country are family farms. The criteria of farm efficiency, namely, net earnings, productivity of labour and returns to capital investment, are not quite appropriate in the case of family farms though these are suitable for the co-operative farming system. The family farms must show the maximum returns on owned resources, *viz.*, land, family labour and owned capital. In order to make the figures between different size-groups comparable, the returns to land, permanent labour (family as well as permanent farm servants), fixed capital and management can be computed. This places all the farmers on the status of peasant proprietors having all permanent farm labour as belonging to his family.

Returns to Land, Permanent Labour, Fixed Investment and Management

(Rs. per acre)

Size-groups	Farm business income
0—5	118·6
5—10	116·9
10—20	112·7
20—50	101·1
50 and above	96·5
OVERALL ..	105·1

The farm business income (returns to land, permanent labour, fixed capital and management) shows a tendency to fall with an increase in the farm size. The difference, however, is not so wide between size groups up to 20 acres.

It will be of interest to compare the rate of increase in the farm business income with some of the tendencies exhibited by the crucial data presented earlier.

Indices of Per Acre Value

(0—5 acres as base)

Size-group (acres)	Output	Input	Output as % of input	Labour days (Crop production & maintenance of draught cattle)	Labour productivity		Investment		Returns to investment including land	Returns to land, permanent labour, capital investment & management
					Gross	Net	Including land	Excluding land		
0—5	100·0	100·0	84	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
5—10	92·6	84·5	92	84·1	110·1	150·7	96·8	63·4	148·0	98·6
10—20	86·2	75·1	96	69·6	123·9	192·7	84·9	60·0	172·0	95·0
20—50	77·0	64·4	100	54·6	141·1	240·6	62·2	40·8	248·0	85·3
50 and above ..	71·3	52·9	112	38·4	185·1	388·4	44·4	18·4	408·0	81·4
OVERALL ..	81·2	68·9	99	60·8	133·2	366·7	71·1	43·2	216·0	88·6

Output as well as input decreases with an increase in the farm size, the rate of fall in input is more conspicuous as compared to that of output. It results in an increasing output/input ratio with the increasing size of the farm.

It may be noted that corresponding to 1·4 per cent higher farm business income in the size-group 0—5 acres as compared to 5—10 acres, the labour input is higher by 16 per cent and the capital investment by 3 per cent (30 per cent excluding land). A 30 per cent additional input of human labour and 15 per cent more capital investment (40 per cent excluding land) in size-group 0—5 acres as compared to 10—20 acres are accompanied by only 5 per cent increase in the farm business income. A substantial difference, however, is there (15 per cent) between farm business income of size-groups 0—5 and 20—50 acres. Here again the corresponding difference in the labour input is + 45 per cent and that of capital is + 38 per cent + 60 per cent excluding land). The cropping pattern followed in different sizes of farms is almost the same. This analysis thus points out to the dire necessity of adjusting suitably the farm plans of the farms leading to a more complete and rational use of their resources.

CONCLUSION

The analysis points out that the higher gross output per acre in the lower size groups is mainly on account of better quality of land and more irrigation facilities. Now the question arises that if these farms are combined into larger units, will these advantages lose their value. Obviously, the answer is 'no'. On the contrary these basic advantages can be better exploited by combining them with the internal economies of scale exhibited by larger farms through comparatively superior efficiency in the operation of farm business.

The conclusion thus emerges that the combining of the small farms into larger units will not lead to any deterioration in the total output, assuming that the management efficiency remains the same as before even after the formation of larger farms. The role of management for the economic success of cooperative farming hardly needs any emphasis. The management problems in their case will be much more complicated than on the farms individually operated. Two types of diametrically opposed forces will be inherent in the structure of cooperative farms—factors leading to deterioration in the individual initiative, cohesive forces,

etc., will tend to bring down the efficiency while factors such as internal as well as external economies, enhancement in risk bearing capacity, etc., will offer opportunity for stepping up production profitably and initiating new ventures. The economic success of cooperative farms will thus depend upon the way the favourable forces are harnessed and the antagonistic forces are suppressed or eliminated as far as possible. A large amount of variability has been found in the performance of even nearby farms under almost identical conditions. It thus provides a good basis for cooperative management to improve their decision. It could be attempted in the beginning to attain the highest level of efficiency already exhibited by a farm or farms among those comprising the cooperative farm. The method is known as direct* comparison or efficiency factor method.

In the stage of service cooperatives, preceding joint cooperatives, it would be useful to combine the farms into suitable groups. Apart from giving guidance to them to make use of the external economies through service cooperatives, the farmers may be helped and assisted in improving their crop plans by discussion and exchange of experience. The small group approach of extension combined with the direct comparison at this stage will provide motivation to the farmers to increase their efficiency level of production and will acquaint them to some extent with the possible internal economies of scale attainable under joint cooperative farms.

The introduction of high-profit labour intensive crops in the farm plans of cooperative farms may be advisable for a more complete and rational use of lumpy resources, the strength of which will be much more on a cooperative farm than on a farm of equal size operated individually. The cooperative farms will be in a much better position to introduce such changes than the individual farmers as in the latter case the low risk bearing capacity is the major impediment in the way of adoption of such improvements. Many such adjustments in farm plans would be required to exploit the resources appropriately under a new organisation. The training in farm planning through the budget-method† of analysis would thus be necessary for working out the optimum allocation of resources with alternative uses consistent with predetermined goals.

*For details refer to "Agricultural Extension Method in Farm Planning" by N. S. Randhawa (Agricultural Situation in India—July, 1959).

†For details refer to "Budget-Method in Farm Planning" by Dr. G. D. Agrawal and N. S. Randhawa (Agricultural Situation in India—April, 1959).

Farm Planning for Cooperative Farming

W. S. MANN

This theme is more or less a continuation of the previous one. The author emphasises the special suitability of cooperative farms for the introduction of farm planning techniques.

The introduction of farm planning based on the budgeting technique, involving the evolution of a sound crop and livestock pattern, requires three to five years' continuous work, making alternative farm plans, experimenting with them and making improvements, additions and alterations in the use of different i. puts, with a view to achieve the optimum level of production at the farm and to eliminate all drawbacks and weaknesses initially observed.

Just now, the work on preparing production plans in respect of individual cultivators has been taken up in a number of States. This seems to have been done for two purposes: (i) to link up credit with definite production plans prepared and certified by the officials of the Agriculture Department and (ii) to secure a rough but reliable estimate of production of different crops in respect of individual cultivators, the village, the block, the District and then the State as a whole. The present procedure of estimating additional production is with the help of conventional yardsticks, as for example, 1 ton of ammonium sulphate giving 2 tons of produce and 1 well adding 1 ton of produce. These yardsticks are available for individual States and on an all-India basis. The soil, climate, quantity and quality of irrigation facilities, tools and implements, draught and manual labour and above all the managerial ability of the cultivators to make the best use of the available farm resources, are also factors determining the level of output, differing as these do between one area and another even within a State.

One yardstick for the State as a whole may not be adequate to give reliable estimates of production. It has therefore been found necessary to try preparation of individual cultivator's production plans for crops, livestock and livestock products (dairy, poultry, etc.) to know the exact position of agricultural production as also to make available credit facilities to cultivators for specific production plans.

There is a choice between an extensive or a selective basis for preparing production plans of individual cultivators. The extensive approach is ruled out for want of trained staff and field workers. The present C. D. Block staff have their hands full. In some Blocks the work of preparing production plans has been taken up, but is limited to mere noting down the area under crops, the expected yield and the farm requirements of the cultivators. For farm planning for individual cultivators, the data should cover details of (i) the soil, climate and land use, (ii) fieldwise crop rotation, (iii) use of family and hired farm labour, (iv) use of draught power and milch cattle, (v) extent of use of manures and fertilisers, (vi) extent of the impact of improved agricultural practices, (vii) the highest and lowest yields to select standard norms of production, (viii) source and extent of availability of farm supplies (seeds, fertilisers, manures, etc., (ix) consumption of farm production for food, feed, seed, etc., (x) surplus of farm production and its disposal and (xi) cost of production and returns.

On the basis of these data, alternative farm plans for each cultivator have to be prepared, one on the basis of his existing farm resources and the second on the basis of additional resources that may be expected to become available under grow more food

or other development programmes. This, as previously mentioned, is a process extending to, say, five years.

While the individual holding has to be accepted as the basic unit for farm planning, there are several improvements, relating to the holding, dependent on other developments also which have to be attempted on the village as the basis; for example, transport, the organised sale of the agricultural products in the market and often procurement of improved seeds and fertilisers and exchange of goods and services. Items of work such as drainage and reclamation of common waste lands clearly call for cooperative effort and common planning. What could be done for the village in this sphere could, with the necessary adaptations, be done for joint service and joint farming cooperative societies as well.

The success of cooperative farming would to a large extent, depend on the efficiency of management, which, without expert guidance and supervision, cannot be obtained. There should be one farm planning and management technician-*cum*-secretary to each joint farming cooperative society to make available to the cultivators the results of agricultural science and tested techniques for raising farm production to the maximum possible extent under given conditions.

It may be interesting to examine the scope to increase agricultural production by the newly formed cooperative farming societies through farm planning based on budgeting technique.

Farm planning under the budgeting technique has already been tried in Uttar Pradesh by Dr Daniel, T.C.M. Expert to India. He published a report of his studies at 6 farms in the "Agricultural Situation in India", February, 1957. He came to the conclusion that a study of the relationship of additional costs and additional returns indicated that the returns increased at a diminishing rate. However, the lowest additional returns on any farm were greater than 200 per cent on additional costs. The gross farm production which included the value of crops, livestock and livestock products sold or consumed at the farm, showed an increase in value ranging from 52 per cent to 114 per cent or 83 per cent on the average.

In the State of Uttar Pradesh, there were 332 cooperative farming societies on 30th June, 1958 out of which 217 were joint farming cooperative societies, 17 collective farming societies, 97 better farming societies and 1 tenant farming society. The Third Plan envisages a larger number of cooperative farming societies. It cannot be assumed that all farms in the State, 'individual' or cooperative, would show a similar increase in gross production, because of variations in soil, climate, topography, irrigation facilities and supply of farm requirements. All the same, the inherent advantages resulting from the pooling of resources mark the cooperative farms as specially suited for farm planning.

Assuming for a while that the average increase (83 per cent) in farm production is achieved as a result of readjustment or reallocation of the existing farm resources and in cases where additional resources are made available the value of output over input is of the order of 200 per cent. If farm planning, as understood at present, is introduced in all the 332 Cooperative Farming Societies in U.P., there is no reason why their production should not show the same additional benefits as obtained by the individual cultivators. Let us examine the farm accounts of two cooperative farming societies in U.P.

	Year	Value of farm production	Income per acre
		Rs.	Rs.
1. Progressive Workers Coop. Farming Society, Khempur	1955-56	59,428·00	137·88
	1956-57	65,693·00	224·21
2. Naya Basera Bhatia Farming Coop. Society (Bareilly)	1955-56	2,11,409·00	395·15
	1956-57	1,96,052·00	372·72

Assuming that farm planning based on budgeting technique is supplied to these Cooperative Farming Societies, the results would be different from those given above. Let us apply the average increase (83 per cent) already tested in U.P., to the total farm production and the income per acre. It would give the following results :

Farm No.	Year	Value of farm production	Income per acre
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	1955-56	1,08,753·24	252·32
	1956-57	1,20,218·19	410·30
2.	1955-56	3,86,878·47	723·14
	1956-57	3,58,775·16	682·07

Farm business analysis of 30 farms at Midhakur in Agra District, conducted by Mr John W. Mellor and Shri T. V. Moorti published recently indicates that the average yield of wheat per acre in respect of 30 farms was 12 mds. The Balwant Rajput College Farm averaged 29 mds. per acre. The gross value of crop production (excluding by-products, livestock and livestock products) averaged Rs. 179 per acre and the highest farm average value of production per acre was Rs. 341. The average cost per acre was Rs. 86.40. Under farm planning, the highest farm production is taken as a norm which is considered achievable also by other farmers provided the input-factor arrangement combined with the improved cultural practices and managerial ability to make timely and intelligent decisions, are put at par with the norm selected farm. The structural and operational differences between these two types of farms have to be examined and through a planned development of the farm and livestock, this gulf could be narrowed down to the extent possible depending upon the resources available for productive and development purposes. There is a big difference between Rs. 179 and Rs. 341 as value of production per acre on two farms situated close to each other. The real content of this difference can be several hundred-fold, if we project the value of production at the norm level for the entire cooperative farm and then for all the 332 cooperative farming societies.

There is no doubt that for the absorption of farm planning techniques, especially at the initial stage, cooperative enterprises offer far greater facilities than individual holdings, because a larger combined unit of production will necessarily have more of the resources and outlook required for this purpose. Perhaps the success of farm planning in cooperative enterprises can be a source of extra inspiration for individual holdings to accept the same techniques, apart from farm planning turning out to be a point of strength and stimulation to the cooperative idea itself.

Fixation of Targets of Agricultural Production

P. S. SHARMA

Agricultural production targets generally indicate the production potential, in relation to certain levels and combinations of inputs. In India, as in many other countries, the weather, capricious and unpredictable, also has a hand in deciding the actual production for any year. As such, why not envisage two targets, one related to normal good weather conditions and the other, to the eventuality of abnormal and unfavourable weather conditions ?

Though agricultural production covers a diverse and extensive range of produce, only those crops are taken up for the fixation of planned targets, which occupy a position of importance in the national economy from the point of view of either domestic consumption or foreign trade. The unavailability of reliable and adequate data can be an inhibiting circumstance; the choice and range of commodities for even some of these crops for the fixation of targets will depend upon the stage of development of the economy. In India, priority has to go to foodgrains and other essential items as also various raw materials like cotton, oilseeds and sugarcane. Commodities such as jute enjoy equal or near priority, because of their foreign exchange earning potential. Once the battle on the foodgrains front is won, the emphasis shifts towards development of various protective foods like milk and milk products, fruits and vegetables. In India during the First Plan period, the major commodities selected for fixation of targets in the sphere of agricultural production were foodgrains, cotton, jute, sugarcane and oilseeds. This list of commodities was extended to include some other items like coconut, arecanut, lac, black pepper and cashewnut in the Second Five Year Plan. During the Third Plan, it is proposed to extend this process by inclusion of some more items like tobacco, cardamom, potatoes, fruits etc.

A number of considerations govern fixing the targets of agricultural production. Broadly speaking, in the sphere of food crops, the targets might be framed on the basis of the given population, and the estimated per capita consumption per day taking into account the impact of the changes in the levels of per capita real incomes/expenditures and their demand elasticities. This would give the level of estimated human consumption. If to this is added the provision for livestock feed, seed and wastage, gross level of output can be worked out—a level which would indicate the level of requirements. In the case of commercial crops, like cotton, jute, oilseeds etc. the fixation of targets involves making a provision not only for internal demand, but also for imports, exports etc.

On the other side, the production potentialities of a commodity have to be assessed. These potentialities depend upon the interaction of a number of factors like the level of technology employed in a production process, the availability of the requisite quantity and quality of various inputs as also the quality of management and supervision. Recent studies in U.S.A. have shown that the quality of the human material has a great deal to do with the potential increase in agricultural production. Estimates show that in the United States between 1940 and 1958, the stock of the physical capital in agriculture rose by 20 per cent, while farm output increased more than twice that much. The farm labour force during the same period decreased by 30 per cent.

The targets of agricultural production are generally expressed in terms of production potentials. Production potential is conceived as anticipated production based on the availability of developmental units and their average responses in terms of production, known as 'yardsticks'. Looked at this way, the problem of the fixation of targets resolves itself into one of evolving suitable yardsticks in terms of additional area and production per unit of inputs. For evolving realistic yardsticks, considerable data pertaining to the representative agro-economic regions have to be collected through surveys and experiments on cultivator's fields. Care, however, will have to be taken to see that the yardsticks once evolved should not be changed too frequently *i.e.* at least during the course of a Plan period by which is meant not any definite length of time but a well marked phase of planned development programme. The Plan periods may differ from country to country. In the longer perspective of time, however, attempts should be made to adjust the 'yardsticks' in the light of the changes in the various environmental factors. In India, the practice of the fixation of targets on the basis of yardsticks has been in vogue for quite some time in the sphere of foodgrains production. At present attempts are being made to extend this process in the sphere of commercial crops also.

The targets of agricultural production, once finalised, are to be spelled out in terms of the various development programmes, the implementation of which is likely to help their realisation. The more important of these development measures are utilisation of irrigation facilities, consumption of organic and inorganic fertilisers, use of improved strains, soil conservation, land development and land management and improved cultural practices. Given the target, the contribution of the various development measures, which adds up to the target have to be ascertained. Conversely, the production potential from the various programmes have to be equated with the target. Detailed planning involves a judicious combination of the two processes.

The concept of production potential has, however, certain limitations. The estimates of production potential likely to accrue from a particular programme during a period of time reflects only a rough idea of its contribution under normal conditions, which assumes *inter alia* prevalence of normal weather conditions and the full utilization of the created physical assets. But actually the quantity of the annual crop is determined by weather conditions. Even where the bulk of cultivated area is brought under irrigation, unreasonable weather can upset estimates of production. This uncertainty is further accentuated in India because the irrigated area forms no more than about twenty per cent of the total area under cultivation. The realisation of production programmes has to reason with yet another factor of uncertainty, in the existence of millions of farmers with diverse sizes of holdings. The farmers who constitute the actual operational agency are not as easily amenable to control or regulation as is the case with 'industrial producers'.

Owing to these circumstances, there is an everpresent possibility of embarrassing gaps between the level of the target and its actual realisation. The relation between inputs and output cannot be determined with any reasonable measure of accuracy. It is only in fully State-controlled economies, where the concept of individual ownership does not exist, the uncertainty over the peasants' motives and reactions has ceased to be so much of a problem.

In setting the targets, a study of the availability of human and non-human resources has to be undertaken which in turn involves a scrutiny of the level of various developmental measures like the extent of irrigation expected, use of various inputs like improved seeds, manures and fertilisers, etc., the level of skill and technology available, as also various other improved cultural practices associated with particular crops. Such an appraisal would involve an analysis of the various schemes or projects included in the Plan in the different spheres. To give an instance, in laying down targets of fertiliser consumption, it is imperative to ascertain the production capacity of fertiliser factories, the level of imports expected at a particular point of time, the pattern of the distribution of fertilisers among the various crops, the time and method of application etc.

An important decision relates to the choice of a year or average of years which would serve as the basis for fixing targets. The years before the commencement of a Plan are sometimes not adequate to provide

a suitable base line. The search for a 'normal' year for base may take us to any particular year, off the Plan period or to the average of a few years. At present in most of the developing countries, where planning has been started, the base year consists of an individual year. A few examples are given below :

Country	Year		Country	Year	
	Base	Target		Base	Target
Burma	1955-56	1960-61	Japan	1956	1962
China (Taiwan)	1956	1960	Souh Korea	1956	1961
India	1955-56	1960-61	Pakistan	1948-49 to 1954-55	1959-60
Indonesia	1955	1960	Philippines	1955-56	1960-61

Both for the discovery of a suitable base year and for imparting the maximum clarity and realism to the targets of agricultural production, it would be helpful, if the planner does not invite needless disappointments. There will not be any exaggeration, with all its unwelcome repercussions, of the gap between expectations and achievements, if the targets are fixed separately on two different assumptions, one of a normal weather and the other a below-normal weather. Under this procedure, there will be minimum targets and normal targets for each of the various agricultural crops. The main advantage of this procedure lies in the fact that in case the normal target set is not attained, at least the minimum target will be realised.

The methodology for the setting of the minimum and normal targets would involve evolving of certain relationships between a given rainfall in the various periods of a grown crop and the resulting outturn, on the basis of the relevant past data and by fitting multiple regression equations. This relationship will have to be evolved for various broad rainfall areas. Two broad categories of rainfall areas might be (a) areas having a more or less stable pattern of rainfall and (b) areas having erratic rainfall conditions. The level of normal and below-normal rainfall will have to be estimated separately for each of the broad rainfall areas and for each of the various crops. The above methodology may appear somewhat complicated. But once it is attempted for a few crops and the various broad norms established, the procedure would become easy.

The finalisation of the physical targets for a Five Year Plan period is just the beginning of the more complex tasks involved in their annual phasing. The ultimate criteria for the targets for any year will, of course, be the harmonious adjustment and coordination of the various development schemes with the level of the expected requirements and needs. This adjustment has to be done not only for the projects initiated in the current Plan but also for the schemes initiated in any previous Plan, leading to the creation of spill-over benefits.

Further, the overall targets for each of the main spheres in a sector should be coupled with a detailed description of the various schemes and projects involved, their location, the time of start and completion, the initial and ultimate capacities, the expenditure involved and the benefits anticipated. These schemes should further be classified into key or priority projects and those which are not. In times of resource stringency, priority will naturally have to be assigned to the implementation of the key schemes. However, ultimately, the annual plans have to be adjusted within the short-term plans, which in turn are to be fitted into the frame-work of a 15 to 25 years or perhaps even longer plan.

To arrive at internal consistency first within a sector and then between sectors, a study in commodity and sectoral balances will have to be undertaken to see that the targets have been realistically fixed. Every attempt should be made to relate the targets in the agricultural sector with the targets in the other sectors particularly the industrial sector. These should be based on a steady increase in the level of technology applied to agriculture and by taking full advantage of industrial development so far as the availability of fertilisers, insecticides, agricultural tools and implements etc., are concerned. Even, when all the targets have been fixed and the internal consistency checked, the position does not become rigid. New changes and new data may always call for accommodation.

U. N. Survey of Commodity Trends

The following synopsis consisting mostly of selected extracts from the United Nations Commodity Survey 1959, gives a bird's eye view of the major trends in international production, trade and prices. On the whole the primary exporting countries have earned more during the year, though commodity prices (in the third quarter of 1959) had yet to reach back to the previous year's level. The survey finds that "the immediate prospects for any sharp upswing in commodity prices are less than they have been since Second World War".

Despite a considerable increase in the rate of industrial absorption of many raw materials, a good deal of inventory replenishment, a high—and in many cases rising—rate of consumption of foodstuffs and a major expansion in the volume of commodity exports, the average price of primary commodities moving in international trade had not, by the third quarter of 1959, yet regained the level of a year earlier. In general, available supplies proved ample to accommodate a major expansion in demand.

There were relatively few exceptions to this over-all situation of adequacy. Where shortages did tend to develop—as in the case of beef, butter, copra, hard fibres, hides, rubber, copper and zinc—they were generally localised in both space and time, reflecting temporary lags in spot supplies rather than any underlying inadequacy in capacity.

The upswing in import demand in the industrial countries in 1958-59 resulted in a substantial and widespread increase in the foreign exchange earnings of the primary exporting countries. After declining for two years, the purchasing power of primary commodities, in terms of manufactured goods—though still well below earlier levels—began rising again in 1959. In the course of the year, moreover, the disequilibrium was itself lessened, by increased consumption or reduced production, or both, in the case of several commodities—including, in particular, cotton, sugar and petroleum. Support for commodity markets from the building up of non-commercial stocks—so important in the first half of the nineteen fifties—was no greater in 1958-59 than it had been in 1957-58, while, in the United States, the Commodity Credit Corporation (C.C.C.) continued to absorb a large volume of agricultural output.

The output of most commodities in importing countries was greater in 1958-59 than in 1957-58. Grain crops, for example, were generally higher in western Europe and southern and south-eastern Asia. Though this was not the case for wheat, the decline was concentrated in France, a net exporting country, and the western European harvest remained well above the 1956-57 total. There was a substantial increase in the output of sugar in western Europe and production was also greater in the Soviet Union.

Among the relatively few major commodities production of which was lower in net importing countries in 1958-59 than in the preceding year were butter and tobacco. The result was some strengthening of demand on the world market, of consequence in the case of butter but not very significant in the case of tobacco.

With consumption rates higher and stocks being rebuilt in most of the industrial countries, imports of primary commodities into most of those countries were generally greater in 1959 than in 1958. Imports of sugar, on the other hand, having increased by about 8 per cent between 1957 and 1958, were fractionally smaller in the first ten months of 1959 than in the corresponding

period in 1958. Also among the minority of items imported into the United States in smaller quantities in 1959 than in 1958 were cereals and cotton.

The decline in expenditure on coffee was entirely the result of price changes; in the first ten months of the year the volume of imports was almost one-fifth greater than in the corresponding period in 1958.

In Japan, likewise, the demand for imports, which had slumped markedly in 1958, was considerably higher in 1959. Of the major primary commodities only rice, barley and petroleum products were imported in smaller quantity in the first three quarters of 1959 than in the corresponding portion of 1958 and, in the aggregate, the index of quantum was about 16 per cent higher. Since the unit value of many commodities was appreciably lower than in 1958, not all increases in volume resulted in monetary increases, but there was a notable rise in the expenditure on rubber, lumber, oilseeds and copper.

The largest reduction in import expenditure was in respect of rice, imports of which—in the wake of a record domestic harvest—were running at half the 1958 rate. Fluctuations in industrial absorption and total demand being much smaller in western Europe than in North America or Japan, changes in primary commodity imports were correspondingly more moderate. Among the crude foodstuffs, expenditure was greater on all the major items except sugar, coffee and tea and of these it was only tea that was imported in a smaller quantity. The most notable change in the trade in other raw materials was a marked reduction in imports of rubber.

In general, the upswing in the demand for primary commodity imports in the industrial countries in 1958-59 imposed no undue strain on available supplies. This reflects, in part, the existence of relatively large stocks of many commodities and the fact that on the whole these had been augmented in the course of the 1957-58 recession, especially insofar as they were held by producers. But more important, there was a marked expansion in current output : world agricultural production, which had failed to increase between 1956-57 and 1957-58 was about 4 per cent greater in 1958-59 and there was an even sharper rise in mineral production.

Increases in primary production were wide-spread both geographically and in respect of commodity. Among the items important in international trade, the number produced in smaller quantity in 1958-59 than in the previous year was relatively small —only about a third of the corresponding figure in 1957-58. The list includes butter, production of which was reduced after the collapse of the international market in the face of excessive supply in 1957-58, as well as olive oil, following the relatively poor off-year harvest in southern Europe, and coconut oil, following the decline in copra production during a draught that bore with particular severity on the Philippines in 1958.

Against these reductions, the overwhelming majority of commodities registered gains in 1958-59. Among the major items, about half staged a recovery after declining in the previous interval; the other half recorded a further expansion. Those recovering in 1958-59 include cocoa, the major cereals and fibres, lumber and wood-pulp.

Notwithstanding the general tendency for production to expand, however, the 1958-59 output was still below the pre-recession level in a number of cases, including not only such commodities as coconut and olive oil, but also several among those that had registered gains—barley, cocoa and tobacco, linseed oil, rayon and abaca. In part, this shortfall reflects less favourable natural conditions—in north Africa and eastern Europe in the case of barley, in French West Africa in the case of cocoa, in India in the case of the preceding crop of flaxseed and in the Philippines in the case of abaca. But it also reflects policies of restraint—tobacco acreage cuts in the United States and reductions in the output of rayon in several countries—in the wake of the contraction in demand which had characterised the recession.

Among the most marked increases in production were those in respect of cereals, sugar and the beverage crops. In the case of wheat and maize, however, much of the increase occurred in the United States and the Soviet Union, insulated to a considerable degree from direct impact on the world market. Only about 5 per cent of the increment in output went into international trade, a much smaller proportion than that going into the stocks of the major exporters. And the recovery in rice and barley production was accompanied by a contraction in world trade.

The expansion of sugar and coffee production on the other hand, though also flowing to a large extent into producer stocks, impinged more immediately on the market. The increase in sugar output occurred partly in deficit countries and there was a major decline in trade, despite lower prices. In the case of coffee, however, lower prices helped to expand trade which had failed to increase significantly in the preceding year. This was true of cocoa and tea, too.

Among the other commodities exports of which increased to a greater degree than production were groundnuts and palm kernels, wool and abaca and natural rubber. The small increase in tobacco output was not reflected in an increase in supplies moving in international trade: much of the gain was in the United States, and though the larger Rhodesian crop flowed into trade, this was offset by a reduction in supplies from Turkey. The amount of cotton and jute moving into trade declined.

From the point of view of world commodity trade, the most significant changes in United States exports between 1957-58 and 1958-59 were an expansion in shipments of cereals and fats and oils and a contraction in sales of cotton. A large proportion of United States exports of many agricultural products was again carried out under Government programmes, drawing on stocks accumulated by the Commodity Credit Corporation in the course of domestic price support operations. The total of such exports, however, was substantially smaller in 1958-59 than in the previous year: there were reductions in almost every category except grain, sorghums and tobacco, the most significant quantitatively being in respect of cotton, maize, barley and cheese. Except in the case of cotton, barter deals registered a higher dollar volume, as did sales—especially of maize—arranged in terms of the programme under which exporters receive part of their payment in the form of additional quantities of the commodity exported, drawn from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks.

The centrally planned countries provided the rest of the world with a substantially larger volume of primary commodities in 1958-59 than in the preceding year. The largest increase, both proportionately and absolutely, was in the supply of foodstuffs, but there were also sizable increases in the outflow of fuels and raw materials.

Exports of primary commodities from the Soviet union to the industrial countries increased by rather more than a fifth between 1957-58 and 1958-59. Two important elements in the expansion in food exports from the Soviet Union were wheat and sugar. Among the industrial materials, the Soviet Union supplied a considerably larger quantity of wood and lumber. There was also an increase in shipments of wood-pulp—in volume, but not in value.

The largest increase in western European imports from eastern Europe—about a fourth —was in respect of foodstuffs. As in the case of trade with the Soviet Union, one of the principal increases was in wheat: between, 1957-58 and 1958-59 there was a fourfold expansion to over 72,000 tons, chiefly from Czechoslovakia and Eastern Germany. There was also a large increase in sugar exports: in the first half of 1959 were about two-thirds larger than in the first half of 1958 in volume and, at about $16 million, about 50 per cent greater in value, almost all eastern European countries participating.

In relative terms the most impressive gains in commodity trade between 1957-58 and 1958-59 were registered in the imports of western Europe from mainland China: in the case of raw materials the increase exceeded 77 per cent—a reduction in shipments of oils and oil seeds being more than offset by increased exports of wool and other products—and in the case of foodstuffs the increase was about 65 per cent. In absolute terms this trade remained small: the value of all three categories in 1958-59 was only $171 million, compared with about $567 million for western European commodity imports from eastern Europe and $629 million from the Soviet Union. Even these latter figures pale into relative insignificance against the total value of western European primary commodity imports which in 1958-59 was in excess of $22 billion. Commodity exports of the centrally planned countries to North America though expanding by an eighth between 1957-58 and 1958-59, were not much more than $45 million in total still less than half the value

of imports from North America despite a reduction of over a third in this interval. The reduction in commodity exports from the industrial to the centrally planned countries was universal: it affected each category, each of the centrally planned regions and both western Europe and North America. Some of these reductions reflect a change in the direction of trade rather than a lessening in the demand for imports in the centrally planned countries: purchases were made on the markets of primary exporting countries rather than on those of western European intermediaries. Though still extremely small in relation to the total, the share of the centrally planned countries in world commodity trade rose from less than 3 per cent in 1953 to almost 4 per cent in 1958.

In 1958, as in 1957, the major foreign currency earners of the Soviet Union in its trade with countries outside the centrally planned region were coal, lumber and wheat. Of the Soviet Union's imports of primary commodities from countries outside the centrally planned region during this period, by far the largest were rubber, cotton and wool. In contrast to industrial raw materials, foodstuffs generally recorded an expansion of stocks.

With much of the expansion in cereal production taking place in the United States, a good deal of the increment found its way into Commodity Credit Corporation stocks, sold or pledged by farmers under one or other of the official price support programmes. Only rice stocks declined, exports having expanded in the wake of the poor 1957-58 crop in southern and south-eastern Asia. Offsetting these increases to a small degree were reductions in CCC holdings of dairy products.

Of the main determinants of commodity prices perhaps the most significant were: on the demand side, the rapid rise in the rate of raw material absorption in the textile and automotive and other durable goods industries, and on the supply side, the existence of capacity—or stock—beyond that required by current rates of output of most primary products. Among the relatively few commodities for which, in the absence of large stocks, short-run inelasticity of supply was such that current production tended to fall short of the higher rates of consumption realised in the course of 1959 were natural rubber, copra, abaca, beef and hides and, to a less extent, butter.

The impact of the recession in the industrial countries on the foreign trade of the primary exporting countries was confined very largely to price; the impact of the recovery was confined very largely to quantum. The average unit value of exports from the primary exporting countries declined sharply from mid-1957 to mid-1958, and instead of rising again with the expansion in demand in the industrial countries, it continued to slide slowly downward, at least until mid-1959. The index of quantum of exports from the primary exporting countries showed only a slight tendency to recede in 1957-58, and the averages over the first half and over the first three quarters of 1958 did not fall below the corresponding 1957 levels. Turning sharply upward in the fourth quarter of 1958, this quantum index rose rapidly in 1959: for the year 1958-59 it was about 4 per cent above the previous year and for the first three quarters of 1959 it was almost 12 per cent above the corresponding 1958 level.

Though in global terms the effect of quantum movements was dampened by the sluggishness of movements in unit value, the marked differences in price trends among the various commodity categories gave rise to widely divergent changes in the value of exports. At the one end of the scale were the country groups whose main export is wine, sugar, wood or citrus fruit: most of the countries in these groups earned less from their exports in the first three quarters of 1959 than in the corresponding period in 1958. At the other end of the scale were the groups exporting mainly rubber, oilseeds or tobacco: on the average the earnings of these countries were more than a fifth higher in 1959.

Among the raw materials, the fibres also shared in the expansion, though the lateness of the rise in wool prices and the continuing decline in cotton prices offset some of the gains in quantum. In the cotton group, lower prices and unit values were more than offset by larger volumes.

Expansion in the foreign exchange earnings of food exporters was generally less than among the exporters of raw materials and fuels. The largest gain was registered by the tea exporters, but this was not the result of an increase in tea proceeds; these, indeed, were smaller both in Ceylon and in India. The increase was in the earnings from raw material exports : rubber and copra from Ceylon and burlap and gunnies from India. In the first half of 1959 Indian exports were about 5 per cent higher than the corresponding 1958 figure and those from Ceylon about 13 per cent higher and, with prices still advancing, the gains were larger in the third quarter. The expansion in the earnings of the coffee group was entirely a matter of volume. The reduction in the earnings of the sugar group reflects both price and quantum changes.

In general, year-to-year fluctuations after the Second World War have been measurably smaller than they were after the First World War. The only group of commodities for which this was not true is the vegetable oils : by and large they have experienced a greater degree of short-term price instability in recent years than they did during the nineteen-twenties. Wool has also shown wider fluctuations in price: among the least unstable in the period 1920 to 1932, it has been among the most unstable since the Second World War. Cocoa has also shown a very low degree of price stability in recent years, though in this case the contrast with the situation after the First World War is not very marked. All the other commodities —a notable majority—registered a smaller average year-to-year fluctuation in the period 1947 to 1959 than in the corresponding period after the First World War. In a number of instances the improvement was very substantial; in sugar, bacon, tobacco and crude petroleum, the annual average year-to-year fluctuation was less than half its earlier figure and there were major reductions in the case of such commodities as wheat, cheese, tea, cotton and tin. The operations of international arrangements and domestic support policies are clearly discernible in this list.

Apart from these differences in the amplitude of short-term price movements, there is a broad contrast, between the two series in the longer-run price trend. Dominated by the extremely high prices in the period immediately after the First World War and the extremely low prices in the nineteen thirties, the inter-war trend in commodity prices was essentially a downward one. Under the influence of the relatively low prices at the end of the Second World War and the high prices that characterised the mid-period when commodity markets bore the impact of the Korean rearmament and inventory demands, the price trend since the Second World War has been more of a parabolic curve. In the sense the general decline in prices in 1957-58 and that in the corresponding year in the earlier series, 1930-31, represent common elements in the downward trend. The earlier series continued downward for five or six years and prices remained close to their inter-war low points throughout the nineteen-thirties. The corresponding downturn after the Second World War has not, by and large, shown any tendency to gather momentum and although—as pointed out above—the 1958-59 recovery was not accompanied by any general upsurge in commodity prices, the decline was halted or reversed in most cases. This divergence between the two series may be quantified by comparing the relationship of 1958 prices to those of the analogous year 1931 with the relationship of 1959 prices to those of 1932. With the sole exception of coffee, all the major commodities recorded an increase in this price relative, marginal in the case of mutton and aluminium but of considerable proportions in the case of such items as beef, butter, copra, rubber and copper.

The divergence between price trends in 1930-1932 on the one hand and 1957-1959 on the other points up the difference between the 1957-58 recession and the great depression. This difference is crucial and, in the light of the broad similarity in the periodicity in the price movements of a number of commodities after the two wars, deserves to be stressed. For, although with fluctuations in investment—for purposes of inventory no less than for fixed capital formation—sizable dips in the rate of industrial absorption of raw materials have continued to characterise the world economy, yet the evidence seems to suggest that, through the use of appropriate fiscal and monetary policy, Governments are better able and, on the whole, have been more willing to act contra-cyclically and, in particular—by lessening their tendency to cumulate—to mitigate the effects of sharp cuts in industrial demand and thereby reduce the amplitude of these swings. The evidence also suggests

that the level and distribution of incomes, the institutional aspects of consumer spending and the stabilising effects of social security and other fiscally organised schemes of income maintenance have combined to reduce very materially the swings of total consumer demand in the wake of cyclical industrial fluctuations. And with policies of economic growth being pursued more generally and in many countries more deliberately and purposefully than before the Second World War, the likelihood of broad deflationary forces exercising a sustained downward pressure on the prices of a wide range of commodities would seem to have been greatly lessened.

If the chances of a prolonged downward movement in commodity prices are less than they were before the Second World War, it would appear that the current relationship between stocks and capacity to produce, on the one hand, and rates of industrial and consumer absorption, on the other, is such that the immediate prospects for any sharp upswing in commodity prices are less than they have been since the Second World War. Even though many prices may be as volatile as ever, the impact of price movements of single commodities seems less likely to cumulate and induce a major increase of the general index.

Analysing prices of industrial commodities obtaining in 1958-59, and their relationship with one another and the easier price levels, the Report finds good reason to suppose that the situation in respect to stock and capacity is such that some of the relatively high-priced commodities are likely to experience a decline—or a further decline—in price. Contrariwise, some of the relatively low-priced commodities may face a situation in which increasing demand or rising costs tend to induce upward adjustments in price. And, in general, since for individual commodities, changes on both the demand and the supply sides will continue to have their impact on the market, prices are likely to continue to fluctuate from year to year. Thus, while the possibility of a general and extended decline in prices seems to be much less than it was in the inter-war period, the probability of short-run instability remains. And with it remain the repercussions of fluctuating income in developing countries.

Agriculture in the (Draft) Third Plan

The Draft Third Five Year Plan published in the first week of July seeks among other things to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains and increased agricultural production to meet the requirements of industry and export. The man-power resources of the country are to be utilised to the fullest extent possible, thereby ensuring a substantial expansion in employment opportunities. According to latest estimates the population in 1966 will be 480 million; the Plan considers it essential to stabilise the population. There is to be a substantial increase in the area under irrigation.

The Plan gives first priority to agriculture. Self-sufficiency in foodgrains and meeting the requirements of industry and export are among the major aims of the Third Plan. Agricultural production has to be increased to the highest levels possible so that the incomes and levels of living of the rural population may rise and keep pace with incomes in other sectors.

Agricultural production is to be stepped up by 30 to 33 per cent depending upon the targets which may be finally decided as a result of work on area agricultural plans. The targets of production proposed for some of the important agricultural commodities are as follows :

Commodity	Annual Production	
	1960-61 (Expected)	1965-66 (Target)
Foodgrains (million tons) ..	75	100—105
Oilseeds (million tons) ..	7·2	9·2—9·5
Sugarcane (in terms of gur) (million tons) ..	7·2	9·0—9·2
Cotton (million tons)	5·4	7·2
Jute (million bales)	5·5	6·5

In addition, measures will be taken to increase the production of food articles like fruits and vegetables, milk, fish, meat, eggs, as also of other commodities like coconut, arecanut, cashewnut, pepper, cardamom, tobacco, lac and timber.

The target proposed for foodgrains would allow for consumption of about 15 ozs. of cereals and 3 ozs. of pulses *per capita* per day, besides providing some margin against emergencies. The target for raw cotton is expected to be sufficient to provide about 17.5 yards of cotton textile per annum *per capita* and in addition, allow for some exports.

The net irrigated area is proposed to be expanded to 90 million acres by the end of the Third Plan as against 70 million acres at the end of the Second Plan. About 40 million acres will be covered by dry farming techniques. Soil conservation measures are to be extended to an additional area of 13 million acres. The consumption of nitrogenous fertilizer is to be increased from 360,000 tons in terms of nitrogen in 1960-61 to 1 million tons in 1965-66. Plant protection measures will be extended to 75 million acres. The community development programme will be extended to the entire rural area by October 1963: the programme of co-operative development will be intensified and finance through cooperative agencies is expected to play a considerable part in increasing agricultural production.

Industry

A high priority is also being given to industry, power and transport because development in these fields is vital for lifting

the economy to a higher level, enabling accelerated growth. Industrial development is recognised as a basic prop to agriculture. Public sector outlay in large scale industry and mineral development will be Rs. 1,500 crores and private sector outlay (exclusive of assistance from public sector) is expected to be Rs. 1,000 crores.

Special emphasis is placed on heavy industries which will help make the economy self-sustaining, namely, steel and machine building and the manufacture of producer goods. Necessary measures are also proposed to be taken to expand the production of consumer goods.

Developments in iron and steel are linked with the target capacity of 10·2 million tons in terms of steel ingots and 1·5 million tons of pig iron for sale. The additional capacity and output in this field are expected to be realised almost entirely in the public sector. The Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur steel plants are proposed to be expanded contributing jointly 5·5 million tons of steel ingots. The Plan also provides for a fourth steel plant in the public sector to be started at Bokaro.

Proposals for machinery and engineering industries during the Third Plan include heavy machine building plant, foundry forge, coal mining machinery plant, heavy machine tool factory, doubling of the output of Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore, expansion of the Heavy Electrical Project in Bhopal, two additional heavy electrical projects and scheme for the production of high pressure boilers and precision instruments. Machinery manufacturing programmes in the private sector are expected to supplement considerably the efforts of the public sector. Near self-sufficiency is expected in regard to textile, sugar, cement and paper machinery.

Fertilizer Production

The production of nitrogenous fertilizers is to be stepped up from 210 thousand tons of nitrogen at the end of the Second Plan to 1 million tons at the end of the Third Plan. A substantial increase in phosphatic fertilizers is also proposed.

Village and Small Industries

Private and cooperative sectors would be helped to develop village and small industries. Provision has been made for positive forms of assistance like facilities for training, technical know-how, supply of credit and raw materials etc. Production of cloth in the decentralised sector is proposed to be increased from about 2,600 million yards in 1960-61 to 3,500 million yards in 1965-66. The number of industrial estates is expected to increase from 60 in the Second Plan to 360 in the Third Plan. In the programmes for small scale industries, the emphasis will be on promoting their development in small towns and rural areas and on linking them up more closely with large scale industries as ancillary or feeder units.

As regards power, it is proposed to increase the total generating capacity from 5·8 million kw. at the end of the Second Plan to 11·8 million kw. at the end of the Third Plan. The programme for power includes a project for nuclear power generation of 300 thousand kw. It is expected that 15,000 additional towns and villages will be electrified during the Third Plan bringing the total to 34,000.

Transport Development

It is expected that the railways will be able to carry goods traffic to the extent of about 235 million tons in 1965-66 as against 162 million tons in 1960-61. One thousand two hundred miles of new railway lines will be constructed. Under the road development programme, it is proposed to expand surfaced roads from 144,000 miles in 1960-61 to 164,000 miles in 1965-66. The expansion of road transport will be mainly in the private sector. It is estimated that the number of commercial vehicles will go up from about 200,000 to about 300,000. The shipping target proposes to add about 200,000 G.R.T. to the tonnage of 900,000 G.R.T. expected to be achieved at the end of the Second Plan.

Social Service

It is proposed to provide for free and compulsory primary education in the age group 6—11 years. Making allowance for slow progress in women's education in certain backward areas, it is estimated that the proportion of pupils to the number

of children will go up from 60 to 80 per cent in age group 6—11, from 23 to 30 per cent in the age group 11—14 and from 12 to 15 per cent in the age group 14—17. The total number of students in schools will go up from 41 million in 1960-61 to 65 million in 1965-66.

Scientific and technical education will be given increasing support. The intake capacity of engineering colleges and polytechnics will increase from 37,000 at the end of the Second Plan to 52,500 at the end of the Third Plan.

The number of registered doctors will increase from 84,000 to 103,000, of hospitals and dispensaries from 12,600 to 14,600 and of primary health centres from 2,800 to 5,000. The number of family planning centres will increase from 1,800 to 8,200.

Programmes for low income group housing, housing for industrial workers, slum clearance and slum improvement and acquisition and development of land for housing will be expanded and finance [illegible] g will be provided through Housing Finance Corporations.

The Third Plan includes a programme of local development works for enabling all rural areas to provide themselves with certain minimum amenities. These are (a) adequate supply of drinking water, (b) roads linking each village to the nearest main road or railway station and (c) village school building which may also serve as a community centre and village library.

Financial Outlay and Investment

For achieving the targets the Draft Outline envisages a total investment of Rs. 10,200 crores. Of this amount, Rs. 6,200 crores will be in the public sector and Rs. 4,000 crores in the private sector. The total outlay in the public sector will be Rs. 7,250 crores. A sum of Rs. 200 crores is expected to be transferred from the public sector for capital formation in the private sector. In the following table, the total outlay and investment in the Third Plan are compared with those of the Second :

(Rs. crores)

	Public Sector			Private sector	Total investment
	Plan outlay	Current outlay	Investment		
Second Plan	4,600	950	3,650	3,100*	6,750
Third Plan	7,250	1,050	6,200	4,000*	10,200

*Exclusive of Rs. 200 crores of assistance transferred from public sector.

The general pattern of investment in the Second Plan is being continued in the Third. But in the public sector there is greater emphasis on agriculture, industry and power and on certain aspects of social services. The distribution of plan outlay in the public sector in the Second and Third Plans is given in the following table :

(1)	Outlay (Rs. crores)		Percentage	
	Second Plan (2)	Third Plan (3)	Second Plan (4)	Third Plan (5)
Agriculture and minor irrigation	320	625	6·9	8·6
Community development and co-operation	210	400	4·6	5·5
Major and medium irrigation	450	650	9·8	9·0
TOTAL ..	980	1,675	21·3	23·1

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Power	410	925	8·9	12·8
Village and small industries	180	250	3·9	3·4
Industry and minerals	880	1,500	19·1	20·7
Transport and communications	1,290	1,450	28·1	20·0
TOTAL ..	2,760	4,125	60·0	56·9
Social services	860	1,250	18·7	17·2
Inventories	—	200	—	2·8
GRAND TOTAL ..	4,600	7,250	100	100

IRRIGATION

Benefits accruing from Plan schemes at the end of the First Plan and during the Second Plan are given in the table below :

Benefits from Irrigation Schemes

(Million acres)

End of year	*Potential at channel outlets for gross irrigation	Utilisation	
		Gross	Net
1955-56	6·5	3·3	2·9
1956-57	7·3	4·1	3·4
1957-58	8·1	5·7	4·9
1958-59	9·6	6·4	5·9
1959-60 (estimated)	11·7	8·6	7·4
1960-61 (anticipated)	14·0	10·5	9·0

*Irrigation potential is the area which can be irrigated with the water made available at channel outlets.

It is necessary to secure the maximum benefits in the shortest time from the large investments that are being made on irrigation projects. It is also important to ensure that the benefits which accrue from these projects, are not vitiated by any deterioration of land due to waterlogging and inadequate drainage or other causes. Due emphasis has, therefore, to be given to the following categories of schemes in the Third Five Year Plan :

(1) Completion of continuing schemes of the Second Plan, right up to the cultivators' fields, *i.e.*, including field channels.

(2) drainage and anti-waterlogging schemes.

(3) medium irrigation projects.

It is proposed that out of the total amount of Rs. 620 crores required for completing the schemes taken up in the First and Second Plans, about Rs. 470 crores may be provided in the Third Plan, carrying over a balance of Rs. 150 crores into the Fourth Plan. With this outlay of Rs. 470 crores, an irrigation potential of about 14 million acres will be created which added to 3·5 million acres still remaining to be utilised at the end of the Second Plan will aggregate to 17·5 million acres. On the basis of the information supplied by the State Governments, the additional utilisation in the Third Plan from these continuing schemes is expected to be 12·5 million acres. In this assessment the States have generally assumed full utilisation within a period of five years in the case of major projects and within two to three years in the case of medium projects from the time water becomes available at outlets of channels. It should be possible to achieve a more rapid rate of utilisation by more vigorous and co-ordinated efforts.

Certain new schemes have necessarily to be undertaken in the Third Plan for various reasons, such as storage schemes on river

Beas in the Punjab as a result of the Indus Basin settlement, the Gandak Project in U.P. in view of the taking up of this joint scheme in Bihar, etc. Also the irrigation components of certain multi-purpose schemes taken up essentially as power schemes in the Third Plan have to be proceeded with. There have also to be some new medium irrigation schemes primarily from regional considerations and for the development of backward areas. For the new schemes in the Third Five Year Plan, a provision of about Rs. 100 crores has been tentatively proposed.

An outlay of Rs. 60 crores was provided in the Second Plan for flood control schemes which included certain drainage schemes also. The importance of providing adequate drainage in irrigated areas to prevent their deterioration by rising ground water table and consequent water-logged condition has already been emphasised. The cost of drainage works in irrigated areas in continuing and new schemes has to be included in the project costs of these irrigation schemes.

Waterlogging in certain parts of the country, particularly in the Punjab, has become serious and anti-waterlogging measures comprising drains, lining of irrigation channels in selected reaches, pumping of subsoil water to depress the ground water table, etc. will need to be taken up in the Third Plan on an extensive scale. Similarly, anti-sea-erosion measures in certain coastal reaches, such as Kerala, need attention. A provision of about Rs. 80 crores in the Third Five Year Plan has tentatively been proposed for flood-control, drainage, anti-waterlogging and anti-sea-erosion schemes. All these schemes are to form part of the plans of the States.

A total outlay of Rs. 650 crores under the head "Irrigation" (which includes flood-control, drainage, anti-waterlogging and anti-sea-erosion), has been proposed for the Third Five Year Plan. A tentative distribution of the outlay and the corresponding benefits under the various groups is as below :

Outlay in Third Plan

Group	Outlay (Rs. crores)	Additional benefits (million acres)	
		Potential	Utilisation Gross
(*a*) Irrigation			
Continuing schemes	470	14·0	12·5
New schemes	100	2·0	0·5
TOTAL ..	570	16·0	13·0
		Net	11·5
(*b*) Food-control, drainage, anti-waterlogging and anti-sea-erosion schemes	80	5 million acres to be benefited, and 40 to 50 miles of sea coast to be protected.	
TOTAL ..	650		

The above programme will require foreign exchange resources amounting to about Rs. 45 crores.

Irrigation works constructed in recent years and those under construction at present, are much more expensive than those built in the past, partly on account of higher costs of labour and material and partly on account of the more difficult and therefore more expensive means of making supplies available. For this reason, and also on account of the increased cost of maintenance and operation of old and new projects, adequate returns are not being secured. In consequence, irrigation systems are at present working at a loss in almost all the States. The Finance Commission, 1957, had drawn attention to the deterioration in the net receipts from irrigation projects. The Planning Commission has examined this question

at some length and suggestions have been made to State Governments regarding the steps to be taken for improving financial returns. These are :

(1) speeding up of utilisation of irrigation facilities created by irrigation projects.

(2) revision of water rates and introduction of compulsory water cess.

(3) recovery of betterment levy.

Utilisation of irrigation.—Utilisation of irrigation involves co-ordinated efforts by a number of departments, such as Irrigation, Agriculture, Revenue, Community Development Organisation, Co-operation, etc., working together with the people at the village level. The more important steps necessary for securing speedy benefits from irrigation projects are the following :

(1) It is essential that there should be synchronisation in the programmes for the construction of head works, canals, distributaries, water-courses and field channels so as to ensure that as far as possible the irrigation waters can be passed down to the cultivators' fields about the same time as they become available at the headworks.

(2) For speedy utilisation of these irrigation facilities, it is recommended that development blocks should be set up over the entire area to be served by an irrigation project as soon as possible after a project has been sanctioned.

(3) In order to eliminate delay in the excavation of water-courses and field channels, their alignment should be marked out by the project authorities on village maps and these maps should be supplied to the district and block authorities for getting the field channels excavated by the beneficiaries in good time. All States should ensure that at the same time as the canal system is ready, the excavation of field channels by the beneficiaries is completed. Village institutions should be empowered to carry out the works and recover costs in cases of default.

(4) A large number of other developmental activities have to be carried out simultaneously. These include soil surveys, setting up of experimental farms for determining and evolving new cropping patterns, and farms for demonstrating scientific irrigation practices particularly the economical use of water.

(5) It is also essential for the departments concerned to undertake advance planning in their respective fields, for instance, for the supply of improved seeds and fertilizers, and development of local manurial resources, provision of larger credit and marketing facilities, establishment of warehouses and godowns and improvement of communications in the areas commanded by the irrigation projects.

To ensure that planning in these fields is undertaken by the departments concerned simultaneously with the planning of construction operations by the Irrigation Department, Development Committees consisting of representatives of all the departments concerned are being set up by State Governments. There should be close consultation between the various departments from the earliest stage and the plan of each department should embody within it, in respect of all important irrigation projects, adequate provision for carrying out its appropriate tasks.

Water rates.—Water rates should ordinarily cover working expenses and debt charges, and irrigation schemes, other than in scarcity areas, should not involve loss to general revenues. The existing water rates in most States are relatively low. While there has been considerable increase in the value of crops produced as a result of irrigation, and maintenance costs have also greatly increased, there has not been a commensurate increase in the water rates, which therefore require upward revision. Further, in States where water charges are optional, there should be a compulsory water cess leviable on the entire area for which irrigation facilities are provided, irrespective of whether water is taken by cultivators or not. This will be a factor in inducing cultivators to make timely use of water and will promote increased crop yields.

Betterment levy.—Legislation for betterment levy has already been passed in most of the States. Recoveries at the prescribed rate are spread over a period of 15 to 20 years and commence two or three years after irrigation waters become available. The enforcement of the legislation has lagged behind and the actual realisations have been much below the targets initially proposed for the Second Plan. The need to promote the necessary legislation in the remaining States and to enforce the legislation where it has already been passed, are essential steps to be taken during the last year of the Second Plan.

It is important that when an irrigation project is proposed for a new area, the State authorities should place the broad outlines and advantages of the scheme before the agriculturists of that area, in particular the structure of water rates, betterment levy, etc., which have to be paid by the beneficiaries. This education of public opinion is likely to result in prompter utilisation of irrigation and will also facilitate acceptance of the water rates and betterment levy by the beneficiaries when the project materialises.

Flood-control, drainage, anti-waterlogging and anti-sea-erosion schemes are especially suited for people's participation. These schemes involve mostly earthwork and do not require any great skill on the part of most of the workers. They are also generally located at convenient distances from the villages benefited by these schemes. It is important that beneficiaries should be persuaded to contribute towards these schemes by offering voluntary labour and/or money in lieu thereof. In preparing proposals and estimates for such schemes, allowance should be made for people's participation, to the extent envisaged in each of the schemes. These works, as also irrigation works, should be carried out in close co-operation with the local organisations like the Panchayat Samiti and the Village Panchayat. Where possible, labour co-operatives may be formed which can maintain supplies of tools, obtain contracts from the departments concerned and arrange for execution of works.

River valley projects require elaborate investigations. To ensure continuity in the development of water resources, projects and the areas to be benefited by them should be determined and basic engineering surveys carried out in advance. Master plans for long-term development of irrigation should be prepared in each State to bring out clearly the ultimate potentialities and to identify the various possible irrigation and multi-purpose schemes. Special investigation units have already been set up in almost all the States. In the Third Plan there should be even greater emphasis on investigations of schemes, so that the most economic of these can be selected for execution.

In the Third Plan, it is proposed to enlarge the programme of irrigation research on the lines indicated in the Second Five-Year Plan. It is essential to ensure the maximum possible economies, in the cost of construction by adopting improved techniques in design and construction, and by proper choice of construction materials. There should be adequate design organisations in the States for producing sound and economical designs of structures.

AGRICULTURE IN THE FIRST TWO PLANS

The balance sheet for the first decade of planning shows a steadily rising trend in agricultural production. During the First Plan, owing largely to the progress recorded by agricultural productions, the national income increased by 18 per cent. Over the ten years 1951—61, agricultural production will have gone up by 40 per cent.

Index of Agricultural Production (1949-50=100)

	1950-51	1955-56	1958-59	1960-61 (expected)
All commodities	95·6	116·9	132·0	135·0
Food Crops	90·5	115·3	130·0	131·0
Other Crops	105·9	120·1	136·0	143·0

The table shows that there is a rising trend but yearly variations are considerable. The increase in the production of major agricultural commodities has been as follows:

Commodity	1950-51	1960-61 (likely achievement)
Foodgrains (cereals and pulses) (million tons).	52·2*	75
Oilseeds (million tons) ..	5·1	7·2
Sugarcane (in terms of gur) (million tons).	5·6	7·2
Cotton (million bales)	2·9	5·4
Jute (million bales)	3·3	5·5

*Estimate of production adjusted for changes in statistical coverage etc., up to 1956-57.

During the period 1951—59, the number of primary agricultural societies has increased from 105,000 to 183,000 and the membership of the societies from 4·4 million to 12 million. The number of village panchayats has more than doubled to about 178,000.

The total irrigated area will increase from 51·5 million acres in 1950-51 to 70 million acres in 1960-61. About 4,000 seed farms are being established during the Second Plan as part of a programme for covering the entire cultivated area with improved seeds. The consumption of nitrogenous fertilisers will increase six times from 55,000 tons (in terms of nitrogen) in 1950-51 to 360,000 tons in 1960-61. Among other agricultural programmes in which there has been progress, reference may be made to the reclamation of 3·9 million acres of waste land, extension of green manuring to 22 million acres and soil conservation programmes extending to 2·7 million acres.

News and Notes

FREEDOM-FROM-HUNGER CAMPAIGN

On July 1st, the world-wide Freedom-From-Hunger Campaign sponsored by F.A.O. was launched in various countries. The main objectives of the Campaign are to promote a better understanding of the problem of providing adequate food for the present and future world population, in the light of the rapid increase in population and of all the methods available for bridging the gap between available and optimum food supplies, and to stimulate national and international action with a view to bridging the gap. The Campaign activities will fall into four broad categories, *viz.*, informational and educational; research; national action programmes; and F.A.O. guidance when requested for technical assistance projects and programmes.

Most of the projects in the national action programme will relate to increasing food production, improvements in nutritive quality, prevention of food losses, increased effectiveness in distribution or in stimulating better food habits and consumption, as also to associated social, economic and institutional questions.

In India, where a National Campaign Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, Union Minister for Agriculture, the Campaign was inaugurated on July 1st with a recorded broadcast talk to the nation by President Dr. Rajendra Prasad. The President expressed the hope that international co-operation in the field of agricultural production would result in bettering the lot of under-developed regions of the world, thus exterminating the shame and misery of hunger. He pointed out, though agricultural operations and the actual production of food were matters which fell within the purview of every country's national activities, the need to guarantee sufficient food for all human beings was a matter which had a universal aspect. Referring to the alarming situation created by the present rate of growth of the world population, the President stressed the need to see that food production kept pace particularly in India. It was clear, the President said, that the targets fixed by our planners could be achieved only if an all-out emergency food programme was undertaken with the full cooperation of the Government, the farmer, the scientist and the public.

WORLD COMMODITY PROBLEMS

The 33rd session of FAO's Committee on Commodity Problems was held at Rome from 7 to 23 June 1960. The Committee had a number of important items on the agenda relating to the international commodity situation, such as disposal of agricultural surpluses, agricultural price stabilisation and support policies, longer term projection of demand for and supply of agricultural commodities and measures for the stabilisation of commodity markets. The Committee also reviewed the major developments in the world commodities situation during the preceding years and also the Reports of the Specialised Commodity Groups.

The salient features of the world commodity situation and outlook were the same as those a year ago. The Committee noted that surpluses in most of the agricultural products would continue to persist and even grow larger in the years to come. The Committee, therefore, emphasised that governments should give special weight to policies to encourage consumption. The Committee also noted the growing trend towards formation of regional groupings against which many countries had expressed their concern.

During the discussion on disposal of agricultural surpluses, some countries expressed their concern about the possible adverse

effects on their commercial exports of the recently concluded Indo-U.S. Four-Year Agreement and similar types of agreements involving surplus disposal of large quantities of wheat and rice.

The Committee considered and approved a Draft Report on the guiding principles to be taken into account by the member-countries of FAO in formulating the agricultural price stabilisation and support measures. This Draft Report will be finalised at the 34th Session of the CCP to be held next year. The Committee also decided to conduct some studies in this connection.

The Committee considered the reports of the study groups on grains, rice, cocoa, coconut and citrus fruits and also FAO reports on other commodities including dairy products. It requested the Director-General to convene, if possible, an *ad hoc* meeting on jute. The meeting would study work done on jute in FAO and consider the proposals for establishment of a study group. The Committee stressed the importance of appropriate general economic policies in industrial countries for the maintenance and expansion of international trade and the stabilisation of commodity markets.

TAMING THE DESERTS

The General Symposium on Arid Zones Problems held at Unesco House, Paris between 11 and 18 May, should contribute to great humility and discretion on the part of man in his efforts to control nature in the world's desert areas. The discussions revealed several instances of short-sighted encroachments on arid and semi-arid regions which have led to very unwelcome results. When ground water resources are drained off without adequate reclamation or consideration for future needs the consequences are calamitous. Likewise, the extension of cultivation into desert areas and the planting of trees to serve as wind breaks or shelterbelts have provoked large scale insect visitations into adjacent regions.

In the march of scientific knowledge on the development of arid zones, ideas which held the field as recently as ten years ago are being left back. For instance, Professor Dudley Stamp appeals for a fundamental change in the attitude to erosion; instead of looking upon erosion as a destructive phenomenon, he wants geological erosion to be accepted as a mechanism for producing soil and the desert floods to be made to spread their load of silt, deposit the eroded soil after which the excess water could be run off for storage, whereby the materials of erosion could be collected in such a way as to build up a new fertile land. That what appears to be a desert need not always be so, is evidenced by the revelation that over a vast area in the heart of the Sahara, there lies beneath the upper layer of sand and pebbles a rich and fertile soil.*

MEDIUM TERM LOANS FOR AGRICULTURE

The Thirteenth Meeting of the Reserve Bank's Standing Advisory Committee on Agricultural Credit, after discussing certain important problems arising out of the Bank's policy regarding the provision of medium term loans, agreed that the Bank might undertake a rapid survey of the utilisation of such loans so far provided by the Bank to cooperative banks. The lines on which the survey should be conducted were indicated among the discussions hoping that the Agricultural Credit Department would be in a position to complete action on suggestions made at the Tenth Meeting of the Committee on the security for medium term loans. The Committee suggested that the Department might also examine the question whether and to what extent fixed deposits of Central Banks and other relevant factors could be taken into account in arriving at the limits of the medium term advances that could be sanctioned to individual Central Banks. The discussions at this meeting also covered problems of the cooperative movement in Assam, Mysore, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Twenty progressive farmers have been selected by the Central Agriculture Ministry for participation in the United States Farm Leaders Study Project. Organised under the Indo-American Technical Assistance Programme, they will leave India in the first week of August. In the U.S.A., they will study community organisation, the role of farm organisation, cooperatives, extension and rural credit. At the close of a 4½ months' study tour, the farm leaders will visit some of the projects in Hawaii and Japan.

*This Note is based on UNESCO releases on the Symposium.

New Trade Agreement with Hungary.—The new Trade and Payments Agreement between Hungary and India signed recently will come into force from July 1, 1960 and will remain valid for three and a half years. Under the Agreement, all transactions between India and Hungary of commercial and non-commercial nature will be financed in non-convertible Indian rupees and trade between the two countries will thus be on a balanced basis. The important items of Indian exports to Hungary will be tea, coffee, tobacco, vegetable oils, mica, shellac, oilseeds, jute and coir products, iron ore and steel billets, de-oiled meals, semi-tanned and processed skins, leather, cotton, woollen and silk fabrics, handloom and handicraft products, sports goods, shoes, light engineering goods, railway equipment, textile machinery and veneers.

Japan's Record Rice Crop.—Japan's estimated rice crop for 1959 has set a new record of 12,501,100 tons, according to the announcement of the Agriculture-Forestry Ministry. The new all-time peak in the nation's rice production surpassed the previous high in 1955 by 116,000 tons. The year 1959 is the fifth straight year that Japan has harvested a bumper rice crop.

Of the year's estimated crop, paddy rice yields totalled 12,158,000 tons and dry-land rice output reached 343,100 tons. The unprecedented rice output was officially attributed to good weather and improved farming technology, especially the development of closer planting and better nursery techniques, thorough-going prevention of pests and popularisation of early planting methods.

DIARY FOR JUNE 1960

June

2 Two lakh tons of sugar released for sale by the Government of India.

June

2 The supply of subsidised rice through modified ration shops in rural areas before the onset of monsoon proposed by the Government of West Bengal.

5 Report of the Cooperative Credit Committee submitted to the Union Government recommending loans to the landless cultivators.

6 The Annual Conference on Community Development commenced at Srinagar.

7 Agreement with U.S.A. under PL. 480 for Rs. 607 crores worth of foodgrains finalised by the Union Government.
All-India Final Estimate of Jowar, 1959-60.

9 All-India Final Estimate of Maize, 1959-60.

14 A quota of 15,000 tons of onions released for export from Bombay ports during the current half-year ending August 1960 for shipment to all permissible destinations other than Pakistan and Portuguese possessions in India.

15 To increase jute production in West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and U.P., the Government of India have sanctioned a short-term loan of Rs. 2·5 million.

17 The validity period of the quotas of HPS groundnut kernel totalling 40,000 tons released for export during January—June 1960 was extended up to the end of December 1960.

27 Indian Council of Agricultural Research recommended over 200 new research schemes and extension proposals of current schemes in agriculture and animal husbandry.

Agricultural Development

WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

During the month under review (the South-West Monsoon period so far—1 June to 29 June 1960), the rainfall was in excess of the normal in the Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat and the Konkan, normal in the Bay Islands, Assam, East Madhya Pradesh, Deccan (including Marathwada), Vidarbha, Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Madras and Kerala and generally light to moderate elsewhere. During the last week of the month the South-West Monsoon extended into West Uttar Pradesh and North-West India outside Jammu and Kashmir.

Preparation of land and sowing of kharif crops for 1960-61 were the main agricultural operations carried out in different parts of the country during the month under report. The other agricultural operations reported were harvesting of summer crops in the Southern States and threshing and winnowing of rabi crops in some parts of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

The overall outturn of kharif foodgrains during 1959-60 is lower than last year by about 3 to 4 per cent according to latest reports. The production of rabi foodgrains during 1959-60 is also expected to be somewhat lower than last year. Production of sugarcane is expected to be higher than last year by about 7 per cent. Production of cotton is likely to be lower than last year. Production of groundnut, sesamum and castor seed is 8.8 per cent, 23.3 per cent and 3.6 per cent lower than last year respectively, whereas that of rapeseed and mustard shows an increase of 1.2 per cent.

Except for a few stray cases of cattle diseases in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa and West Bengal, the condition of cattle was generally satisfactory during the month under review.

LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Government of Kerala have published the Kerala Government Land Assignment Bill, 1960. The 'Statement of Objects and Reasons' appended to the Bill states that the Bill seeks to enact a comprehensive law for the whole of the State for the purpose of regulating the assignments of Government lands.

The Bill provides that "Government land may be assigned by the Government or by any prescribed authority either absolutely or subject to such restrictions, limitations and conditions as may be prescribed." Government land is to be assigned by auction or otherwise after the disposal of any objections.

Clause 6 of the Bill provides that "no suit against the Government shall be entertained in any Civil Court in respect of any order passed under this Act except upon the ground that :—

(*a*) the order is in breach of any completed agreement to assign; or

(*b*) the land in respect of which such order has been passed is not Government land."

Clause 7 empowers the Government to make rules in respect of—

(*a*) the manner in which assignment of land may be made whether by public auction or otherwise;

(*b*) the qualifications of persons to whom assignments of land may be made;

(*c*) the order of priority for the assignment of land;

(*d*) the procedure to be followed in enquiries regarding claims preferred, etc.

Clause 9 seeks to repeal the Travancore-Cochin Government Land Assignment Act, 1950 and provides that "The Government Grants Act, 1895 (Central Act 15 of 1895), shall cease to apply to the Malabar District."

* * * *

The Government of Mysore have published the Bombay Merged Territories and Areas (Jagirs Abolition) (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1960. The Bill seeks to extend the time limit for the exercise of occupancy rights by tenants up to 31 July 1961 because in many cases tenants could not exercise this right either on account of lack of clear information whether the land in question was part of a jagir or because stay orders had been issued by Civil Courts.

The Bill provides that in cases where the tenant had already paid the occupancy price before the issue of the stay order, the tenant would be deemed to have become the occupant from the date on which the stay order was issued.

The Bill further provides that if during the delay in the implementation of the Act due to the stay orders, the tenants had paid to the jagirdars any rent, such amount shall be converted into the occupancy price which the tenant has to pay to become an occupant. Provision is also being made to the effect that if after the adjustment of the rent into occupancy price, any amount is still due from the tenant he will be required to pay it within three months of the enforcement of this Act or within three months from the date on which the stay order is vacated. If on the contrary the tenant has already paid to the Jagirdar an amount in excess of the occupancy price the latter is to refund the excess to the tenant.

The Bill also requires the Jagirdars to pass on to the Government any amount unauthorisedly recovered from the tenants during the stay period.

* * *

The Government of West Bengal proposes to publish an Ordinance to amend the West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953. The principal changes proposed are:

(1) Where land has been leased out by a local authority, the lessee will not have the rights of a tenant but will be regarded as a licensee;

(2) Land held by a Corporation not being a local authority or a company will also be exempted from the purview of the Bill;

(3) In determining the compensation payable to any intermediary all his estates held throughout the State will be taken into account. (The principal Act provided that only the estates held within a notified area, *i.e.*, a District or a part of a District will be taken into account);

(4) The management charges are to be deducted from gross income for calculating the net income for purposes of compensation. The principal Act provided that in case of gross income of less than Rs. 500 no management charges would be deducted and for categories above this, there was a graded rate varying from 5 to 15%. Under the Ordinance, no management charges will be deducted for gross incomes not exceeding Rs. 2,500 and for categories above this the rate of deduction will be 2 1/2 to 10%.

SETTLEMENT OF LANDLESS PERSONS

A scheme has been initiated in Poona District to distribute land to landless persons. The distribution work is expected to be completed by 25 June 1960 by which time nearly 16,000 acres are proposed to be distributed among 1,200 families. Of these, 15,000 acres will be allotted on an annual lease basis and 900 acres on a non-lease basis.

Priority is given to those who are cultivating their land on a yearly lease basis up to a ceiling limit of 16 acres. The remaining land is to be distributed among landless agriculturists. It is expected that nearly 700 families will be benefited by this scheme.

M5Dte. of Eco.&Stat.—4

Commodity Reviews

FOODGRAINS

The All-India Final Estimates of 1959-60 crops of wheat, barley, gram and tur (or arhar) have been released. They are as follows:

Grain		1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Percentage Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Wheat				
Area	(000 acres)	31,508	31,141	+1·2
	(000 hectares)	12,751	12,602	
Production	(000 tons)	9,734	9,772	—0·4
	(000 metric tons)	9,890	9,929	
Barley				
Area	(000 acres)	8,220	8,243	—0·3
	(000 hectares)	3,326	3,336	
Production	(000 tons)	2,605	2,672	—2·5
	(000 metric tons)	2,647	2,715	
Gram				
Area	(000 acres)	25,046	24,865	+0·7
	(000 hectares)	10,136	10,062	
Production	(000 tons)	5,390	6,881	—21·7
	(000 metric tons)	5,477	6,991	
Tur or Arhar				
Area	(000 acres)	5,843	5,931	—1·5
	(000 hectares)	2,365	2,400	
Production	(000 tons)	1,589	1,671	—4·9
	(000 metric tons)	1,615	1,698	

It will be seen that the production of wheat, barley, gram and arhar in 1959-60 as compared with that in 1958-59 has declined by 0·4%, 2·5%, 21·7% and 4·9% respectively. With the issue of the above estimates, the production of cereals (excluding small millets) in 1959-60 is now put at 58,502 thousand tons (59,441 thousand metric tons) as against 60,559 thousand tons (61,531 thousand metric tons) in 1958-59.

The Central Government applied section 3(3A) of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to rice and paddy in Manipur for a period of three months from 7-6-1960. With the application of this section, Government is authorised to requisition stocks of rice and paddy from any locality of Manipur at the average of prices prevailing during the three months before 7-6-1960.

On 17-6-1960 the Rajasthan (Rice Import Restriction) Order, 1960 was issued prohibiting the import of rice, paddy and products thereof (except bran and husk) into Rajasthan from Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

On 29-6-1960 the Central Government issued an amendment to the Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensin gand Control) Order, 1957, under which no owner or person incharge of a roller mill shall, within the premises of such mill (*i*) instal stone grinders (chakkies) or any other machinery for the manufacture of wheat products or (*ii*) manufacture any wheat product otherwise than by the mill.

On 29-6-1960 the West Bengal Wheat (Export Control) Order, 1958 was amended so as to allow export of wheat and wheat products from West Bengal to Bhutan. Export of rice, paddy and products thereof was also allowed from West Bengal to Bhutan by a separate Order on 30-6-1960.

Imports of cereals into India up to the end of June 1960 amounted to 25.46 lakh tons (25.87 lakh metric tons) comprising 4.39 lakh tons of rice, 20.89 lakh tons of wheat and 0.18 lakh tons of corn. During the same period of 1959 imports of cereals amounted to 21.26 lakh tons (21.60 lakh metric tons) comprising 0.25 lakh tons of rice, 20.90 lakh tons of wheat and 0.11 lakh tons of sorghum.

Prices of foodgrains registered a rise during June 1960. The all India index number of wholesale prices for cereals which stood at 106.5 in the last week of May 1960 rose to 108 in the last week of June 1960. The price index for pulses which showed a decline in the earlier part of the month also recorded a rise in the later part of the month and stood at 90.2. Compared to the position during the corresponding week of the previous year, the index for cereals was higher by 4.7% while that for pulses was lower by 5·4%.

As for individual foodgrains, there was a rise practically in the prices of all foodgrains during the month. The price index for rice stood at 113·8 in the last week of June as against 113·6 in the corresponding period of the previous month. During the same period the index for wheat rose from 86·6 to 88·8, that of jowar from 124·8 to 130·6, maize from 105·2 to 114·4 and gram from 80 to 81·9

Compared to the position during the corresponding week of the previous year the index number of wholesale prices in the last week of June, 1960 was higher by 9·5% in the case of rice, by 12·5% in the case of jowar, and by 7.9% in the case of gram, but was lower by 4·5% in the case of wheat and by 15% in the case of maize. Bajra remained unchanged.

Indications are now available of prospects for the 1960-61 wheat crop in some countries. According to the latest official reports production of winter wheat in the United States is estimated at 27.3 million tons compared to 24.7 million tons harvested a year ago the spring crop, the seeding of which was only recently concluded, is forecast at 6.8 million tons against 5.5 million tons last year. In Argentina, the third official estimate for 1959-60 (December—November) puts the production of wheat at 5.8 million tons compared with 6·7 million tons harvested a year ago.

Latest reports confirm the forecast of a large world rice crop outside China in 1959-60. It is estimated that the production of rice will exceed last season's record harvest by about 3·4 million tons.

The demand for the United States wheat in June under P.L. 480 and other agreements, was not as heavy as in the past month. The principal customers of U.S. wheat during the month were Turkey, Brazil, Japan, India and Pakistan. Russia has, in recent years, been expanding the production and exports of wheat rapidly. Although most of the supplies of wheat have been sent to other communist countries, there is a substantial increase in exports by U.S.S.R. to non-communist countries. Imports of Soviet wheat into non-communist countries in 1958-59 reached over 1·6 million tons as compared to only about 0·4 million tons in 1957-58. Russia has already managed to get a foot-hold in the Japanese and Brazillian markets. It is expected that Russian competition in the world market may become intensified and Russia may emerge as one of the principal exporters of wheat.

Prices of wheat in the United States and Canada showed a declining tendency during

the month. Cash prices of No. 2 Red Winter at Chicago declined from 199½ cents per bushel on 26 May 1960 to 186½ cents per bushel on 26 June 1960. During the same period prices of No. 2 Hard (ex-store) at Kansas city fell from 196½ cents to 185½ cents per bushel. Prices of wheat in Canada were also easier. At Winnipeg, Northern Manitoba No. 1 (Fort William) was quoted at 168½ cents per bushel on 26 June 1960 against 169⅝ cents per bushel on 26 May 1960.

SUGAR

Sugarcane : The sowing operations of sugarcane crop in some parts of the sugarcane producing States progressed satisfactorily during June 1960.

Sugar : Total production of sugar in India during the 1959-60 season up to 30 June 1960 amounted to 24·01 lakh tons as against 19·04 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the previous season. There was one factory reported to be in production during the week ending 30 June 1960 while no factory was working during this week in the previous season.

The opening stock of sugar with factories in India on 1st June 1960 stood at 14·08 lakh tons as against 10·06 lakh tons on the corresponding date last year. Total despatches from factories since the beginning of the season up to 30 June, 1960 were 13·24 lakh tons as compared to 14·02 lakh tons despatched during the corresponding period of the previous season.

The Government of India released during June 2 lakh tons of sugar for internal consumption. This brings the total releases made up to the end of June 1960 out of the 1959-60 season's production to 12·88 lakh tons.

There were no sales and shipments of sugar up to the end of June 1960 out of the 1959-60 season's production. Exports have for the time being been stopped to make sugar available for internal consumption at reasonable prices.

The market prices of sugar during June 1960 generally witnessed a mixed behaviour at Hapur. At Kanpur the prices increased in the first week and then eased remaining constant for the rest of the month. At Madras the prices were constant in the first two weeks but increased during the third week and remained stationary during the fourth week. At other centres, *viz.*, Calcutta, Bombay and Patna the prices remained more or less constant. The following table indicates week-end wholesale prices of sugar at a few important centres in the country :

Week-end Wholesale Market Prices of Sugar

(Rupees per maund)

Market	Quality	Week ending				
		27-5-60	3-6-60	10-6-60	17-6-60	24-6-60
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hapur	Crystal	41·63	40·75	40·00	40·73	41·45
Kanpur	Crystal	50·00	52·00	51·00	51·00	51·00
Calcutta	Indian Medium	41·85	41·85	41·85	41·85	41·85
Madras	Parry's	42·98	42·98	42·98	43·01	43·01
Bombay	D-29	42·21	42·21	42·21	42·21	42·21
Patna	D-29	40·71	40·71	40·71	40·71	40·71

The average daily arrivals of gur in the Hapur market during June 1960 were 248 maunds as against 303 maunds during May 1960. The stock of gur in this market at the end of June 1960 stood at 27,550 maunds as against 30,325 maunds at the end of May 1960 and 60,000 maunds at the end of June 1959.

The prices of gur during the month generally witnessed a mixed behaviour at Hapur, Calcutta and Patna. At Madras the prices showed an increase in the first week and again in the second week, thereafter the prices remained constant throughout the month. This will be seen from the following table showing week-end wholesale prices of gur at a few important centres :

Week-end Wholesale Market Prices of Gur

(Rupees per maund)

Market	Quality	Week ending				
		27-5-60	3-6-60	10-6-60	17-6-60	24-6-60
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hapur	Phatwa No. 1	15·25	15·00	15·25	14·75	15·12
Calcutta	Bheli	20·00	19·50	19·50	19·50	20·00
Madras	II Sort	18·93	19·43	19·75	19·75	19·75
Bombay	Kolhapur	31·00	30·00	30·00	30·00	30·00
Patna		15·00	15·00	17·00	16·00	16·00

OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

The All-India Final Estimate of the 1959-60 crop of rape and mustard puts the area under and production of the crop at 7,167 thousand acres and 1,037 thousand tons as compared to the Partially Revised estimate of 6,021 thousand acres and 1,025 thousand tons during the previous year. The increase in area during the current year is accounted for mainly by Uttar Pradesh, the major rapeseed and mustard producing State and partly by West Bengal and Bihar and is due mainly to favourable weather conditions during the sowing period. This increase has, however, been offset to some extent by decrease in area reported from Panjab and Rajasthan which has been attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time. The increase in production during the current year has been reported mainly by Uttar Pradesh and is attributed to the increase in acreage. This increase has been offset to a large extent by the decline in production reported by Punjab, Rajasthan, Assam, Bihar and West Bengal. The decrease is attributed partly to decrease in area and partly to unfavourable weather conditions during the period of growth of the crop.

In June it was decided to allow exports of groundnut oilcake (expeller variety) up to the end of September 1960 against groundnut oil and salad oil exported up to the end of December, 1959 against October-November 1959 contracts. The validity period of the quotas of HPS groundnut kernel was extended from June 1960 to the end of December 1960.

Prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils showed an increase during June 1960.

Groundnut

During the month prices of groundnut and groundnut oil at Bombay and Madras advanced steadily. The sharp rise in prices was due partly to heavy purchases made by crushers and vanaspati manufacturers and partly to shortage of supplies. The market sentiment was reported to have been considerably aided by rumours of a likely increase in the allotment of groundnut cake (expeller variety) to exporters of groundnut oil. Added to this were the reports of encouraging demand for groundnut cakes from U.K. and the continental countries. Export prospects for oilcakes were considered good in view of a rising trend in comsumption of cattle-feeds in the U.K. in the coming years. This provided an additional bullish factor in the groundnut market.

Price of British West African groundnut oil ruled steady at Rs. 59.27 per maund at

European ports during the month while Indian groundnut oil was not quoted abroad. The following table shows the movement of prices of groundnut and groundnut oil at important markets during June 1960 :

(Rs. per maund)

	27-5-60	3-6-60	10-6-60	17-6-60	24-6-60
Groundnut (Kernel)					
Bombay (Bold)	30·86	32·51	33·06	33·79	34·16
Madras (Superior)	29·91	31·76	33·16	33·47	33·47
Hyderabad	36·69	37·75	37·75	36·00	36·69
Groundnut Oil					
Bombay	66·11	67·59	68·32	69·05	69·97
Madras	60·89	62·54	62·54	62·54	63·86
Hyderabad	67·94	67·50	66·69	66·69	66·69
European Ports (Indian)	N.Q.	Nominal	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
(B.W. African)	59·27	59·27	59·27	59·27	59·27

Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil from India during April 1960 amounted to 8,662 tons and 49 tons respectively compared to 3,286 tons of groundnut and 1,890 tons of groundnut oil exported during April 1959. Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during January—April 1960 totalled 22,609 tons and 1,020 tons respectively as compared to 16,050 tons of groundnut and 6,337 tons of groundnut oil exported during the corresponding period of 1959.

Linseed

Prices of linseed and linseed oil at Bombay and Kanpur, after an initial fall, rose again towards the end of the month. At Calcutta linseed prices showed improvement, while linseed oil prices ruled steady throughout the month. Overseas enquiries for linseed oil continued to be discouraging because of the disparity in prices. Argentinian linseed oil was quoted at European ports at about Rs. 48 per maund while Indian linseed oil was quoted at over Rs. 54. The following table shows the movement of prices of linseed and linseed oil at important markets:

(Rs. per maund)

	27-5-60	3-6-60	10-6-60	17-6-60	24-6-60
Linseed					
Bombay (Bold)	24·24	24·06	23·88	23·97	24·70
Calcutta (Small)	23·37	23·37	23·50	23·62	24·00
Kanpur (Bold)	23·70	23·00	22·06	22·06	24·75
Linseed Oil					
Bombay	47·57	48·12	47·39	48·48	49·40
Calcutta	54·00	N.A.	54·00	54·00	54·00
Kanpur	50·00	50·00	48·00	48·00	52·00
European Ports (Indian)	54·86	54·86	54·61	54·37	54·86
(Argentinian)	48·49	48·49	47·51	47·51	47·51

Exports of linseed oil from India during April 1960 amounted to 930 tons as compared to 669 tons exported during April 1959. Total exports of linseed oil during January—April 1960 amounted to 1,288 tons as compared to 2,437 tons exported during the corresponding period of 1959.

Castorseed

Prices of castorseed and castor oil advanced during the month under review. In spite of the sizable stocks of castor seed and castor oil, prices showed a bullish trend except a slight setback in prices in the middle of the month which was attributable to the reported increase in freight rates to the U.S.A. However, prices soon recovered and moved to higher levels towards the end of the month. Following reports of some business in castor oil having been put through with the U.S.A. Communist countries also evinced interest in Indian castor oil. Trade expectations are that during the current year exports of castor oil would touch a record level. The encouraging export outlook acted as the most important bullish factor influencing castor oil prices. Price of Bombay commercial castor oil at European ports also advanced significantly during the month. The following table shows the movement of prices of castor seed and castor oil at important markets :

(Rs. per maund)

	27-5-60	3-6-60	10-6-60	17-6-60	24-6-60
Castor Seed					
Bombay (Bold)	23·69	23·97	23·78	23·69	24·61
Kanpur (FAQ)	19·39	18·83	19·39	21·00	22·86
Badepalli (HC6)	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Castor Oil					
Bombay (Commercial)	53·08	53·27	52·70	52·90	54·00
Kanpur (FAQ)	49·00	48·00	50·00	52·00	52·25
Madras (FAQ)	50·19	50·19	50·19	50·69	50·69
European Ports (Bombay Commercial)	60·00	60·49	59·26	59·26	61·22

Exports of castor oil from India during April 1960 amounted to 6,103 tons as compared to 1,490 tons during April 1959. Total exports during January—April 1960 amounted to 18,508 tons compared to 2,941 tons during the corresponding period of 1959.

Coconut

Arrivals of coconut and copra during April, 1960 in some of the important assembling markets of South India (for which data are available) were 22·9 million nuts and 10·5 thousand tons respectively.

As compared to the month-end quotation of Rs. 59·43 per maund for May, the price of copra at Bombay declined to Rs. 58·78 on 3 June, but thereafter it again rose to Rs. 59·43 on 10-6-60 and Rs. 60·08 on 17-6-60. Price at the next week-end was unchanged. The prices of coconut oil at Bombay during the weeks ending 17th and 24th were Rs. 88·16 per maund and Rs. 91·10 per maund respectively against Rs. 89·62 during the week ending 3rd. At Cochin the prices of coconut oil showed a rising trend, the price at the end of the month being quoted at Rs. 83·89 per maund against Rs. 79·91 during the week ending 3rd.

(Rs. per maund)

	27-5-60	3-6-60	10-6-60	17-6-60	24-6-60
Copra					
Bombay	59·43	58·78	59·43	60·08	60·08
Alleppey	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.T.
Coconut Oil					
Bombay	88·16	89·62	N.T.	88·16	91·10
Cochin	80·14	79·91	80·34	81·41	83·89

Imports of copra and coconut oil during March 1960 amounted to 4,255 tons and nil respectively against 7,060 tons of copra and 27 tons of coconut oil imported during March 1959. Total imports of copra and coconut oil during January—March 1960 aggregated 20,031 tons and 1,011 tons respectively against 24,769 tons of copra and 179 tons of coconut oil imported during January—March, 1959.

COTTON

The South-west Monsoon has set in over the Indian peninsula and has advanced into North Konkan, Saurashtra and North Gujarat. Moderately heavy rain fell in Surat, Broach and Vidarbha regions with scattered rainfall in Saurashtra and Khandesh. Hot and sultry weather continued to prevail in Madhya Pradesh, whilst in Punjab frequent dust-storms were reported. In Punjab new crop sowings were taken up in April with the help of canal water and are now nearing completion. Crop condition and development are normal. In Broach and Surat areas also sowings are being made but more rainfall is required immediately.

The eighth trade estimate of 1959-60 cotton crop puts the production at 40·20 lakh bales as against the corresponding and final estimates of 49·16 lakh bales and 51·43 lakh bales respectively for the 1958-59 season.

Imports of raw cotton in India during April, 1960 were 115,000 bales as against 70,000 bales in the previous month and 61,000 bales in the corresponding month of the preceding season. Total imports of raw cotton during the first eight months of the 1959-60 season were 429,000 bales as against 244,000 bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during April, 1960 were 18,000 bales as against 16,000 bales in the previous month and 24,000 bales in the corresponding month of the preceding season. Total exports of raw cotton during the first eight months of the 1959-60 cotton season were 143,000 bales as against 272,000 bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw cotton by mills in India during April 1960 was 4·19 lakh bales against 4·16 lakh bales during the preceding month and 4·18 lakh bales during the corresponding month of the last season. Total consumption of raw cotton during the first eight months of 1959-60 season was 34·19 lakh bales as against 34·08 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Stocks of raw cotton with mills in India at the end of April, 1960 were 12·33 lakh bales against 12·22 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 14·17 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 April		Stocks as on	
	1960	1959	30-4-60	30-4-59
1	2	3	4	5
Indian	3·49	3·82	9·85	13·24
Pakistani	0·09	—	0·10	—
Egyptian	0·18	0·05	0·75	0·10
Other Foreign	0·43	0·31	1·63	0·83
TOTAL FOREIGN	0·60	0·36	2·48	9·93
TOTAL	4·09	4·18	12·33	14·17

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

	1-9-59 to 9-6-60	Same period last year
Arrivals	18·36	23·32
Consumption by mills	13·30	15·26
Stocks, with exporters, mills and merchants on the last date of the period.	5·20	7·62

During the month under review prices of cotton witnessed different trends in different markets. Jarilla MGF which was quoted at Bombay at Rs. 910 per candy at the end of May ruled steady at this level during the first three weeks of June also, but at the end of the month the prices rose to Rs. 925 per candy: thus registering a rise of Rs. 15 per candy. At Abohar in Punjab the Deshi variety was quoted at Rs. 781 per candy at the end of May, it rose to Rs. 790 per candy in the first week of June and then ruled steady at this level up to 17-6-60. At the end of the month the price rose to Rs. 800 per candy showing a rise of Rs. 19 per candy during the course of the month. The American variety at Abohar in Punjab was quoted at Rs. 904 per candy at the end of May, it rose to Rs. 935 in the first week of June, but in the subsequent week it fell to Rs. 895 and ruled at this level till the end of the month, thus marking a fall of Rs. 9 per candy during the course of the month. Similarly, the price of Laxmi variety at Adoni in Andhra Pradesh fell from Rs. 1,010 per candy at the end of May to Rs. 997 at the end of June, registering a fall of Rs. 13 per candy during the course of the month. The bullish factors influencing the market were the widening of mill demand and expectation of higher floor and ceiling prices for cotton. The fear of mills that they would not get the cotton they wanted when distribution of cotton goes under direct government control with effect from 1st August also imparted strength to the market. The bearish factors influencing the market were the report of a fresh U.S. Authorisation under P.L. 480 enabling India to buy 320,000 bales (of 500 lbs. each) of U.S. cotton of staple length one inch and below and the poor overseas enquiries. The following table gives the week-end quotations of some of the important varieties at some centres.

Prices of Cotton Varieties at Same Centres

(Rs. per candy)

Week ending	Adoni Andhra Pradesh Laxmi	Bombay Jarilla MGF	Abohar (Punjab)	
			Deshi	American
27-5-60	1010	910	781	904
3-6-60	1010	910	790	935
10-6-60	N.R.	910	790	895
17-6-60	N.R.	910	790	895
24-6-60	997	925	800	895

The Karachi cotton market witnessed a sagging tendency during the month. The price of 4F Punjab roller ginned which was quoted at Karachi at Rs. 788 per candy at the end of May, fell to Rs. 744 at the end of June, registering a fall of Rs. 44 per candy during the month. This fall was attributed to renewed selling, coupled with lack of domestic demand. Export enquiries were also few and far between. The following table gives the

week-end quotations of 4F Punjab Roller Ginned at Karachi.

Week ending	Rs. per candy
27-5-60 ..	788
3-6-60 ..	N.A.
10-6-60 ..	758
17-6-60 ..	762
24-6-60 ..	744

The New York cotton market ruled steady during the first fortnight, but in the second fortnight it recorded a slight rise of about Rs. 4 per candy. The factors influencing the market were the improvement in the textile situation, the late start of the crop and the worsening of the international situation. Operators were reluctant to sell and preferred to sit tight over their supply and watch the situation. The following table gives the week-end quotations of cotton middling 15/16" at New York.

Week ending	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy
27-5-60	34·15	1,274
3-6-60	34·15	1,274
10-6-60	34·15	1,274
17-6-60	34·25	1,278
24-6-60	34·25	1,278

JUTE

Favourable weather conditions were experienced in most of the jute growing States during June. Sufficient rainfall was reported in Bihar and Murshidabad for the healthy growth of the plants. Daisee areas also received sufficient rainfall. In Assam and northern districts more of sunshine would be beneficial. Weeding operations were being carried on in some areas. Harvesting operations have been in progress on the low lands in the Assam districts. River levels were reported to be normal.

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during May, 1960 amounted to 3·34 lakh bales as compared to 3·82 lakh bales during the preceding month and 3·72 lakh bales during May, 1959. Total arrivals of both Pakistan and indigenous raw jute during the eleven months of the current season beginning from July 1959 amounted to 54·85 lakh bales compared to 62·09 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the last season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during May 1960 amounted to 0·38 lakh bales against 0·25 lakh bales during the preceding month and 0·16 lakh bales during May, 1959. During the eleven months of the current season total imports of raw jute from Pakistan amounted to 5·03 lakh bales compared to 3·26 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by member mills of IJMA amounted to 5·35 lakh bales in May 1960 compared to 5·38 lakh bales during the preceding month and 4·99 lakh bales in May 1959. Total consumption of raw jute since the beginning of the current season up to May, 1960 amounted to 57·78 lakh bales compared to 55·36 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta stood at 14·52 lakh bales at the end of May, 1960 as against 16·43 lakh bales at the end of April, 1960 and 18·54 lakh bales at the end of May, 1959.

The Calcutta loose jute market witnessed a declining trend during the month. This decline was initiated by IJMA's decision that the member mills would be allowed to resort to voluntary sealing of looms from 6th June and adjust their production according to the availability of raw jute. As a result, speculation in raw jute was greatly reduced as mills had no obligation to acquire jute at any price. Some mills with adequate stocks of raw jute became sellers of ready jute and cuttings but actual business was small. The market turned easy in sympathy with goods and mills showed very little interest in anticipation of further fall in prices. Besides, jute crop position improved both in India and Pakistan and exerted a further depressing effect on prices; mills withdrew from the market without showing any interest in old jute crop and prices marked a further fall in the subsequent week. The fall in all the varieties of jute ranged from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per maund. The following table shows the week-end prices of the bottom varieties at Calcutta during June, 1960.

May/June Delivery

(Rs. per maund)

Variety	Week ending 28-5-60	4-6-60	11-6-60	18-6-60	25-6-60
Assam	48·50	45·50	41·50	43·00	40·00
Northern	48·00	45·00	41·00	42·50	39·50
Desal	47·00	44·50	40·50	42·00	39·00
Orissa	50·00	47·00	43·00	44·50	41·00
Jungli/U.P.	45·00	42·50	39·50	40.50	37·50
Murshidabad	45·50	43·00	40·00	41·00	38·38
Daisee (*selected*)	50·50	47·50	43·50	44·00	42·00

In sympathy with the loose jute market, the pucca bales sector opened very firm but registered a sharp decline in prices during the month under review. The following table gives the week-end prices of important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta.

June/July Delivery

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	Week ending 28-5-60	4-6-60	11-6-60	18-6-60	25-6-60
Mill Firsts	300	285	270	275	260
Mill Lightnings	280	265	250	255	240
Daisee L.G.	275	260	245	250	235
Indian N.C.	170	150	130	140	135
Pakistan N.C.	145	135	125	127	122

The prospects for the new jute crop became much brighter due to favourable weather conditions in the up country centres. Very little business was done in the old crop. In the new crop also very little business was done due to short arrivals. Some rise in prices was evinced in Purnea in Bihar, while at Kendrapara in Orissa the prices showed a fall. Nowgong (Assam) and Belakoba (West Bengal) were non-reporting for prices. The following table gives the week-end prices of raw jute at important mofussil centres.

(Rs. per maund)

Centres	28-5-60	4-6-60	11-6-60	18-6-60	25-6-60
Nowgong (Assam)	48·34	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Purnea (Bihar)	40·00	42·00	42·00	N.R.	N.R.
Belakoba	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Kendrapara (Orissa)	39·00	38·00	35·00	35·00	35·00

The Calcutta jute goods market also witnessed a declining trend during the month. Sacking and hessian both responded to the lack of overseas interest by recording substantial fall in prices. This was helped by the easier jute position and the more favourable reports from the growing areas. Speculative activity further strengthened the undertone. The following table gives the week-end quotations for hessian and sacking at Calcutta.

Variety	Week ending				
	28-5-60	4-6-60	11-6-60	18-6-60	25-6-60
Hessian 40"x10 oz. (Rs. per 100 yds.)	51·25	49·25	N.A.	48·50	46·60
Sacking (B Twills) (Rs. per 100 bags)	138·50	136·00	N.A.	135·75	131·75

TOBACCO

During June the price of Nipani (chewing) tobacco at Bombay continued steady at Rs. 80 per maund, which was also the quotation at the end of May, 1960. The price of Motihari (medium) variety at Calcutta stood at Rs. 161·16 per maund during the first week. During the second week the price of this variety rose to Rs. 171·16 per maund and continued at that level during the subsequent two weeks. The price of Jatty (Medium) variety was not quoted. The price of Grade IV variety of flue-cured virginia (redried strips) at Guntur stood at Rs. 185·13 per maund during the first week. The price of this variety rose to Rs. 205·7 per maund during the second week and declined to Rs. 195 during the third week. However, in the last week of the month, the price of this variety again rose to Rs. 213·93. Thus, during the month under review the price of this variety showed wide movements. Price of LBY variety of flue-cured virginia (redried strips) at Guntur moved erratically during the month. The price of this variety during the first week of June stood at Rs. 162·09 per maund. During the second week the price declined abruptly to Rs. 107 per maund and again went up to Rs. 123·42 during the third week. However, no quotation was available for this variety for the last week of June. The price of LBY2 variety of flue-cured virginia (redried strips) at Guntur remained steady at Rs. 61·71 per maund during the month.

Arrivals of tobacco in Guntur market during April, 1960 comprised 20·78 million lbs. of flue-cured virginia, 1·90 million lbs. of sun-cured virginia and 4·10 million lbs. of sun-cured Natu and other varieties totalling 28·78 million lbs. as against 30·20 million lbs. in the previous month. Total despatches consisted of 13·87 million lbs. of flue-cured virginia, 0·49 million lbs. of sun-cured virginia, and 1·93 millon lbs. of sun-cured Natu and other varieties totalling 16·29 million lbs. against 16·91 million lbs. in the previous month.

It is estimated that the stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the Guntur tobacco market at the end of April, 1960 were 76·6 million lbs. According to knowledgeable trade circles, this stock included about 10 million lbs. of chura, butts and stems mostly used for internal consumption.

About, 16·26 million lbs. of various varieties of tobacco were graded for export during May 1960 as against 16·64 million lbs. graded during the previous month. Of the quantities graded in May 1960, 14·87 million lbs. were of flue-cured virginia variety. Exports of raw tobacco during March 1960 amounted to 16 million lbs. valued at Rs. 433 lakhs as against 14 million lbs. valued at Rs. 401·2 lakhs during the corresponding month of the previous year. Of the 16 million lbs. exported flue-cured virginia variety accounted for as much as 11·8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 345·6 lakhs. Total exports of unmanufactured tobacco during the three months ended March 1960 amounted to 23·7 million lbs. valued at Rs. 534 lakhs as against 19 million lbs. valued at Rs. 465·8 lakhs exported during the corresponding period last year.

Food Control Orders

New Delhi, 17 *June* 1960

G.S.R. 696.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following Orders, namely:

1. **Short title, extent and commencement.**—

(1) This order may be called the Rajasthan (Rice Import Restriction) Order, 1960.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Rajasthan.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. **Definitions.**—In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,

(*a*) "import" means to take or cause to be taken into any place in the State of Rajasthan from any place within the State of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh or Madhya Pradesh;

(*b*) "rice" includes paddy and products of rice and paddy other than rice husk and bran;

(*c*) "State Government" means the Government of the State of Rajasthan.

3. **Restrictions on import of rice into Rajasthan.**—No person shall import or attempt to import or abet the import of rice except under and in accordance with a permit issued by the State Government or any officer authorised by that Government in this behalf:

Provided that nothing contained herein shall apply to the import of rice—

(*i*) not exceeding five seers in weight in the aggregate by a *bona fide* traveller as part of his luggage; or

(*ii*) on Government account; or

(*iii*) under and in accordance with Military Credit Notes:

Provided further that it shall be lawful for a person to—

(*i*) import seed paddy not exceeding ten maunds for *bona fide* agricultural purposes, or

(*ii*) import rice being the produce of his own land situated in the State of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh or Madhya Pradesh, for *bona fide* consumption by himself and the members of his family in a place situated in the State of Rajasthan,

under and in accordance with a permit issued by the State Government or any officer authorized by that Government in this behalf.

4. **Powers of entry, search, seizure, etc.**—(1) Any Police Officer not below the rank of Head Constable or any other person authorised in this behalf by the State Government may, with a view to securing compliance with this Order or to satisfying himself that this Order has been complied with,

(*a*) stop and search, or authorize any person to stop and search any person, boat, motor or any vehicle or receptacle used or intended to be used for the import of rice;

(*b*) enter and search or authorize any person to enter and search any place;

(*c*) seize or authorize the seizure of any rice in respect of which he suspects that any provision of this Order has been, is being or is about to be contravened along with the packages, coverings or receptacles in which such rice is found or the animals, vehicles, vessels, boats or conveyances used in carrying such rice and thereafter take or authorise the taking of all measures necessary for securing the production of the packages, coverings, receptacles, animals, vehicles, vessels, boats or conveyances so seized, in a court and for their safe custody pending such production.

(2) The provisions of sections 102 and 103 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, relating to search and seizure shall, so far as may be, apply to searches and seizures under this clause.

5. **Effect of Order.**—The provisions of this Order shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, the Rice (Northern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1958, the Uttar Pradesh Foodgrains (Movement Control) Order, 1958, and the Madhya Pradesh Rice (Movement Control) Order, 1957.

New Delhi, 27 *June* 1960

S.O. 1604.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of Agricultural Produce Cess Act, 1940 (XXVII of 1940) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture S.O. 1414, dated the 24th June, 1959, the Central Government is pleased to fix with effect from the 1st July, 1960 for the articles specified in Column 2 of the Schedule hereto annexed, being the articles enumerated in the Schedule to the said Act, the tariff values specified in the corresponding entry in Column 4 thereof. The tariff values indicated against metric units in column 6 will take effect from the date on which the metric system is adopted in the levy of customs and excise duties.

SCHEDULE OF TARIFF VALUES FOR 1960-61

Name of Articles	Unit	Tariff value 1960-61	Tariff value 1960-61 in Metric Unit	
			Metric Unit	Value
1	2	3	4	5
Bones		Rs.		Rs.
Bones, broken or crushed (including bone grist but excluding bone-meal or bone-manure).	cwt.	16·00	Quintal	31·49
Bristles				
(*a*) White :				
Shorts & Riflings	lb.	3·75	Kilogram	8·27
2″ to 2 ½″	Do.	12·00	Do.	26·46
3″ to 3 ½″	Do.	34·25	Do.	75·51
4″ to 5″	Do.	51·50	Do.	113·54
5½″ and up	Do.	67·25	Do.	148·26
(*b*) Dark :				
Shorts and Riflings	Do.	2·00	Do.	4·41
2″ to 2 ½″	Do.	9·10	Do.	20·06
3″ to 3 ½″	Do.	22·00	Do.	48·50
4″ to 5″	Do.	45·75	Do.	100·86
5½″ and up	Do.	61·50	Do.	135·58
Butter	Do.	2·75	Do.	6·06
Cereals, other than rice and wheat				
Bajra	cwt.	12·00	Quintal	23·62
Jowar	Do.	9·50	Do.	18·70
Barley	Do.	9·50	Do.	18·70
Maize	Do.	12·00	Do.	23·62

1	2	3	4	5
Fibres—		Rs.		Rs.
For Brushes :				
(*i*) Palmyra Fibres	cwt.	45·00	Quintal	88·58
(*ii*) Palmyra Stalks	Do.	25·00	Do.	49·21
(*iii*) Other kinds	Do.	52·00	Do.	102·36
Fish—				
Fish (excluding canned fish) :				
(*i*) Fish, dry salted	Do.	70·00	Do.	137·79
(*ii*) Prawns dry (excluding prawns powder)	Do.	160·00	Do.	314·95
(*iii*) Shark fins and fish maws	Do.	240·00	Do.	472·42
Fruits—				
Almonds (in the shell)	Do.	200·00	Do.	393·68
Almonds (without shell)	Do.	400·00	Do.	787·37
Cashew kernels	Do.	220·00	Do.	433·05
Coconuts	Thousand	200·00	Thousand	200·00
Raisins, all kinds	cwt.	115·00	Quintal	226·37
Tamarind	Do.	45·00	Do.	88·58
Walnut in the shell	Do.	90·00	Do.	177·16
Walnut kernel	Do.	250·00	Do.	492·10
Ghee—	Indian Md.	210·00	Quintal	562·64
Ghee substitute including vegetable ghee and hydrogenated edible oil and fat mixtures.	cwt.	105·00	Do.	206·68
Hides, raw—				
Buffalo hides (excluding calf skins) :				
(*i*) Arsenicated	lb.	1·56	Kilogram	3·44
(*ii*) Salted	Do.	1·06	Do.	2·34
Cow hides (excluding calf skins) :				
(*i*) Arsenicated	Do.	1·69	Do.	3·73
(*ii*) Salted	Do.	1·62	Do.	3·57
Manures—				
Manures of animal origin all kinds (including prawns powder but excluding bone-meal or bone-manure).	cwt.	17·00	Quintal	33·46
Bone-meal or bone-manure	Do.	12·00	Do.	23·62
Oilcakes—				
Groundnut oilcake and meal	Ton	320·00	Metric Ton	314·95
Linseed oilcake and meal	Do.	350·00	Do.	344·47
Mohwa oilcake and meal	Do.	95·00	Do.	93·50
Niger and kardi oilcake & meal	Do.	220·00	Do.	216·53
Oilcakes and meals other kinds	Do.	295·00	Do.	290·34

1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
Pulses—				
Dal (split) all kinds	cwt.	30·00	Quintal	59·05
Pulses (whole) all kinds	Do.	25·00	Do.	49·21
Seeds—				
Ajwan	Do.	30·00	Do.	59·05
Aniseed	Do.	45·00	Do.	88·58
Castor seed	Do.	30·00	Do.	59·05
Celery seed	Do.	120·00	Do.	236·21
Coriander seed	Do.	65·00	Do.	127·95
Cotton seed	Do.	15·00	Do.	29·53
Cummin seed (White)	Do.	120·00	Do.	236·21
Cummin seed (Black)	Do.	180·00	Do.	354·31
Fennel seed	Do.	60·00	Do.	118·10
Fenugreek seed	Do.	35·00	Do.	68·89
Groundnuts, decorticated	Do.	40·00	Do.	78·74
Linseed	Do.	30·00	Do.	59·05
Mustard and rapeseed	Do.	38·00	Do.	74·80
Niger seed	Do.	27·00	Do.	53·15
Sawa (Dill) seed	Do.	22·00	Do.	43·31
Til (Sesamum)	Do.	45·00	Do.	88·58
Skins, raw—				
Goat skins (excluding kid skins)	Piece	4·50	Piece	4·50
Sheep skins (excluding lamb skins)	Do.	3·50	Do.	3·50
Spices—				
Chillies, dry	cwt.	90·00	Quintal	177·16
Ginger, dry	Do.	65·00	Do.	127·95
Pepper, black	Do.	175·00	Do.	344·47
Turmeric :				
(*i*) Finger	Do.	40·00	Do.	78·74
(*ii*) Gatha (Bulb)	Do.	35·00	Do.	68·89
Cardamom :				
(*i*) Big (ELAICHA)	lb.	1·50	Kilogram	3·31
(*ii*) Small (ELAICHI) Green or Bleached ..	Do.	10·00	Do.	22·05

1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
Tobacco, unmanufactured—				
Flue cured virginia				
Class I grade 1,2,3 and X	lb.	2·75	Kilogram	6·06
Class II grade 4, LBY, LG	Do.	1·80	Do.	3·97
Class III grade LBY2, LMG, B, Bits, MG ..	Do.	0·81	Do.	1·79
Class IV, grade DB, DG, PL, DBL, DDB, FS & FS2.	Do.	0·50	Do.	1·10
Non-flue-cured	Do.	0·88	Do.	1·94
Chewing bidi, cheroot and cigar tobacco ..	Do.	0·56	Do.	1·23
Vegetables—				
Garlic	cwt.	30·00	Quintal	59·05
Onions	Do.	10·00	Do.	19·68
Potatoes	Do.	16·00	Do.	31·49
Wheat, all kinds	Do.	20·00	Do.	39·37
Wheat atta	Do.	22·00	Do.	43·31
Wheat flour and suji	Do.	30·00	Do.	59·05

New Delhi, 29 June, 1960

G.S.R. 749/Ess. Com./Sugarcane.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (2) of clause 3-A of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1955, the Central Government, after consultation with the State of Maharashtra, hereby directs that in lieu of the payment of the minimum price for sugarcane fixed in the notification of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food) No. G.S.R. 1187/Ess. Com./Sugarcane, dated the 25th October, 1959 and of the deferred payment if any, as provided under sub-clause (1) of clause 3-A of the aforesaid Order, payment shall be made by Shri Warana Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, P.O. Kodoli, a producer of sugar by vacuum pan process or his agent for sugarcane delivered at the gate of the aforesaid factory during 1959-60 season in the State of Maharashtra of a minimum price of Rs. 56 per ton determined with reference to the minimum price per ton on the basis of the percentage of recovery of sugar from sugarcane during 1959-60 season.

G.S.R. 750/Ess. Com./Sugarcane.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (2) of clause 3-A of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1955, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food) No. G.S.R. 568/Ess. Com./Sugarcane, dated the 23rd May, 1960, namely:—

Amendment

In the Schedule to the said notification, in column 2, against serial No. 25, for the figure "54" the figure "53" shall be substituted.

New Delhi, 29 June, 1960

G.S.R. 751.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Order, 1957, hereinafter referred to as the Order, namely:

1. (1) This Order may be called the Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Amendment Order, 1960.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. **Insertion of Clause 3A.**—After clause 3 of the Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Order, 1957, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:

M5Dte.ofEco.&Stat.—5

"3A. *Prohibition against installation of other Machinery*.—No owner or person in charge of a roller mill shall, within the premises of such mill.—

(*a*) instal or cause to be installed stone grinders (chakkies) or any other machinery for the manufacture of wheat products, or

(*b*) manufacture or cause to be manufactured any wheat product otherwise than by such mill.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this clause "premises" means the building including the precincts thereof in which or in any part of which the plant and machinery of the roller mill is installed."

New Delhi, 29 *June*, 1960

G.S.R. 752.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the West Bengal Wheat (Export Control) Order, 1958, namely:

1. (1) This Order may be called the West Bengal Wheat (Export Control) First Amend ment Order, 1960.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. In the proviso to clause 3 of the West Bengal Wheat (Export Control) Order, 1958, after item (*iii*), the following word and item shall be inserted namely:—

"or

(*iv*) to any place within Bhutan."

New Delhi, 30 *June*, 1960

G.S.R. 757.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby directs that, notwithstanding anything contained in the Rice (Eastern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1959, it shall be lawful for a person to move rice or paddy including products thereof from any place within West Bengal to any place within Bhutan.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Final Estimate of Barley, 1959-60.
All-India Final Estimate of Gram, 1959-60.
All-India Final Estimate of Tur (Arhar), 1959-60.
All-India Final Estimate of Sugarcane, 1959-60.
All-India Final Estimate of Rapeseed and Mustard, 1959-60.
District-wise Acreage and Production of Cereals, Gram and Tur in each State for 1956-57 revised and 1957-58 partially revised.
Area and Production of Principal Crops in India, 1956-57 (Revised)
Area and Production of Non-Forecast Crops in India, 1957-58 & 1958-59.
Outturn of Rosewood in India.

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1. *Rainfall during June*, 1960

(From 1 June to 29 June, 1960)

(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

Rainfall Regions	Rainfall from 1-6-60 to 29-6-60		
	Actual (mms.)	Excess or deficit compared to Normal*	
		Absolute (mms.)	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bay Islands	470	+48	+11
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	372	—65	—15
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	298	—270	—48
Gangetic West Bengal	133	—116	—47
Orissa	158	—45	—22
Bihar Plateau	102	—92	—47
Bihar Plains	85	—102	—55
Uttar Pradesh, East	39	—83	—68
Uttar Pradesh, West	65	—37	—36
Punjab (including Delhi)	69	+19	+38
Himachal Pradesh†	60	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	16	—27	—63
Rajasthan, West	37	+7	+25
Rajasthan, East	95	+19	+26
Madhya Pradesh, West	91	—43	—32
Madhya Pradesh, East	163	—36	—18
East Gujarat	153	+29	+23
Saurashtra and Kutch	174	+90	+108
Konkan	1094	+489	+81

1. *Rainfall during June*, 1960—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Deccan (including Marathwada)	111	—3	—2
Vidarbha	168	—7	—4
Coastal Andhra Pradesh	88	—5	—6
Telangana	135	+4	+3
Rayalaseema	41	—24	—37
Madras State	41	+2	+6
Coastal Mysore	719	—190	—21
Interior Mysore, North	82	—25	—23
Interior Mysore, South	49	—17	—26
Kerala	499	—117	—19
Arabian Sea Islands	156	—130	—45

*For calculation of excesses, deficits and their percentages rainfall figures are taken correct to 0.1 mm.
†Excess or deficits of rainfall is not marked due to absence of normals.
Source : Weekly Weather Report issued by the Director-General of Observatories, Poona.

1.1 *Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress during July*

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Andhra Pradesh ..	Winter Paddy, Kharif Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Tur, Ginger, Cotton, Groundnut, Turmeric and Onions.	Summer Paddy.
Assam	Winter Paddy and Ragi	Summer Paddy, Jute, Potatoes and Plucking of Tea.
Bihar	Aus and Aman Paddy, Kharif, Jowar, Maize, Ragi and Tur.	Summer Paddy.
Gujerat	Winter Paddy, Kharif Jowar, Bajra, Tur, Mung, Potatoes, Tobacco and Groundnut.	——
Jammu & Kashmir ..	Paddy and Bajra (in Jammu only)	Wheat, Tobacco and Rape & Mustard in Kashmir only.
Kerala	Tur, Urd and Cotton	——
Madhya Pradesh ..	Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Urd and Mung.	——
Madras	Paddy, Jowar, Ragi and Cotton	Cotton in some districts.
Maharashtra	Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Tur, Mung, Potatoes, Tobacco and Groundnut.	——
Mysore	Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Castor and Groundnut.	——
Orissa	Paddy, Jowar and Bajra	Early Cotton and Sesamum.
Punjab	Paddy, Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Tur, Mung, and Sannhemp.	Potato and Tobacco.

1.1 *Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress during July*—contd.

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Rajasthan ..	Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Tur, Groundnut, Sesamum and Cotton.	——
Uttar Pradesh	Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Sesamum, Groundnut, Castor, Sannhemp and Tobacco.	——
West Bengal	Paddy, Tur, Chillies, Cotton and Sannhemp.	Paddy.
Himachal Pradesh ..	Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, Tur, Chillies, Sesamum and Sannhemp.	Potatoes.
Delhi	Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Tur, Urd and Chillies.	Potatoes.
Manipur	Paddy and Sweet Potatoes.	——
Tripura	Paddy and Urd.	Paddy.

2. *All-India Final Estimate of Barley*, 1959-60

SUMMARY

(1)	1959-60 (Final Estimate) (2)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate) (3)	Decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Percent (5)
Area (thousand acres)	8,220	8,243	(—)23	(—)0·3
Production (thousand tons)	2,605	2,672	(—)67	(—)2·5
In Metric Units				
Area (thousand hectares)	3,326	3,336	(—)10	(—)0·3
Production (thousand metric tons)	2,647	2,715	(—)68	(—)2·5

The decrease in area during the current year has occurred mainly in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh and to some extent in Jammu & Kashmir also. The decrease is attributed mainly to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time. This has been largely, offset by the increases in Bihar, Rajasthan and West Bengal due to favourable climatic conditions at the sowing time. In West Bengal the increase is also due to diversion of some aman paddy land, where paddy crop was destroyed by floods, to the cultivation of this crop.

The decrease in production has been reported mainly by the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab due to drought conditions that prevailed during December 1959 and January and February, 1960. In Madhya Pradesh the crop was damaged in the important barley growing districts of Bhind, Morena and Shivpuri for want of sufficient winter showers. The decrease in these States has, however, been offset to some extent by the increases recorded in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The increase in Rajasthan is due to an increase in area under the crop whereas in U.P. it is due to higher average per acre yield of the crop during the current year.

Production estimates for 1959-60 and 1958-59 in respect of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are based on the results of random sample crop-cutting surveys.

There are no 'non-reporting areas' for this Estimate.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons)		
	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	6	7	(—)1	1	1	—
Bihar	1,077	1,020	(+)57	169*	249*	(—)80
Maharashtra & Gujerat†	26	29	(—)3	6	6	—
Jammu & Kashmir	34	52	(—)18	10	11	(—)1
Madhya Pradesh	424	430	(—)6	146*	168*	(—)22
Madras	1	1	—	(a)	(a)	—
Mysore	8	8	—	2	2	—
Orissa	1	1	—	(a)	(a)	—
Punjab	469	584	(—)115	152*	200*	(—)48
Rajasthan	1,417	1,325	(+)92	637*	596*	(+)41
Uttar Pradesh	4,508	4,591	(—)83	1,441*	1,395*	(+)46
West Bengal	160	108	(+)52	27*	29*	(—)2
Delhi	10	10	—	(a)	1	(—)1
Himachal Pradesh	79	77	(+)2	14	14	—
All India..	8,220	8,243	(—)23	2,605	2,672	(—)67
In Metric Units	(3,326)	(3,336)	(—)(10)	(2,647)	(2,715)	(—)(68)

(a) Less than 500 tons.

* Based on the results of Random Sample crop cutting surveys.

† The break-up of the figures into Maharashtra and Gujarat States is as under.

	Area ('000 acres)		Production ('000 tons)	
	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59
Maharashtra	10	9	2	2
Gujarat	16	20	4	4
TOTAL	26	29	6	6

NOTES—(1) Barley is not grown to any appreciable extent in Assam, Naga Hills-Tuensang Area, N.E.F.A., Kerala, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.

(2) Figures in brackets are in thousand hectares in case of area and in thousand metric tons in case of production.

2.1 *All-India Final Estimate of Gram*, 1959-60

SUMMARY

	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	25,046	24,865	(+)181	(+)0·7
Production (thousand tons)	5,390	6,881	(—) 1,491	(—)21·7
In Metric Units				
Area (thousand hectares)	10,135·6	10,062·4	(+)73·2	(+)0·7
Production (thousand metric tons)	5,476·5	6,991·4	(—)1,514·9	(—)21·7

The increase in area during the current year is accounted for mainly by Rajasthan and to a lesser extent by West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra and is due generally to favourable climatic conditions at sowing time. The increase has, however, been offset to a considerable extent by the decrease in area reported by Punjab, Delhi and Bihar.

The decrease in production during the current year is shared by nearly all the principal gram producing States and is attributed to unfavourable weather conditions during the growing period of the crop. Madhya Pradesh has, however, reported a small increase in production.

Production estimates for 1959-60 and 1958-59 in respect of Bihar, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and West Bengal are based on the results of Random Sample Crop Cutting Surveys.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons)		
	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	282	275	(+)7	34	32	(+)2
Assam	4	4	—	1	1	—
Bihar	1,428	1,453	(—)25	225*	311*	(—)86
Maharashtra & Gujarat‡	1,396	1,373	(+)23	177*	192*	(—)15
Madhya Pradesh †	3,744	3,706	(+)38	925*	894*	(+)31
Madras	7	7	—	1	1	—
Mysore	386	383	(+)3	37*	44*	(—)7

DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Orissa	42	42	—	5	5	—
Punjab	6,092	6,383	(—)291	1,583*	2,368*	(—)785
Rajasthan	4,308	3,927	(+)381	773*	1,139*	(—)366
Uttar Pradesh	6,732	6,726	(+)6	1,512*	1,758*	(—)246
West Bengal	545	477	(+)68	102*	109*	(—)7
Jammu & Kashmir	26@	26	—	7@	7	—
Delhi	36	65	(—)29	5*	17*	(—)12
Himachal Pradesh	18	18	—	3	3	—
TOTAL INDIA ..	25,046	24,865	(+)181	5,390	6,881	(—)1,491
	(10,135·6)	(10,062·4)	(+)(73·2)	(5,476·5)	(6,991·4)	(—)1,514·9

@ 1958-59 data repeated for want of information.
* Based on the results of crop cutting surveys.
† Includes *ad hoc* estimate of 6,400 acres in area and 600 tons in production for forest area.
‡ The break-up for Maharashtra and Gujarat States is as under:

	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59
Maharashtra	1,116,963	1,104,970	133,926	149,613
Gujarat	279,512	267,562	43,019	42,572

NOTES—(1) Gram is not grown to any appreciable extent in Naga Hills-Tuensang Area, N.E.F.A., Kerala, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.
(2) Figures in brackets are in thousand hectares in case of area and in thousand metric tons in case of production.

2.2 *All-India Final Estimate of Tur (Arhar), 1959-60*

SUMMARY

(1)	1959-60 (Final Estimate) (2)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate) (3)	Decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Percent (5)
Area (thousand acres)	5,843	5,931	(—)88	(—)1·5
Production (thousand tons)	1,589	1,671	(—)82	(—)4·9
In Metric Units				
Area (thousand hectares)	2,364·5	2,400·1	(—)35·6	(—)1·5
Production (thousand metric tons)	1,614·5	1,697·8	(—)83·3	(—)4·9

The decrease in area during the current year has been shared mainly by West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat and to a lesser extent by Bihar and Andhra Pradesh and is due generally to unfavourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing the crop. The decrease has, however, been offset to some extent by the increase in area reported by Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh due to better seasonal conditions at the sowing time.

The decrease in production during the current year is also shared by Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal and Bihar and is attributed partly to the shrinkage in area and partly to unfavourable weather conditions during the growing period of the crop. Uttar Pradesh has, however, reported a substantial increase in production which is attributed mainly to favourable weather conditions during the period of growth.

Production estimates for 1959-60 and 1958-59 in respect of Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Vidarbha region of Maharashtra (excluding Rajura district) are based on the results of Random Sample Crop Cutting Surveys.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres) 1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Production (thousand tons) 1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (5) over (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	386	392	(—)6	42	41	(+)1
Assam	5	7	(—)2	1	2	(—)1
Bihar	506	515	(—)9	113	129	(—)16
Maharashtra & Gujarat †	1,512	1,533	(—)21	346	400	(—)54
Kerala	21	22	(—)1	4	4	—
Madhya Pradesh	912	952	(—)40	249*	322*	(—)73
Madras	133	133	—	19	18	(+)1
Mysore	606	606	—	76*	64*	(+)12
Orissa	33	33	—	7	7	—
Rajasthan	64	45	(+)19	7	4	(+)3
Uttar Pradesh	1,613	1,584	(+)29	716*	650*	(+)66
West Bengal	52	109	(—)57	9*	30*	(—)21
TOTAL ..	5,843	5,931	(—)88	1,589	1,671	(—)82
	(2,364·5)	(2,400·1)	(—)(35·6)	(1,614·5)	(1,697·8)	(—)(83·3)

* Production estimates in respect of Uttar Pradesh, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra (excluding Rajura district) are based on the results of Random sample crop cutting surveys.
† The break-up for Maharashtra and Gujarat States is as under:

	Area ('000 acres)		Production ('000 tons)	
	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59
Maharashtra	1,330	1,333	307	352
Gujarat	182	200	39	48

NOTES—(*i*) Punjab, Delhi and Tripura are non-reporting for this Estimate.
(*ii*) Tur is not grown to any appreciable extent in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.
(*iii*) Figures in brackets are in thousand hectares in case of area and in thousand metric tons in case of production.

2·3 *All India Final Estimate of Wheat* 1959-60

SUMMARY

	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or Decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	31,508	31,141	(+)367	(+)1·2
Production (thousand tons)	9,734	9,772	(—)38	(—)0·4
In Metric Units				
Area (thousand hectares)	12,751	12,602	(+)149	(+)1·2
Production (thousand metric tons)	9,890	9,929	(—)39	(—)0·4

The increase in area has been reported mainly by Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Bihar, Rajasthan and West Bengal and is due largely to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing and rabi campaign. In Gujarat, the increase in area is due to failure of kharif crops and favourable rains in September and October 1959 which facilitated the sowing of rabi crops on a large scale. The increase in area has, however, been offset to some extent by the decreases reported by Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir due to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time.

In spite of an increase in acreage, there is a slight decrease in the overall production. This has occurred mainly in Punjab, Bihar, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Jammu & Kashmir and to some extent in Rajasthan. The decrease in Punjab and Bihar is due to drought conditions in December 1959 and January and February, 1960. In parts of Maharashtra and Gujarat the crop was affected by untimely rains and hailstorm and by rust and pest attacks. In Madhya Pradesh also the crop was slightly damaged by rust in parts of Betul, Chhindwara, Shajapur, Indore and West Nimar districts. The decrease in production has been almost offset by the increases reported by Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The increase in production in these States is attributed to favourable weather conditions and rabi campaign.

Production estimates for 1959-60 and 1958-59 in respect of Bihar, Maharasthra and Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh are based on the results of random sample crop cutting surveys. The area under and production of wheat crop in these States accounts for 99% of the total areas and 99·2% of total production of wheat during 1959-60.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons)		
	1959-60 (Final Estimates)	1958-59 (partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or Decrease of Col. 2 over Col. 3	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or Decrease of Col. 5 over Col. 6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh ..	45	44	(+)1	4	4	—
Assam	5	5	—	1		—
Bihar	1,613	1,516	(+)97	321*	431*	(—)110
Maharashtra & Gujarat‡	3,412	3,184	(+)228	664*	725*	(—)61
Jammu & Kashmir ..	246	391	(—)145	68	99	(—)31
Madhya Pradesh† ..	7,254	6,930	(+)324	2,112*	1,947*	(+)165

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

†Includes a provisional area of 9,800 acres and a production of 1,100 tons for the crop grown in non-reporting areas.

DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras	4	4	—	1	1	—
Mysore	739	740	(—)1	62*	54*	(—)2
Orissa	16	16	—	4	4	—
Punjab	5,113	5,315	(—)202	2,086*	2,275*	(—)189
Rajasthan	2,965	2,922	(+)43	1,007*	1,030*	(—)23
Uttar Pradesh	9,566	9,564	(+)2	3,239*	3,036*	(+)203
West Bengal	119	87	(+)32	31*	24*	(+)7
Delhi	70	74	(—)4	26*	28*	(—)2
Himachal Pradesh ..	341	349	(—)8	108*	103*	(+)5
Total India	31,508	31,141	(+)367	9,734	9,772	(—)38
	(12,751)	(12,602)	(+)(149)	(9,890)	(9,929)	(—)(39)

‡ The break-up of the figures into Maharashtra and Gujarat is as under:

	Area ('000 acres)		Production ('000 tons)	
	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59
Maharashtra	2,215	2,181	363	411
Gujarat	1,197	1,003	301	314
Total ..	3,412	3,184	664	725

NOTES—(*i*) Wheat is not grown to any appreciable extent in Naga Hills—Tuensang Area, N.E.F.A. Kerala, Mampur, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.

(*ii*) The figures in brackets are in thousand hectares in the case of area and thousand metric tons in production.

2.4 *All-India Estimate of Sugarcane*, 1959-60

SUMMARY

(1)	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase of Col. (2) over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Percent
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	5,178	4,803	(+)375	(+)7·8
Production (thousand tons of cane)	75,038	70,456	(+)4,582	(+)6·5
Production (thousand tons of gur)	7,579	7,113	(+)466	(+)6·6
In Metric Units				
Area (thousand hectares)	2,095·4	1,943·7	(+)151·7	(+)7·8
Production (thousand metric tons of cane)	76,242·6	71,587·0	(+)4,655·6	(+)6·5
Production (thousand metric tons of gur)	7,700·7	7,227·2	(+) 473·5	(+)6·6

The increase in acreage has been reported mainly by Uttar Pradesh, the premier sugarcane growing State and by Punjab, Bihar, Maharashtra and Rajasthan and is attributed generally to favourable weather conditions during the sowing period.

The increase in production has been shared mainly by Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Bihar and is attributed partly to the increase in area and partly to favourable seasonal conditions during the growing period of the crop. Andhra Pradesh has, however, reported a slight decrease.

The production estimates for 1959-60 and 1958-59 in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal are based on the results of random sample crop cutting surveys.

2·5. *All-India Final Estimate of Rapeseed and Mustard, 1959-60*

SUMMARY

(1)	1959-60 (Final Estimate) (2)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate) (3)	Increase of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Increase of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Percent (5)
Area (thousand acres)	7,167	6,021	(+)1,146	(+)19·0
Production (thousand tons)	1,037	1,025	(+)12	(+)1·2
In Metric Units				
Area (thousand hectares)	2,900	2,437	(+)463	(+)19·0
Production (thousand metric tons)	1,053	1,041	(+)12	(+)1·2

The increase in area is accounted for mainly by Uttar Pradesh the major rapeseed and mustard producing State and partly by West Bengal and Bihar and is due mainly to favourable weather conditions during sowing period. This increase has, however, been offset to some extent by decrease in area reported from Punjab and Rajasthan and is due to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time.

The increase in production during the current year has been reported mainly by Uttar Pradesh and is attributed to the increase in acreage. This increase has been offset to a large extent by the decline in production reported by Punjab, Rajasthan, Assam, Bihar and West Bengal. The decrease in these States is due partly to decrease in area and partly to unfavourable weather conditions during the period of growth of the crop.

Production estimate of rapeseed and mustard in respect of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh (pure crop only) and West Bengal is based on the results of crop cutting surveys.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres) 1959-60 (Final Estimate)	Area (thousand acres) 1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Area (thousand acres) Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Production (thousand tons) 1959-60 (Final Estimate)	Production (thousand tons) 1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Production (thousand tons) Increase or decrease of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	4	4	—	(b)	(b)	—
Assam	292	288	(+)4	39*	60*	(—)21
Bihar	231	213	(+)18	24	35	(—)11
Jammu & Kashmir ..	35@	35	—	8@	8	—
Madhya Pradesh	386	377	(+)9	52*	55*	(—)3
Madras	2	2	—	(b)	(b)	—
Maharashtra & Gujarat †	127	115	(+)12	28	23	(+)5
Mysore	9	7	(+)2	1	1	—
Orissa	81 @	81@	—	12@	12	—
Punjab	569	697	(—)128	98	123	(—)25
Rajasthan	517	744	(—)227	56*	80*	(—)24

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres) 1959-60 (Final Estimate)	Area (thousand acres) 1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Area (thousand acres) Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Production (thousand tons of cane) 1959-60 (Final Estimate)	Production (thousand tons of cane) 1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Production (thousand tons of cane) Increase or decrease of Col. (5) over Col. (6)	Production (thousand tons of Gur) 1959-60 (Final Estimate)	Production (thousand tons of Gur) 1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Production (thousand tons of Gur) Increase or decrease of Col. (8) over Col. (9)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	183	181	(+)2	6,270*	6,606*	(—)336	627*	661*	(—)34
Assam @	68	68	—	967	967	—	97	97	—
Bihar	443	405	(+)38	6,526*	6,055*	(+)471	653*	606*	(+)47
Maharashtra (incl. Gujarat)†	331	302	(+)29	8,884	7,668	(+)1,216	927	800	(+)127
Kerala	22	22	—	358	350	(+)8	36	35	(+)1
Madhya Pradesh	99	85	(+)14	1,062	894	(+)168	106	89	(+)17
Madras	145	144	(+)1	3,744	3,506	(+)238	409	384	(+)25
Mysore	147	141	(+)6	3,843	3,918	(—)75	384	392	(—)8
Orissa	55	55	—	732	732	—	73	73	—
Punjab	592	515	(+)77	8,570	7,250	(+)1,320	857	725	(+)132
Rajasthan	69	49	(+)20	595	417	(+)178	60	42	(+)18
Uttar Pradesh	2,917	2,747	(+)170	32,027	30,765	(+)1,262	3,203	3,076	(+)127
West Bengal	81	66	(+)15	1,278*	1,174*	(+)104	128*	117*	(+)11
Jammu & Kashmir ..	4	3	(+)1	11	9	(+)2	1	1	—
Delhi	12	10	(+)2	80	60	(+)20	8	6	(+)2
Himachal Pradesh ..	3	3	—	16	17	(—)1	2	2	—
Tripura	7	7	—	75	68	(+)7	8	7	(+)1
TOTAL INDIA ..	5,178 (2,095·4)	4,803 (1,943·7)	(+)375 (+)(151·7)	75,038 (76,242·6)	70,456 (71·587·0)	(+)4,582 (+)(4,655·6)	7,579 (7,700·7)	7,113 (7·227·2)	(+)466 (+)(473·5)

* Based on the results of random sample crop cutting surveys.
@ Second Estimate data repeated for want of information.
† The break-up for Maharashtra and Gujarat States is as under:

	Area('000 acres) 1959-60	Area('000 acres) 1958-59	Production ('000 tons of cane) 1959-60	Production ('000 tons of cane) 1958-59	Production ('000 tons of gur) 1959-60	Production ('000 tons of gur) 1958-59
Maharashtra	295	..	8,119	6,850	848	716
Gujarat	36	..	765	818	79	84

NOTES—(1) Sugarcane is not grown to any appreciable extent in N.E.F.A., Naga Hills-Tuensang Area, Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.
(2) Figures in brackets are in thousand hectares in case of area and in thousand metric tons in case of production.

DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
U.P.						
Pure	322	373	(—)51	47*	67*	(—)20
Mixed	4,303	2,825	(+)1,478	643	517	(+)126
Total	4,625	3,198	(+)1,427	690	584	(+)106
West Bengal	269	240	(+)29	27*	42*	(—)15
Delhi	3	3	—	(b)	(b)	—
Himachal Pradesh ..	8	8	—	1	1	—
Tripura	9	9	—	1	1	—
TOTAL INDIA	7,167 (2,900)	6,021 (2,437)	(+)1,146 (+)463	1,037 (1,053)	1,025 (1,041)	(+)12 (+)(12)

(b) Below 500 tons. @ Latest year's data repeated provisionally.
* Based on the results of random sample crop cutting surveys.
† The break-up for Maharashtra and Gujarat States is as under:—

	Area ('000 acres)		Production ('000 tons)	
	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59
Maharashtra	17	18	3	3
Gujarat	110	97	25	20

NOTES—1. Rapeseed and mustard is not grown to any appreciable extent in N.E.F.A., Naga Hills-Tuensang area, Kerala, Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

2. Figures in brackets are in thousand hectares in case of area and in thousand metric tons in case of production.

3. *Production of Tea in North India*

('000 kilograms)

District	January to May	
	1960	1959
Assam Valley	6,607	9,380
Cachar	910	2,913
Darjeeling	2,056	1,993
Dooars	6,499	9,053
Terai	577	863
Bihar	7	9
All Others	229	334
TOTAL ..	16,885	24,545

Source : Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

3·1. *Tea Production in South India*

('000 lbs.)

District	April 1960(R)	May 1960(P)	May 1959(F)
Anamallais	5,543	3,345	5,586
Kanyakumari	56	54	81
Madurai	287	219	289
Nilgiris	3,290	2,428	2,566
Nilgiri-Wynaad	1,518	1,955	1,171
Tirunelveli	94	95	102
MADRAS STATE ..	10,788	8,090	9,795
Central Travancore	4,448	3,489	5,404
Cochin	448	306	450
Kanan Devans	3,085	3,994	3,307
Malabar	73	53	83
Mundakayam	345	260	344
South Travancore	702	720	818
Wynaad	1,512	1,892	1,706
KERALA STATE ..	10,613	10,714	12,112
Coorg	42	59	56
Mysore	358	410	368
MYSORE STATE ..	400	469	424
Estimated production of factories not owning estates: (8%)	1,744	1,542	1,787
GRAND TOTAL ..	23,545	20,821	24,118

(R)—Revised. (P) Provisional. (F) Final.
Source:— United Planters' Association of Southern India, Coonoor.

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4. *Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates*, 1959-60

Crop	Estimate	Released on	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons)		
			Current Estimate	Corresponding Adjusted Estimate of previous year	Percentage increase or decrease of Col. (4) over Col. (5)	Current Estimate	Corresponding Adjusted Estimate of previous year	Percentage increase or decrease of Col. (7) over Col. (8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rice	Final	13-5-60	81,343	81,437	(—)0·1	29,338	30,354	(—)3·3
Jowar	Final	7-6-60	41,602	42,584	(—)2·3	7,866	8,714	(—)9·7
Bajra	Final	8-4-60	26,699	27,999	(—)4·6	3,484	3,789	(—)8·0
Maize	Final	9-6-60	10,457	10,457	—	3,615	3,381	(+)6·9
Ragi	Final	11-4-60	6,211	6,192	(+)0·3	1,860	1,877	(—)0·9
Small Millets ..	Second	9-4-60	11,155	11,151	—			
Wheat	Final	14-7-60	31,508	31,141	(+)1·2	9,734	9,772	(—)0·4
Barley	Final	12-7-60	8,220	8,243	(—)0·3	2,605	2,672	(—)2·5
Gram	Final	13-7-60	25,046	24,865	(+)0·7	5,390	6,881	(—)21·7
Tur	Final	12-7-60	5,843	5,931	(—)1·5	1,589	1,671	(—)4·9
Other Kharif Pulses	Final	12-3-60	16,075	15,597	(+)3·1	1,567	1,559	(+)0·5
Other Rabi Pulses ..	First	2-3-60	11,071	10,090	(+)9·7			
Potato	First	18-4-60	706	642	(+)10·0	—		
Sugarcane (Gur) ..	Final	15-7-60	5,178	4,803	(+)7·8	7,579	7,113	(+)6·6
Ginger (Dry) ..	Final	18-4-60	37.0	35·7	(+)3·6	13.4	12.3	(+)8·9
Pepper (Black) ..	Final	18-4-60	232.0	230.1	(+)0·8	25.4	25·5	(—)0·4
Tobacco	Second	29-4-60	909	884	(+)2·8			
Groundnut	Final	9-3-60	15,305	14,575	(+)5·0	4,390†	4,812†	(—)8·8
Castorseed	Final	25-4-60	1,178	1,203	(—)2·1	108	112	(—)3·6
Sesamum	Final	31-5-60	5,510	5,500	(+)0·2	392	511	(—)23·3
Rapeseed & Mustard	Final	14-7-60	7,167	6,021	(+)19·0	1,037	1,025	(+)1·2
Linseed	Second	18-4-60	3,151	2,938	(+)7·2			
Cotton	Fourth	4-4-60	18,960	19,414	(—)2·3			
Jute	Final	19-12-59	1,707	1,811	(—)5·7	4,548*	5,158*	(—)11·8
Mesta	Final	24-3-60	706	825	(—)14·4	1,098*	1,488*	(—)26·2
Sannhemp								
(i) Fibre	Final	4-4-60	546	546	—	80	81	(—)1·2
(ii) Green manure			133	126	(+)5·6	N.A.	N.A.	—
(iii) Fodder			134	135	(—)0·7	N.A.	N.A.	—
TOTAL (Sannhemp)			813	807		N.A.	N.A.	—
Chillies	Final	9-6-60	1,499	1,471	(+)1·9	339	326	(+)4·0

*In terms of thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.
†Nuts in shell.

5. *Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates*, 1957-58 *and* 1958-59

(In thousands)

Crop	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1957-58 (Partially Revised)	1958-59 (Final)	1957-58 (Partially Revised)	1958-59 (Final)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)				
Rice	79,447	81,437 (*p*)	24,885	30,354 (*p*)
Jowar	42,203	42,584 (*p*)	8,246	8,714 (*p*)
Bajra	27,236	27,999 (*p*)	3,522	3,789 (*p*)
Maize	9,819	10,457 (*p*)	3,036	3,381 (*p*)
Ragi	5,731	6,192 (*p*)	1,665	1,877 (*p*)
Small Millets	11,848	12,156	1,671	2,048
Wheat	29,300	31,141 (*p*)	7,741	9,772 (*p*)
Barley	7,549	8,243 (*p*)	2,238	2,672 (*p*)
Pulses				
Gram	22,862	24,865 (*p*)	4,979	6,881 (*p*)
Tur (Arhar)	5,690	5,931 (*p*)	1,412	1,671 (*p*)
Other Kharif Pulses	15,657	15,597 (*p*)	1,390	1,559 (*p*)
Other Rabi Pulses	11,269	12,734	1,726	2,178
Potato	794	822	1,966	2,319
Sugarcane	5,080	4,803 (*p*)	68,019†	70,456† (*p*)
Spices				
Ginger (Dry)	39	36 (*p*)	15	12 (*p*)
Pepper (Black)	231	230 (*p*)	27	26 (*p*)
Chillies (Dry)	1,575	1,471 (*p*)	362	326 (*p*)
Tobacco	872	896	237	263
Oilseeds				
Groundnut	14,876	14,575 (*p*)	4,436*	4,812* (*p*)
Castorseed	1,184	1,203 (*p*)	89	112 (*p*)
Sesamum	5,171	5,500 (*p*)	354	511 (*p*)
Rapeseed and Mustard	5,979	6,021 (*p*)	923	1,025 (*p*)
Linseed	3,129	3,708	249	430

*In terms of nuts in shell.

5. *Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1957-58 and 1958-59*—contd.

(In thousands)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Fibres				
Cotton	19,996	19,825	4,739**	4,705**
Jute	1,742	1,811 (*p*)	4,052‡	5,158‡ (*p*)
Mesta	764	825 (*p*)	1,291‡	1,488‡ (*p*)
Sann-hemp				
(*i*) Fibre	436	546 (*p*)	62	81 (*p*)
(*ii*) Green Manure	89	126 (*p*)	N.A.	N.A.
(*iii*) Fodder	113	135 (*p*)	N.A.	N.A.
TOTAL ..	683(*a*)	807(*p*)	—	—

**In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each.
‡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 6,871 and 7,113 thousand tons respectively for 1957-58 and 1958-59.
(*a*) Includes 45,000 acres for which details are not available.
(*p*) Relate to partially revised estimates.

* In terms of nuts in shell.

6. *Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for Pakistan*

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area ('000 Acres) Current Estimate	Area ('000 Acres) Corresponding Estimate of the previous year	Area ('000 Acres) Percentage increase or decrease	Production ('000 Tons) Current Estimate	Production ('000 Tons) Corresponding Estimate of the previous year	Production ('000 Tons) Percentage increase or decrease
Cereals									
Rice	Third	1959-60	27-4-60	23,190	21,529	(+)7·7	9,598	7,677	(+)25·0
Jowar	Final	1959-60	13-5-60	1,128	1,098	(+)2·7	229	212	(+) 8·0
Bajra	Second	1959-60	3-2-60	2,049	1,942	(+)5·5	335	303	(+)10·6
Maize	Final	1959-60	13-5-60	1,199	1,139	(+)5·3	480	467	(+) 2·8
Wheat ..	Second	1959-60	4-5-60	12,661	12,167	(+)4·1	3,904	3,785	(+) 3·1
Barley ..	Second	1959-60	18-5-60	546	556	(—)1·8	158	144	(+) 9·7
Pulses									
Gram ..	Second	1959-60	3-5-60	3,185	3,140	(+)1·4	717	664	(+) 8·0
Sugarcane ..	Second	1959-60	19-12-59	1,261	1,158	(+)8·9	13,593	13,127	(+) 3·5
Tobacco ..	Final	1958-59	19-10-59	199	195	(+)2·1	218	202	(+) 7·9
Oilseeds									
Rape and Mustard.	Final	1958-59	3-8-59	1,957	1,808	(+)8·2	332	299	(+)11·0
Sesamum ..	Second	1959-60	18-5-60	118	112	(+)5·4	17	16	(+) 6·3
Fibres									
Cotton ..	First	1959-60	12-9-59	3,305	3,130	(+)5·6			
Jute	Second	1959-60	14-12-59	1,375	1,528	(—)10·0	5,363 (b)	6,001 (b)	(—)10·6
Tea	Final	1959-60	23-1-60	78	76	(+)2·6	57,000†	53,500†	(+) 6·5

Source.—Estimates issued by the Govt. of Pakistan.
(b) In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.
† In thousand lbs.

7. *Import of Cereals*

Grains	During the week ending 1-6-60	8-6-60	15-6-60	22-6-60	29-6-60	Progressive total from 1-1-60
Rice						
Tons	15,067	1,012	40,063	30,239	11,918	438,788
Metric tons	15,309	1,028	40,706	30,724	12,109	445,831
Wheat						
Tons	79,789	111,553	80,253	37,125	93,674	2,050,537*
Metric tons	81,070	113,343	81,541	37,721	95,177	2,083,448
Others						
Tons	—	—	—	—	—	18,011
Metric tons	—	—	—	—	—	18,300
Total						
Tons	94,856	112,565	120,316	67,364	105,592	2,507,336
Metric tons	96,379	114,371	122,247	68,445	107,286	2,547,579

*Amended figure.

8. *Coffee Cured*

A. 1958-59 Crop

(Metric tons)

Months	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
March 1960	—	4	5	9
April 1960	—	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
May 1960	—	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

B. 1959-60 Crop

(Metric tons)

Months	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
March 1960	5,157	687	443	6,287
April 1960	4,128	1,013	1,853	6,994
May 1960	2,970	890	2,737	6,597

Source: Coffee Board, Bangalore.

8·1. *Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee*

A. 1958-59 Crop

(Metric tons)

Particulars	During May, 1960				Up to May, 1960			
	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 & Est. Pdd.	Total
Receipts into the pool up to 31-5-60(inclusive of gain-in-weight).	—	—	—	—	17,867	7,535	21,118 (*a*)	46,520
Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments up to 31-5-60 (inclusive of driage).	125	96	931	1,152	9,687	4,384	14,762	28,833
Sold for export up to 31-5-60 ..	—	—	—	—	8,168	3,130	5,102	16,400 (*b*)
Balance stock as on 31-5-60 ..	125	96	931	1,152	12	21	1,254	1,287
To be sold for export	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*a*) Includes 1,223 metric tons of Robusta Plantation.
(*b*) Includes:—
(*i*) 84 metric tons sent to London in connection with production of suitable quality coffee;
(*ii*) 300 metric tons sent to London for sale on consignment basis;
(*iii*) 1,600 metric tons sold to G.D.R.;
(*iv*) 1,050 metric tons sold to U.S.S.R.; and
(*v*) 24 metric tons station selections sent to London.

B. 1959-60 Crop

(Metric tons)

Particulars	During May, 1960				Up to May, 1960			
	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 into the pool up to 31-5-60 (inclusive of gain-in-weight).	185	349	1,544	2,078	25,045	6,429	16,359 (*a*)	47,833
Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments up to 31-5-60 (inclusive of driage).	884	239	23	1,146	4,123	542	23	4,688
Sold for export up to 31-5-60 ..	1,276	213	303	1,792	6,608	567	303	7,478(*b*)
Balance stock as on 31-5-60 ..	1,975	103	(—)1,218	860	14,314	5,320	16,033	35,667
To be sold for export	—	—	—	2,308	—	—	—	13,122

(*a*) Includes 1,121 metric tons of Robusta Plantation.
(*b*) Includes:—(*i*) 129 metric tons plantations sent to London in connection with the production of suitable quality Coffee;
(*ii*) 485 metric tons sold to G. D. R.

Source: Coffee Board, Bangalore.

8·2. *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
17-5-60	Mysore	221·00 to 224·75	222.88	184·60 to 185·50	184·97	158·90 to 163·00	160·83
20-5-60	Coimbatore	230·25 to 236·30	223·03	181·60 to 190·00	183·07	165·10 to 178·25	169·87

9. *Tobacco (Raw) Imports*

Variety	Three months ended March			
	1960		1959	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	Neg.	Neg.	1,276	61·6
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	N.A.	N.A.	—	—
Others	Neg.	Neg.	—	—
TOTAL ..	Neg.	Neg.	1,276	61·6

Neg.=Negligible.
Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

9·1. *Tobacco (Raw) Exports*

Variety	Three months ended March			
	1960		1959	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
For manufacture of *bidis*	87	0·7	22	0·1
For manufacture of chewing tobacco	1,190	7·6	1,472	9·3
Natu desi flue-cured for cigarette manufacture ..	—	—	—	—
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	16,477	421·7	16,795	451·9
Natu desi sun-cured for cigarette manufacture ..	1,562	8·0	12	0·1
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	884	3·8	389	2·3
For manufacture of cigars and cheroot	8	0·2	8	0·2
For manufacture of *hookah* tobacco	—	—	9	0·2
Other tobacco (raw)	3,473	92·0	392	1·7
TOTAL ..	23,681	534·0	19,099	465·8

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

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 1960 (24-6-60)	May 1960 (27-5-60)	June 1959 (26-6-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains					
Wheat	Moga	591	14·50	14·81	15·37
	Chandausi	White	16·00(R)	15·30(R)	16·50(R)
	Sagar	Pissi	13·60	13·30	14·25
Jowar	Akola		14·50	14·00	N.R.
Gram	Abohar		13·34	13·25	12·44
Maize	Bahraich		12·75	11·25	16·00
Pulses					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		16·00	16·66	17·55
	Patna		17·00	17·00	17·00
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	18·50	17·00	23·00
	Patna		22·00	23·00	24·00
	Bombay		26·94	28·05	30·00
	Madras	Nagpur	25·48	26·09	28·10
Potatoes	Patna		10·00	7·00	16·00
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	13·50	13·00	19·00
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	13·17	14·81	17·07
Sugar and Gur					
Sugar	Bombay	Medium	42·21	42·21	43·81
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	41·85	41·85	42·00
Gur	Hapur	Phatwan No. I	15·12	15·25	22·00
	Madras	II Sort	19·75	18·93	18·93
	Bombay	Kolhapur	30·00	31·00	29·00
Livestock Products					
Milk	Delhi		26·00	26·00	22·00
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	245·00	245·00	235·00
	Khurja	Desi	238·00	225·00	215·00
	Bombay	Porbandar	292·00	296·00	304·00

10. *Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Fish and Eggs		*Sea Fish*			
Fish	Bombay	Prawns	N.A.	N.A.	66·85
		Pomfret	102·85	102·85	102·85
	Calcutta	Rohu	N.R.	90·00	100·00
		Hilsa	N.R.	N.A.	90·00
Eggs (per 1,000)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	N.R.	110·00	115·00
	Madras	Ungraded	125·00	130·00	130·00
	Bombay		135·00	125·00	120·00
	Jullundur		114·00(*a*)	125·00	104·00
Oilseeds, Oils and Oilcakes					
Mustard seed	Calcutta	Yellow	33·00	32·00	32·50
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	30·47	29·09	30·47
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	30·86	29·39	30·86
Groundnut kernel	Bombay	Bold	34·16	30·86	30·86
	Madras	Superior	33·47	29·91	30·84
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	24·70	24·24	24·24
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	24·75	23·70	23·87
Castor seed	Bombay	Bold	24·61	23·69	22·04
	Badepally		24·50	21·00	21·00
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	35·62	33·50	34·50
		Black	35·62	33·00	34·00
Cotton seed	Bombay	Mogalai	17·04	16·75	15·87
	Abohar	Desi	18·50	18·00	17·50
Copra	Alleppey	Rasi	56 87	56·25	N. Q.
Mustard oil	Calcutta		76·00	75·50	75·00
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	73·00	70·00	68·00
Groundnut oil	Bombay		69·97	66·11	63·17
	Madras		63·86	60·89	61·05
Linseed oil	Bombay		49·40	47·57	50·60
	Kanpur		52·00	50·00	48·00
Castor oil	Bombay	Commercial	54·00	53·08	51·41
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	52·25	49·00	49·00

10. *Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sesamum oil	Madras ..	Salem ..	77·35	77·35	70·77
	Bombay ..	.. ..	86·68	71·99	66·05
Coconut oil	Cochin ..	.. ..	83·89	80·14	79·51
Mustard cake	Kanpur ..	.. F.A.Q. ..	9·25	8·50	10·75
Groundnut cake ..	Kanpur ..	.. .. ..	11·00	9·00	11·50
	Bombay ..	.. Decorticated	13·05	12·86	12·24
		Deoiled ..	11·94	11·98	13·30
Cotton, Wool and Jute					
Kapas. (per candy of 392 lbs.)	Abohar ..	.. Desi	N.T.	N.A.	N.T.
	Tirupur ..	.. Cambodia ..	209·82	199·60	205·63
Cotton lint (382 lbs.) ..	Abohar ..	.. Desi	400·00	390·32	328·44
		320-F	447·44	452·20	404·60
	Bombay	.. Jarilla M.G.F.	462·50	455·00	337·50
Wool	Bombay	.. Joria White Fine	251·79	251·59	256·73
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	*Indian* Mill Firsts	260·00	300·00	205·00
		Mill Lightnings	240·00	280·00	185·00
Loose Jute (per maund) ..	Calcutta ..	.. Assam Middles	42·50	51·00	25·25
	..	*Pakistan*— .. District Middles	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Beverages					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta ..	.. *Consumption in India*—			
		Medium Dooar Dust ..	N. R.	1·82	1·62
		Export—			
		Clean Black Pekoe	N.R.	N.T.	2·10
Coffee (per cwt.) ..	Coimbatore	.. Plantation 'A'	240·00(*a*)	254·00	251·00
		Plantation 'PB'	260·00(*a*)	270·00	266·00
	Chikmagalur	.. Plantation 'A'	238·00	N. R.	231·00
	Mangalore	.. Plantation 'A'	240·00	241·00	240·00
Spices					
Turmeric	Calcutta ..	.. Erode	41·00	42·00	36·00
	Cochin ..	.. Good	39·80	36·74	27·53
Chillies	Patna ..	.. ..	95·00	90·00	85·00
Pepper	Alleppey	.. Palai	228·75	201·30	79·56

10. *Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres*—concld.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	61·23 ..	58·71	48·60
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalimpong)	102·00	106·00	115·00
		Small (Mysore)	840·00	840·00	800·00
Other Commodities					
Tobacco	Guntur	*Flue-cured Virginia redried strips* (Grade 4) ..	213·93	185·13	N. T.
		.. ..	135·80(*a*)	142·38	125·07
Rubber	Kottayam ..	Sheet	14·58	18·75	12·50
Oranges (per 100) ..	Bombay	Ordinary ..	13·00	14·00	18·00
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	194·19	197·49	177·74
Arecanuts ..	Madras	Singapore ..	213·95	213·95	184·32
		Mangalore ..	7·00	7·00	7·25
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay (Dry)			
Chemical Fertilisers (per ton)					
Sulphate of Ammonia	f.o.r. works freight paid to rail head destinations in respect of supplies made to State Governments.		350·00	350·00	350·00
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
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate.	Do.		330·00	330·00	330·00
Urea	f.o.r. despatching stations.		710·00	710·00	710·00

(*a*) Relates to previous week.

(R) Prices for transaction of less than ten mds.

10·1. *Issue Prices of Cereals*

(Rupees per maund)

Rice	
Superfine*	25·00
Superfine†	30·00
Fine**	20·00
Medium$	18·00
Coarse/Common@	16·00
Broken	—
Wheat	14·00
Milo	11·00
Maize (corn)	11·00

*Bangaratheegalu of Andhra origin, Hansraj Mushkin, Ranijawain, Parmal and Chahora varieties of Punjab.

†Basmati of Punjab origin.

**Consists of imported U.S.A. long grain rice and some fine varieties of indigenous rice and superfine rice of Orissa.

$Begmi and Mongra of Punjab origin, Medium varieties of Madhya Pradesh origin.

@Includes Orissa fine rice.

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	18-6-60	13·50
Rice	Lyallpur	Sela Basmati	18-6-60	28·00
	Dacca	Fine	17-6-60	40·00
Gur	Lyallpur		18-6-60	32·00 to 36·00
Cotton Lint	Karachi	4 F Punjab Roller ginned	18-6-60	80·00 381·00*
		Sind N.T. Saw ginned	18-6-60	88·00 419·00*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	18-6-60	14·00
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 70%	18-6-60	180·00
Jute	Dacca	(White Mid's)	17-6-60	45·00 218·75†

*Rupees per bale 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.)	23-6-60	187¼ cents	12·23
			Winter July	,,	23-6-60	182¼ cents	11·90
		Minneapolis	Spring Wheat 13% Protein July	Bushel (60 lbs.)	23-6-60	213¾ cents	13·96
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba	Bushel (60 lbs.)	23-6-60	168½ cents	11·19@
	U.K.	London	Australian bulk cargoes (c.i.f.) July/Aug.	Ton	24-6-60	£24-5-0	11·88
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow Cash	Bushel (56 lbs.)	23-6-60	119¼ cents	8·34
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	July	Unit (48 lbs.)	23-6-60	99⅝ cents	8·27 @
Groundnut	European Ports		Sudan Shelled (c.i.f.)	Metric Ton	24-6-60	£74-0-0 (Nominal)	36·83
Groundnut oil	European Ports		British West African 3/5% (c.i.f.)	Ton	24-6-60	£121-0-0 (Nominal)	59·27
Linseed	European Ports		Ethopian 1% Feb./Mar.	Metric Ton	5-2-60	£61-0-0	30·36
Linseed oil	European Ports		Argentina (c.i.f.) June (Excl. duty)	Ton	17-6-60	£97-0-0	47·51

11·1. *Prices in Other Foreign Countries—contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Castor oil ..	European Ports		Bombay Commercial (c.i.f.) bulk June/July	Ton	24-6-60	£125-0-0	61·22
Cotton ..	U.S.A.	New York	Spot	Lb.	24-6-60	34·25 cents	639·00*
			July	Lb.	24-6-60	32·84 cents	613·00*
Jute ..	U.K.	London	Mill Firsts (c.i.f.)	Ton	24-6-60	£129-0-0	307·00†

@Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 24-6-60 (Canada 2.75⅛ to 2.75¼ dollars = £1 sterling).

*Rupees per bale 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.

12. *Retail Prices of Fruits and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India*

(In rupees)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: June 1960 (24-6-60)	May 1960 (27-5-60)	June 1959 (26-6-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and Dry)						
Oranges ..	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	3·00	3·50	2·75
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	N.R.	3·00	1·44
Bananas ..	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0·62	0·62	0·62
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	N.R.	0·60	0·60
Cashew ..	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	6·50	6·50	6·00
Almonds ..	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	12·00	12·00	10·00
Walnuts ..	Bombay	In shell	Seer	5·00	5·00	4·00
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	4·00	4·00	4·50
Vegetables						
Peas ..	Madras		Seer	2·30	1·72	0·87
Tomatoes ..	Madras		Seer	0·49	0·41	N.S.
Lady's Fingers	Madras		Seer	0·32	0·20	0·50
Cauliflowers	Madras		Each	0·50	0·44	0·50
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	N.R.	0·31	0·31

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

(In rupees)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: June 1960 (24-6-60)	May 1960 (27-5-60)	June 1959 (26-6-59)
Fish ..	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	N.R.	2·50	3·50
	Madras	Prawns	Seer	1·03	1·03	1·03
Eggs ..	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2·12	2·00	1·87
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1·80	1·68	1·75
Poultry						
Chicken ..	Bombay	Big	Each	1·50	1·75	1·50
	Madras	Small	Each	1·25	1·25	1·25
Fowls ..	Bombay		Each	3·50	3·50	2·75
	Madras	Small	Each	2·25	2·00	2·50
Ducks ..	Madras		Each	1·50	1·50	1·50

14. *Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres*

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: June 1960 (24-6-60)	May 1960 (27-5-60)	June 1959 (26-6-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow ..	*Bihar*					
	Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk.	Each	160	115	120
	Andhra Pradesh					
	Ongole	1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield).	Each	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
	Punjab					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	500	300
Milch Buffalo ..	*Bihar*					
	Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation.	Each	400	350	320
	Punjab					
	Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	N.R.	900	600
Bullocks ..	*Bihar*					
	Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	150	145	145
	Punjab					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	900	800

15. *Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres*

(Rupees per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices		
			June 1960 (24-6-60)	May 1960 (27-5-60)	June 1959 (26-6-59)
Milk	Bombay		1·00	1·00	1·00
	Calcutta	Cow	N.R.	0·75	0·87
Mutton	Bombay		3·00	2·62	2·25
	Calcutta		N.R.	2·50	2·75
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	3·06	3·06	2·81
		Without bones	3·56	3·06	3·81
	Calcutta		N.R.	2·50	2·56
Pork	Bombay		2·62	2·62	2·75
	Madras		2·56	2·56	2·56
Beef	Bombay		1·50	1·37	0·87
	Calcutta		N.R.	1·50	1·25

16. *Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India*

(*Base* : 1952-53=100)

Group of Articles	Weekly				Monthly		
	28-5-60	21-5-60	14-5-60	7-5-60	May 1960	April 1960	May 1959
Food Articles	119·5	119·5	120·8	120·0	119·9	118·6	116·1
Liquor & Tobacco ..	106·3	106·9	106·9	109·2	107·3	103·1	98·6
Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	118·5	118·5	118·4	118·4	118·6	118·7	115·8
Industrial Raw Materials ..	142·0	139·3	141·9	137·0	140·1	134·2	119·5
Manufacture	119·9	119·8	120·3	119·3	119·8	117·8	108·4
All Commodities	122·8	122·4	123·6	122·2	122·7	120·5	114·0

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

17. *Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and some Principal Foreign Countries*

(*Base* : 1953=100)

Year/Month	India	U.S.A.	Canada	Australia
1953	100	100	100	100
1954	96	100	98	99
1955	88	101	99	102
1956	99	104	102	106
1957	104	107	103	107
1958	107	108	103	105
1959	111	108	104	106
1959 February	109	109	105	104
1960 January	114	108	104	108
1960 February	115	108	—	—

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

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
1958	133	129	94	98	121	119	124	124
1959	140	134	94	98	136	132	134	133
1959 March	134	131	96	99	133	129	125	127
1960 February	141	136	91	98	138	136	140	139
1960 March	140	135	90	97	137	135	139	138

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

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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
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	97	99	99	102	101	102	102	112
1957	103	104	102	105	105	106	105	116
1958	109	109	107	108	108	108	107	119
1959	115	115	105	109	108	110	108	120
1959 February	110	111	105	108	108	109	109	121
1960 January	—	115	104	110	108	110	108	120
1960 February	—	—	104	110	107	110	107	120

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

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	April 1960	March 1960	April 1959
Andhra Pradesh				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	523	528	520
Srikakulam	Thettangi	638	644	589
West Godavari	Alamuru	496	488	479
Kurnool	Madhavaram	565	552	528
Kerala				
Malabar	Koduvalli	—	—	548
Madras				
South Arcot	Puliyur	490	494	496
	Agaram	490	490	491
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	493	494	472
Madurai	Eriodu	537	535	546
	Gokilapuram	456	456	458
Coimbatore	Kinathukudavu	487	487	458
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	496	498	465
	Kunnathur	483	478	473

21. *Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States*

(In rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & year	Normal daily working hrs.	Field labour			Other Agricultural labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
Andhra Pradesh									
East Godavari	Koru Konda	April, 1960	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Krishna ..	Gudur	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guntur ..	Addanki	Do.	7	1·00	0·75	0·75	1·00	0·75	0·75
Hyderabad ..	Ibrahimpatam	Do.	8	1·00	0·62	0·50	1·00	0.62	0.62
Assam									
North Lakhimpur.	Kadam	Mar., 1960	8	2·00	1·50	1·00	2·00	1·50	1·00
Golaghat ..	Sokial	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar									
Patna ..	Mohadeopur	Feb., 1960	8	1·05	1·05	—	1·05	1·05	—
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	Do.	7	1·00	0·75	0·50	1·00	1·00	0·50
Ranchi ..	Itki	Do.	8	1·00	0·75	0·62	1·00	0·75	0·62
Singhbhum ..	Jagannathpur	Do.	8	0·90	0·75	0·60	0·90	0·75	0·60
Bombay									
Thana ..	Palghar	April, 1960	8	1·50	1·25	0·75	2·00	1·50	1·00
Kaira ..	Ode	Do.	8	1·50	1·50	0·75	1·50	1·50	0·75
Yeotmal ..	Babhulgaon	Do.	8	1·25	0·50	0·37	1·00	0·50	0·37
Kerala									
Trichur ..	Vilvattom	Feb. 1960	8 to 10	1·75	0·87	—	2·50	1·00	—
Trivandrum..	Puliyoorsala	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quilon ..	Quilon	Do.	8	2·00	1·25	0·90	1·75	1·20	0·80
Mysore									
Bangalore ..	Harisandra	April, 1960	6	..	..	..	1·37	0.50	..
Tumkur ..	Guddalahalli	Do.	8½	1·00	1·00	1·00	1.50	1.50	1.50
West Bengal									
24-Parganas		March, 1960	7	1·51	1·12	0·90	1·47	1·18	0·77
Burdwan ..		Do.	8	1·60	1·35	0·87	1·47	1·21	0·94
Cooch-Behar		Do.	7	2·12	1·62	1·50	2·00	1·75	1·50
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba ..	Chowari	Jan., 1960	8	1·75	1·50	1·00	—	—	—
Tripura ..	Govt. Agril. Farm.	March, 1960	8	—	—	—	2·00	1·12	0·50

21·1. *Daily Agricultural Wages in Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab and U.P.*

(In rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & year	Type of labour	Normal daily working hrs.	Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Harvesting	Other agricultural labour
Madhya Pradesh									
Hoshangabad	Sangakheda Kalan.	April, 1960	Man	8	1·00	—	—	—	1·00
			Woman	8	—	—	—	—	1·00
			Child	8	—	—	—	—	0·75
Surguja ..	Basdal	Do.	Man	8 to 10	1·25	—	—	—	1·25
			Woman	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Child	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morena ..	Bijaipur	Do.	Man	7	—	—	—	1·25	1·50
			Woman	7	—	—	—	1·25	1·50
			Child	7	—	—	—	1·00	1·00
Satna ..	Kotar	Do.	Man	7	—	—	—	—	1·00
			Woman	7	—	—	—	—	0·75
			Child	7	—	—	—	—	0·75
Madras									
Tanjore ..	Alangudy	Do.	Man	8	—	—	—	0·62	1·33
			Woman	8	—	—	—	—	1·00
			Child	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tirunelveli ..	Malayankulam	Do.	Man	8	1·25	—	—	—	0·87
			Woman	8	—	—	—	—	0·75
			Child	8	—	—	—	—	0·62
Uttar Pradesh									
Meerut ..	Rachoti	Do.	Man	8	—	—	—	1·25	—
			Woman	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Child	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varanasi ..	Chandi	Do.	Man	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Woman	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Child	—	—	—	—	—	—

21·2. *Daily Rural Wages in Some States*

(In rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & year	Normal daily working hrs.	Skilled Labour			Herdsman		
				Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh									
East Godavari	Korukonda	April, 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Krishna ..	Gudur	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guntur ..	Addanki	Do.	7	2·50	2·50	2·00	1·00	—	—
Hyderabad ..	Ibrahimpatam	Do.	8	2·50	1·00	1·00	1·00	0.62	0·50
Assam									
N. Lakhimpur	Kadam	March, 1960	8	4·00	3·00	—	1·25(a)	—	1·25(a)
Golaghat ..	Sokial	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar									
Patna ..	Mohadeopur	Feb., 1960	8	2·50	2·50	—	—	—	—
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	Do.	7	2·50	2·25	2·00	0·50	0·37	0·12
Ranchi ..	Itki	Do.	8	2·00	2·17	2·00	—	—	0·74
Singhbhum ..	Jagannathpur	Do.	8	2·50	2·50	—	0·75	0·75	0·60
Bombay									
Thana ..	Palghar	April, 1960	8	5·00	N.R.	N.R.	1·50	—	—
Kaira ..	Ode	Do.	8	4·00	—	—	—	—	—
Yeotmal ..	Babhulgaon	Do.	8	3·00	3·00	1·50	1·00	0·50	0·37
Kerala									
Trichur ..	Vilvattom	Feb., 1960	9 to 10	3·50	3·00	3·50	—	—	0·87
Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quilon ..	Quilon	Do.	8	3·00	3·25	3·25	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh									
Hoshangabad	Sangakheda Kalan	April, 1960	8	3·50	3·25	2·50	1·00	0·75	0·62
Surguja ..	Basdai	Do	8 to 10	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	—	—
Morena ..	Bijaipur	Do.	8 to 9	3·00	3·00	2·00	1·50	—	1·00
Satna ..	Kotar	Do.	7 to 10	3·00	2·50	2·50	—	—	0·75
Madras									
Tanjore ..	Alangudy	April, 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tirunelveli ..	Malayankulam	Do.	8	2·00	2·00	1·13	1·00	0·87	0·75
Mysore									
Bangalore	Harisendra	April 1960	6	1.50	0.66	—	0·62	—	0·44
Tumkur	Guddalehalli	Do.	8½	1·00	1·00	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh									
Meerut ..	Rachoti	April, 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varanasi ..	Chandi	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal									
24-Parganas		March, 1960	7	—	—	—	1·33	1·00	0·62
Burdwan ..		Do.	8	—	—	—	1·33	1·12	0·75
Cooch Behar		Do.	7	—	—	—	2·25	—	1·75
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba ..	Chowari	Jan., 1960	8	3·00	2·50	2·00	—	1·25	0·75
Tripura									
Tripura ..	Govt. Agril. Farm	March, 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Per bull or cow per month.

22. *Monthly Cotton Press Returns*

Quantity of cotton pressed in India during May 1960 (from 30 April 1960 to 27 May, 1960) 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: During the month of May 1960 (from 30-4-60 to 27-5-60)	During the corresponding period of last year	Since 1st September 1959	During the corresponding period of last year	Districts included in the region
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. *Andhra Pradesh*						
A. Andhra ..	1. Chinnapathi including H. 420.	95	—	1,800	—	Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, East Godavari and Krishna.
	2. Lakshmi Cotton	4,184	6,329	46,238	17,790	
	3. Northerns & Nandyal ..	2,028	2,090	5,323	5,627	
	4. Westerns ..	3,403	5,645	32,785	19,406	
	5. Mungari ..	—	—	1,610	220	
	6. Coconadas ..	2,651	1,725	5,925	3,494	
	TOTAL ..	12,361	15,789	93,681	46,537	
B. Telangana ..	1. Hyderabad American	—	—	5,926	8,565	Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Mahboobnagar and Nalgonda.
	2. Jarilla	—	344	2,057	4,646	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras	301	514	516	514	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani	366	—	6,000	11,103	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant	—	—	—	—	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary	—	—	—	—	
	7. Mungari ..	—	—	—	—	
	8. Warangal and Kakinadas ..	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL ..	667	858	14,499	24,828	
	STATE TOTAL— Cotton Lint ..	13,028	16,647	108,180	71,365	
	Cotton Waste ..	—	262	1,383	1,700	
2. *Assam**	Cotton Lint— Comillas	—	—	877	1,965	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste ..	—	—	—	—	
3. *Gujarat*						
A. Gujarat ..	1. Broach Vijaya ..	N.A.				Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda and Mehsana.

22. *Monthly Cotton Press Returns*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
3. *Gujarat*—contd.						
A. Gujarat—*contd.*	2. Surti Suyog ..					
	3. Gujarat Dholleras			—N. A.—		
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathio)					
	5. Others ..					
	TOTAL ..			—N. A.—		
B. Saurashtra ..	1. Dholleras Wagad					Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zalawad, Sorath, Gohilwad, Kutch and Amreli.
	2. Kalyan ..			—N. A.—		
	3. Mathio					
	4. Pratap					
	5. Deviraj (134-Co.)					
	6. Others					
	TOTAL ..			—N. A.—		
	STATE TOTAL— Cotton Lint ..			—N. A.—		
	Cotton Waste ..			—N. A.—		
4. *Maharashtra*						
A. The Konkan and Greater Bombay.	1. Broach Vijaya ..	—	—	—	—	Thana, Kolaba & Greater Bombay.
	2. Surti Suyog ..	—	—	—	—	
	3. Gujarat Dholleras	—	—	—	—	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathio)	—	—	—	—	
	5. Jarilla	1	205	2,163	2,280	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 ..	1	205	2,163	2,280	
	Cotton Waste ..	4,571	6,576	58,791	66,478	
B. Marathawada	1. Jarilla	—		633	46,263	65,124 Aurangabad, Bhir, Parbhani, Nanded and Osmanabad.
	2. Hyderabad Oomras ..	—	—	—		4,238

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
4. *Maharashtra*—contd.						
B. Marathawada—*contd.*	3. Hyderabad Gaorani.	160	1,176	36,169	28,467	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	—	—	—	—	
	5. Warangal and Kakinadas	—	—	—	—	
	6. Mungari ..	—	120	43	174	
	7. Verum (including H-420 and 197/3)	—	—	—	—	
	8. Hyderabad American	—	—	—	—	
	9. Other Americans	—	—	—	—	
	10. Others	695	101	10,946	9,657	
	11. Cambodia.	—	—	190	24	
	TOTAL ..	855	2,030	93,611	1,07,684	
C. Vidarbha ..	1. Jarilla	2,314	12,715	1,10,378	4,01,451	Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda, Amravati, Akola, Buldana and Yeotmal.
	2. Verum (including H-420 and 197/3).	269	1,554	25,794	41,178	
	3. Oomras ..	23	70	719	4,342	
	4. Cambodia including Buri	3,451	4,802	1,95,068	1,53,566	
	5. M.P. American	964	1,832	55,628	60,827	
	6. Other Americans	—	—	—	—	
	7. Others	3,053	1,825	49,050	23,966	
	TOTAL ..	10,074	22,798	4,36,637	6,85,330	
D. South Deccan	1. Jarilla	16	440	25,622	31,775	Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	—	—	—	—	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	94	120	377	657	
	4. Cambodia ..	2,634	2,507	33,335	19,759	
	5. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	—	—	—	12	
	6. Others.	—	—	68	189	
	TOTAL ..	2,744	3,067	59,402	52,392	
E. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	246	1,096	1,05,147	1,47,784	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog ..	3,767	4,869	7,402	10,160	
	3. Cambodia ..	299	569	7,514	2,194	
	4. Others ..	—	—	93	—	
	TOTAL ..	4,312	6,534	1,20,156	1,60,138	
	STATE TOTAL† —					
	Cotton Lint ..	17,986	34,429	7,09,806	10,05,544	
	Cotton Waste ..	379	450	3,937	3,710	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5. *Madhya Pradesh*						
A. 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					
	5. Oomras					
	TOTAL ..			—N. A.—		
B. Madhya Bharat	1. U.P. Desi ..	—	—	3,861	8,428	The whole region.
	2. M.B. & Rajasthan American including 197/3, Buri, Upland, Cambodia, 0394 and Co2	2,089	3,114	1,14,994	1,75,745	
	3. Jarilla	—	—	20,062	31,443	
	4. Malvi	108	274	23,252	16,736	
	5. M.B. Oomras	1,314	122	4,490	8,535	
	TOTAL ..	3,511	3,510	1,66,659	2,40,887	
C. Bhopal	1. Malvi			—N. A.—		The whole region.
	2. M.B. Oomras			—N. A.—		
	TOTAL ..					
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint ..			—N. A.—		
	Cotton Waste ..			—N. A.—		
6. *Madras*						
	1. Western ..	—	—	—	—	The whole State.
	2. Mungari ..	—	—	—	—	
	3. White and Red Northerns ..	—	—	—	—	
	4. Madras Cambodia.	17,769	10,631	77,307	57,893	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda ..	1,113	661	26,739	17,764	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam.	—	—	—	—	
	7. Warangal and Coconadas ..	—	—	—	—	
	8. Tirunelveli ..	—	661	235	7,371	
	9. Karunganni ..	136	875	2,764	5,469	
	10. Chinnapathi ..	—	—	—	—	
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint ..	19,018	14,897	107,045	88,497	
	Cotton Waste ..	5,297	5,755	59,121	59,457	
7. *Mysore*						
	1. Mysore American.	735	1,905	5,521	11,346	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary. ..	3,910	6,555	15,569	18,748	
	3. Jayadhar ..	10,153	14,430	37,001	56,254	
	4. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam.	—	—	—	—	
	5. Lakshmi ..	19,765	20,786	75,655	57,924	
	6. Others	9,184	8,767	47,533	46,901	
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint ..	43,747	52,443	181,279	191,173	
	Cotton Waste	398	32	3,556	855	

22. *Monthly Cotton Press Returns*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
8. *Punjab*						
A. Ambala ..	1. Punjab Desi		—N. A.—			Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala and Simla.
	2. Punjab American.					
	TOTAL		—N. A.—			
B. Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi		—N. A.—			Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American.					
	TOTAL		—N. A.—			
C. Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi		—N. A.—			Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American.					
	TOTAL		—N. A.—			
D. Ferozepore	1. Punjab Desi		—N. A.—			Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American.					
	TOTAL		—N. A.—			
E. 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.—			
9. *Rajasthan*						
	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans 2. Rajasthan Desi 3. M.B. Oomras 4. Malvi 5. U.P. Desi 6. Jarilla 7. Others		—N. A.—			The whole State.
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint		—N. A.—			
	Cotton Waste		—N. A.—			
10. *Tripura*						
	Cotton Lint—					
	Comillas		—N. A.—			The whole State.
	Cotton Waste		—N. A.—			
11. *Uttar Pradesh*						
A. Upper Doab	1. U.P. Desi	—	10	4,551	1,138	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	—	45	5,024	4,400	
	TOTAL ..	—	55	9,575	5,538	

22. *Monthly Cotton Press Returns*—concld.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
11. *Uttar Pradesh*—contd.						
B. Middle Doab	1. U.P. Desi	—	—	318	23	Mathura, Farukhabad Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	—	—	2,535	240	
	TOTAL ..	—	—	2,853	263	
C. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U.P. Desi ..	—	58	60	140	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso-American	—	—	107	164	
	TOTAL ..	—	58	167	304	
D. Rohilkhand ..	1. U.P. Desi	—	—	—	—	Hardoi, Sahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Badaun, Bijnor-Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora and Garhwal.
	2. Perso-American	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	
E. 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 Bareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	
	STATE TOTAL—	—	113	12,595	6,105	
	Cotton Lint	—	—	1,143	579	
	Cotton Waste					
12. *West Bengal*						
	1. Comillas	1,139	2,667	4,510	11,048	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American	—	—	—	—	
	STATE TOTAL—	1,139	2,667	4,510	11,048	
	Cotton Lint	402	950	2,754	5,213	
ALL INDIA	Cotton Lint					
	Cotton Waste					

*Factories closed.
†Excludes Konkan and Greater Bombay region.

District-wise data on acreage and production of cereals, gram and tur in each State for 1956-57 revised and 1957-58 partially revised are being published in this Journal in instalments. The data for Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Bihar appear in this Issue as the first instalment.

23. *Area and Production of Foodgrains*

District and year	Rice							
	Autumn		Winter		Summer		Total	
	Area (acres)	Production (tons)	Area (acres)	Production (tons)	Area (acres)	Production (tons)	Area (acres)	Production (tons)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Adilabad								
1956-57 ..	94,937	—	—	—	18,753	—	113,690	29,540
1957-58 ..	1,01,100	31,400	—	—	13,100	4,300	1,14,200	35,700
Anantapur								
1956-57 ..	1,12,062	—	82,772	—	3,110	—	1,97,944	87,080
1957-58 ..	84,500	40,000	55,600	26,400	2,600	1,400	1,42,700	67,800
Chittoor								
1956-57 ..	2,21,586	—	1,13,223	—	4,675	—	3,39,484	1,80,920
1957-58 ..	1,73,900	97,000	1,00,700	55,400	2,000	1,600	2,76,600	1,54,000
Cuddapah								
1956-57 ..	1,31,817	—	38,320	—	3,930	—	1,74,067	1,02,760
1957-58 ..	1,07,900	51,000	31,700	15,000	3,500	2,000	143,100	68,000
EastGodavari								
1956-57 ..	6,20,689	—	1,17,583	—	—	—	7,38,272	4,84,120
1957-58 ..	6,20,200	3,42,300	1,33,800	75,100	—	—	7,54,000	4,17,400
Guntur								
1956-57 ..	4,87,535	—	129	—	3,100	—	4,90,765	2,79,970
1957-58 ..	5,00,000	3,08,900	—	—	—	—	5,00,000	3,08,900
Hyderabad								
1956-57 ..	82,395	—	—	—	50,233	—	1,32,628	36,490
1957-58 ..	86,900	27,100	—	—	39,000	12,200	1,25,900	39,300
Karimnagar								
1956-57 ..	2,15,878	—	—	—	99,370	—	3,15,248	79,460
1957-58 ..	2,16,900	62,200	—	—	87,200	25,400	3,04,100	87,600
Khammam								
1956-57 ..	1,36,159	—	—	—	4,132	—	1,40,291	39,990
1957-58 ..	1,42,500	63,300	—	—	700	600	1,43,200	63,900
Krishna ..								
1956-57 ..	7,27,397	—	50,951	—	—	—	7,78,348	3,78,400
1957-58 ..	7,39,800	3,70,900	65,600	32,200	—	—	8,05,400	4,03,100

in each district of Andhra Pradesh

Jowar						Bajra		District and Year
Kharif		Rabi		Total				
Area (acres)	Production (tons)	Area (acres)	Productions (tons)	Area (acres)	Production (tons)	Area (acres)	Production (tons)	
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(1)
								Adilabad
240,121	—	262,510	—	502,631	102,240	127	10	1956-57
231,300	33,500	278,100	51,900	509,400	85,400	300	100	1957-58
								Anantapur
270,911	—	72,274	—	343,185	84,180	210,296	31,060	1956-57
274,200	74,400	115,900	9,900	390,100	84,300	184,100	36,900	1957-58
								Chittoor
34,667	—	3,475	—	38,142	8,090	151,611	48,660	1956-57
32,400	6,000	5,000	400	37,400	6,400	129,400	28,800	1957-58
								Cuddapah
159,519	—	75,295	—	234,814	32,670	92,628	23,840	1956-57
250,400	46,100	19,100	2,500	269,500	48,600	95,300	23,600	1957-58
								East Godavari
43,598	—	32,053	—	75,651	15,180	44,152	5,020	1956-57
46,700	10,800	23,200	3,000	69,900	13,800	41,000	9,600	1957-58
								Guntur
455,935	—	17,336	—	473,271	126,500	141,343	23,050	1956-57
461,000	1,05,500	19,000	3,300	480,000	108,800	151,000	32,000	1957-58
								Hyderabad
134,538	—	89,380	—	223,918	43,840	21,631	2,750	1956-57
143,500	15,500	98,700	16,200	242,200	31,700	24,000	4,100	1957-58
								Karimnagar
186,980	—	106,907	—	293,887	34,530	658	60	1956-57
195,200	18,700	103,400	9,600	298,600	28,300	900	200	1957-58
								Khammam
11,540	—	371,985	—	383,525	77,040	10,347	1,320	1956-57
15,000	1,400	322,100	44,900	337,100	46,300	10,800	1,800	1957-58
								Krishna
234,044	—	16,989	—	251,033	44,180	10,759	2,680	1956-57
216,900	50,400	28,100	3,600	245,000	54,000	10,400	2,400	1957-58

23. *Area and Production of Foodgrains*

District and year	Maize		Ragi		Small Millets		Wheat	
	Area (acres)	Production (tons)	Area (acres)	Production (tons)	Area (acres)	Production (tons)	Area (acres)	Production (tons)
(1)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Adilabad								
1956-57 ..	43,011	11,630	128	10	4,200	400	11,966	1,250
1957-58 ..	42,300	11,600	200	—	4,700	400	11,100	1,300
Anantapur								
1956-57 ..	111	40	92,956	41,680	530,923	75,500	2,080	280
1957-58 ..	1,300	300	88,300	27,200	506,600	71,700	2,500	200
Chittoor								
1956-57 ..	100	40	162,645	96,290	40,200	8,910	227	30
1957-58 ..	200	100	161,200	53,100	34,200	7,100	600	100
Cuddapah								
1956-57 ..	73	30	42,444	17,380	148,552	24,950	640	80
1957-58 ..	200	—	50,200	18,800	142,200	24,000	500	100
East Godavari								
1956-57 ..	2,773	990	14,419	2,880	11,163	2,760	98	10
1957-58 ..	2,500	500	10,400	2,600	11,700	2,500	100	—
Guntur								
1956-57 ..	6,590	3,040	9,076	3,930	320,048	70,270	1,343	200
1957-58 ..	7,500	1,800	9,500	2,400	320,000	61,400	600	100
Hyderabad								
1956-57 ..	10,142	2,370	22,849	1,720	54,796	2,880	3,468	180
1957-58 ..	16,000	3,000	29,300	6,100	60,000	4,600	2,500	200
Karimnagar								
1956-57 ..	148,808	37,440	119	10	3,999	290	1,785	150
1957-58 ..	147,300	32,500	500	100	3,200	100	1,100	100
Khammam								
1956-57 ..	15,648	3,650	341	50	7,765	430	25	—
1957-58 ..	13,400	2,500	1,100	200	8,200	400	—	—
Krishna								
1956-57 ..	3,851	1,700	2,145	930	5,345	1,540	47	10
1957-58 ..	4,200	1,000	2,300	700	6,700	1,800	—	—

in each district of Andhra Pradesh—contd.

Barley		Total Cereals		Gram		Tur		District and year
Area (acres)	Production (tons)	Area (acres)	Production (tons)	Area (acres)	Production (tons)	Area (acres)	Production (tons)	
(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(1)
15	3	675,768	145,083	28,574	2,610	53,475	6,430	Adilabad
100	—	682,300	134,500	27,000	2,200	50,300	7,100	1956-57
								1957-58
								Anantapur
—	—	1,377,495	319,820	9,156	1,640	55,227	5,240	1956-57
—	—	1,315,600	2,88,400	11,600	1,800	56,300	4,400	1957-58
								Chittoor
—	—	732,409	342,940	194	40	7,959	1,330	1956-57
—	—	639,600	249,600	100	—	6,000	1,000	1957-58
								Cuddapah
—	—	693,218	201,710	2,110	380	6,371	630	1956-57
—	—	701,000	183,100	1,300	200	4,900	500	1957-58
								East-Godavari
—	—	886,528	510,960	3,796	720	8,512	1,130	1956-57
—	—	889,600	446,400	4,200	800	7,300	900	1957-58
								Guntur
—	—	1,442,436	506,860	9,657	1,940	28,373	3,730	1956-57
100	—	1,468,700	515,400	13,000	2,500	28,500	3,400	1957-58
								Hyderabad
5,951	645	475,383	90,875	35,058	3,020	16,903	1,080	1956-57
5,300	700	505,200	89,700	32,500	3,000	16,100	1,300	1957-58
								Karimnagar
2	—	764,506	151,940	21,600	830	15,873	1,150	1956-57
—	—	755,700	148,900	17,500	500	19,700	1,100	1957-58
								Khammam
—	—	557,942	122,480	4,377	360	14,409	1,220	1956-57
—		513,800	115,100	2,200	200	15,900	1,000	1957-58
								Krishna
—	—	1,051,528	429,440	3,295	700	5,902	1,000	1956-57
—	—	1,074,000	463,000	2,800	500	6,600	1,000	1957-58

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23. *Area and Production of Foodgrains*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Kurnool								
1956-57 ..	1,11,766	—	15,987	—	—	—	1,27,752	58,320
1957-58 ..	98,000	46,600	2,000	900	—	—	1,00,000	47,500
Mahbubnagar								
1956-57 ..	2,16,322	—	—	—	95,269	—	3,11,591	82,820
1957-58 ..	2,11,200	74,400	—	—	60,000	21,000	2,71,200	95,400
Medak								
1956-57 ..	191,208	—	—	—	90,298	—	281,506	84,960
1957-58 ..	190,200	62,200	—	—	79,600	26,600	269,800	88,800
Nalgonda								
1956-57 ..	1,86,310	—	—	—	1,34,214	—	3,20,524	95,000
1957-58 ..	1,90,200	77,700	—	—	1,01,400	41,900	2,91,600	1,19,600
Nellore								
1956-57 ..	448,413	—	46,548	—	495	—	495,456	346,130
1957-58 ..	428,000	253,100	32,000	19,000	—	—	460,000	272,100
Nizamabad								
1956-57 ..	206,101	—	—	—	78,722	—	284,823	102,890
1957-58 ..	215,900	88,400	—	—	70,800	29,400	286,700	117,800
Srikakulam								
1956-57 ..	464,152	—	76,394	—	—	—	540,546	238,360
1957-58 ..	434,200	172,700	87,800	23,500	—	—	522,000	196,200
Visakhapatnam								
1956-57 ..	308,322	—	4,664	—	—	—	312,986	150,670
1957-58 ..	298,000	132,500	2,000	1,300	—	—	300,000	133,800
Warangal								
1956-57 ..	225,312	—	—	—	79,672	—	304,984	82,790
1957-58 ..	211,800	77,300	—	—	50,000	18,100	261,800	95,400
West-Godavari								
1956-57 ..	663,834	—	168,655	—	—	—	832,489	412,470
1957-58 ..	690,000	394,800	150,000	86,700	—	—	840,000	481,500
TOTAL								
1956-57 ..	5,852,195	—	715,226	—	665,973	—	7,233,394	3,353,140
1957-58 ..	5,741,200	2,773,800	661,200	335,500	509,900	184,500	6,912,300	3,293,800

in each district of Andhra Pradesh—(contd.)

(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(1)
								Kurnool
584,620	—	200,300	—	784,920	185,830	70,991	18,680	1956-57
760,000	206,900	90,000	15,500	850,000	222,400	108,000	26,000	1957-58
								Mahbubnagar
471,413	—	209,492	—	680,905	61,750	116,001	9,380	1956-57
481,200	44,200	192,400	14,300	673,600	58,500	118,400	21,000	1957-58
								Medak
134,533	—	171,942	—	306,475	47,670	9,368	1,190	1956-57
135,900	15,000	164,300	32,500	300,200	47,500	9,500	1,600	1957-58
								Nalgonda
232,562	—	317,707	—	550,269	72,930	307,274	27,020	1956-57
253,700	18,000	248,000	16,200	501,700	34,200	319,800	53,400	1957-58
								Nellore
163,126	—	284,498	—	447,624	62,940	121,011	62,660	1956-57
228,900	62,100	209,600	34,200	438,500	96,300	122,000	46,300	1957-58
								Nizamabad
60,083	—	100,633	—	160,716	18,540	5	—	1956-57
57,200	5,600	102,600	15,300	159,800	20,900	—	—	1957-58
								Srikakulam
9,801	—	3,616	—	13,417	2,840	26,794	6,670	1956-57
13,300	3,200	—	—	13,300	3,200	18,300	4,600	1957-58
								Visakhapatnam
20,249	—	5,453	—	25,702	4,150	119,905	24,110	1956-57
32,600	7,800	3,200	400	35,800	8,200	130,500	35,900	1957-58
								Warangal
155,186	—	210,827	—	366,013	51,340	40,415	3,720	1956-57
156,000	30,300	169,300	21,400	325,300	51,700	41,800	7,100	1957-58
								West Godavari
36,856	—	15,845	—	52,701	14,470	8,430	2,100	1956-57
41,000	12,900	6,000	1,000	47,000	13,900	7,000	1,700	1957-58
								TOTAL
4,039,556	—	2,568,517	—	6,208,799	1,090,810	1,503,746	293,980	1956-57
4,026,400	768,300	2,198,000	296,100	6,224,400	1,064,400	1,522,500	337,100	1957-58

23. *Area and Production of Foodgrains*

(1)		(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Kurnool									
1956-57	..	115	40	18,036	7,820	767,500	115,960	5,839	820
1957-58	..	—	—	22,000	5,500	767,500	96,600	5,800	500
Mahbubnagar									
1956-57	..	29	10	87,404	8,140	248,154	16,300	5,339	380
1957-58	..	300	100	98,400	19,200	257,100	16,400	3,700	100
Medak									
1956-57	..	91,864	18,380	31,424	2,840	45,443	3,190	14,349	800
1957-58	..	100,200	29,700	35,300	8,800	47,900	5,600	8,400	800
Nalgonda									
1956-57	..	4,108	880	559	70	45,762	3,170	94	10
1957-58	..	5,000	900	1,000	200	35,000	2,000	—	—
Nellore									
1956-57	..	183	70	79,201	31,280	226,451	49,610	5	—
1957-58	..	—	—	80,000	23,400	209,300	38,800	100	—
Nizamabad									
1956-57	..	51,746	11,760	7,561	790	22,500	1,450	8,798	680
1957-58	..	52,800	17,700	8,900	1,900	20,700	1,300	5,700	400
Srikakulam									
1956-57	..	1,055	400	92,823	36,580	41,651	8,530	—	—
1957-58	..	9,400	2,300	89,100	32,400	36,000	7,900	—	—
Visakhapatnam									
1956-57	..	420	170	75,078	32,290	28,970	6,670	—	—
1957-58	..	600	100	84,000	24,800	37,400	7,900	—	—
Warangal									
1956-57	..	81,659	9,640	435	50	9,773	710	1,309	80
1957-58	..	81,600	14,600	500	100	9,300	700	700	100
West-Godavari									
1956-57	..	1,709	690	3,485	1,510	5,407	1,400	—	—
1957-58	..	1,500	400	5,200	1,700	5,400	1,200	—	—
Total									
1956-57	..	463,995	102,970	743,128	286,250	2,568,602	394,920	57,412	4,960
1957-58	..	486,300	119,100	777,400	229,200	2,523,100	352,400	43,400	4,000

in each district of Andhra Pradesh—contd.

(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32	(33)	(1)
								Kurnool
—	—	1,775,153	387,470	25,464	5,120	40,373	4,220	1956-57
—	—	1,853,300	398,500	26,000	4,800	45,000	4,300	1957-58
								Mahbubnagar
781	127	1,450,204	178,907	16,549	1,650	39,715	3,540	1956-57
600	100	1,423,300	210,800	11,600	800	42,600	4,000	1957-58
								Medak
2,814	447	783,243	159,477	66,330	6,870	15,197	1,620	1956-57
3,200	800	774,500	183,600	71,600	10,900	16,100	2,000	1957-58
								Nalgonda
211	32	1,228,801	199,112	8,197	830	24,892	4,350	1956-57
—	—	1,154,100	210,300	5,200	300	26,100	3,400	1957-58
								Nellore
—	—	1,369,931	552,690	587	120	8,456	700	1956-57
—	—	1,309,900	476,900	600	100	7,700	600	1957-58
								Nizamabad
261	39	536,410	136,149	36,711	4,060	4,691	230	1956-57
100	—	534,700	160,000	37,800	3,900	5,200	300	1957-58
								Srikakulam
—	—	716,286	293,380	127	20	5,607	810	1956-57
—	—	688,100	246,600	100	—	5,300	700	1957-58
								Visakhapatnam
—	—	563,061	218,060	507	110	8,981	1,370	1956-57
—	—	588,300	210,700	700	100	9,800	1,300	1957-58
								Warangal
11	2	804,599	148,332	8,194	700	21,784	1,350	1956-57
—	—	721,000	169,700	7,200	600	23,600	1,500	1957-58
								West Godavari
—	—	904,221	432,640	1,959	380	5,723	970	1956-57
—	—	906,100	500,400	2,900	600	6,500	1,000	1957-58
								Total
10,946	1,295	18,789,122	5,528,325	282,412	32,100	388,423	42,100	1956-57
9,400	1,600	18,498,800	5,401,600	275,900	33,800	399,500	40,800	1957-58

Area and Production of Foodgrains

District and year		Rice							
		Autumn		Winter		Summer		Total	
		Area (acres)	Production (tons)	Area (acres)	Production (tons)	Area (acres)	Production (tons)	Area (acres)	Production (tons)
Cachar									
1956-57	..	93,300	42,152	350,700	162,199	8,500	4,554	452,500	208,905
1957-58	..	98,600	43,422	350,000	153,427	8,500	4,554	457,100	201,403
Darrang									
1956-57	..	120,600	50,878	380,000	133,844	500	268	501,100	184,990
1957-58	..	125,000	45,764	400,000	168,142	300	161	525,300	214,067
Garo Hills									
1956-57	..	71,000	25,769	47,100	18,924	160	86	118,260	44,779
1957-58	..	71,200	25,285	47,450	18,674	500	268	119,150	44,227
Goalpara									
1956-57	..	164,600	51,070	397,000	186,803	2,500	1,339	564,100	239,212
1957-58	..	205,700	67,896	357,300	140,618	2,550	1,366	565,550	209,880
Kamrup									
1956-57	..	316,000	99,879	600,000	205,714	1,000	536	917,000	306,129
1957-58	..	315,000	103,696	623,000	178,418	1,200	643	939,200	282,757
Lakhimpur									
1956-57	..	34,000	12,583	353,000	166,099	300	161	387,300	178,843
1957-58	..	40,000	14,750	360,000	170,776	300	161	400,300	185,687
Mizo-Hills									
1956-57	..	—	—	119,600	48,054	—	—	119,600	48,054
1957-58	..	—	—	119,600	47,070	—	—	119,600	47,070
Naga-Hills									
1956-57	..	77,000	27,947	18,000	7,232	—	—	95,000	35,179
1957-58	..	75,000	26,634	18,000	7,021	—	—	93,000	33,655
Nowgong									
1956-57	..	79,450	26,708	450,000	204,308	4,900	2,625	534,350	233,641
1957-58	..	80,200	26,366	298,000	85,866	7,500	4,018	385,700	116,250
Sibsagar									
1956-57	..	38,650	16,271	494,850	176,069	100	54	533,600	192,394
1957-58	..	36,200	13,412	483,000	217,670	350	187	519,550	231,269
United K & J Hills									
1956-57	..	—	—	35,400	14,223	—	—	35,400	14,223
1957-58	..	—	—	36,000	14,168	—	—	36,000	14,168
United Mikir-North Cachar Hills									
1956-57	..	27,300	9,908	27,000	10,848	150	80	54,450	20,836
1957-58	..	26,000	9,233	24,000	9,446	150	80	50,150	18,759
Total									
1956-57	..	1,021,900	363,165	3,272,650	1,334,317	18,110	9,703	4,312,660	1,707,185
1957-58	..	1,072,900	376,458	3,116,350	1,211,296	21,350	11,438	4,210,600	1,599,192

in each district of Assam

Jowar		Bajra		Maize		Ragi		District and year
Area (acres)	Production (tons)	Area (acres)	Production (tons)	Area (acres)	Production (tons)	Area (acres)	Production (tons)	
								Cachar
—	—	—	—	200	54	—	—	1956-57
—	—	—	—	200	45	—	—	1957-58
								Darrang
—	—	—	—	2,300	411	—	—	1956-57
—	—	—	—	2,400	396	—	—	1957-58
								Garo-Hills
—	—	—	—	15,100	3,640	—	—	1956-57
—	—	—	—	15,200	3,393	—	—	1957-58
								Goalpara
—	—	—	—	300	54	—	—	1956-57
—	—	—	—	270	60	—	—	1957-58
								Kamrup
—	—	—	—	200	31	—	—	1956-57
—	—	—	—	200	36	—	—	1957-58
								Lakhimpur
—	—	—	—	3,500	781	—	—	1956-57
—	—	—	—	3,500	625	—	—	1957-58
								Mizo-Hills
—	—	—	—	2,500	502	—	—	1956-57
—	—	—	—	1,050	234	—	—	1957-58
								Naga-Hills
—	—	—	—	800	151	—	—	1956-57
—	—	—	—	800	151	—	—	1957-58
								Nowgong
—	—	—	—	200	40	—	—	1956-57
—	—	—	—	160	36	—	—	1957-58
								Sibsagar
—	—	—	—	400	63	—	—	1956-57
—	—	—	—	260	43	—	—	1957-58
								United K & J Hills
—	—	—	—	8,000	1,786	—	—	1956-57
—	—	—	—	8,000	1,964	—	—	1957-58
								United Mikir-North Cachar Hills
—	—	—	—	4,700	839	—	—	1956-57
—	—	—	—	4,800	857	—	—	1957-58
								Total
—	—	—	—	38,200	8,352	—	—	1956-57
—	—	—	—	36,840	7,840	—	—	1957-58

Area and Production of Foodgrains

District and year	Small Millets		Wheat		Barley	
	Area (acres)	Production (tons)	Area (acres)	Production (tons)	Area (acres)	Production (tons)
Cachar						
1956-57	—	—	—	—	—	—
1957-58	—	—	—	—	—	—
Darrang						
1956-57	780	181	800	161	—	—
1957-58	780	181	800	179	—	—
Garo Hills						
1956-57	300	43	150	27	—	—
1957-58	300	43	150	33	—	—
Goalpara						
1956-57	3,150	731	3,300	663	—	—
1957-58	3,060	710	3,090	690	—	—
Kamrup						
1956-57	2,000	464	1,000	201	—	—
1957-58	2,000	464	1,000	223	—	—
Lakhimpur						
1956-57	1,500	322	—	—	—	—
1957-58	1,500	322	—	—	—	—
Mizo-Hills						
1956-57	100	14	—	—	—	—
1957-58	100	14	—	—	—	—
Naga-Hills						
1956-57	—	—	—	—	—	—
1957-58	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nowgong						
1956-57	600	139	1,400	281	—	—
1957-58	600	139	1,400	313	—	—
Sibsagar						
1956-57	—	—	—	—	—	—
1957-58	—	—	—	—	—	—
United K & J Hills						
1956-57	700	100	—	—	—	—
1957-58	820	117	—	—	—	—
United Mikir-North Cachar Hills						
1956-57	—	—	—	—	—	—
1957-58	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total						
1956-57	9,130	1,994	6,650	1,333	—	—
1957-58	9,160	1,990	6,440	1,438	—	—

in each district of Assam—contd.

Total Cereals		Gram		Tur		District and year
Area (acres)	Production (tons)	Area (acres)	Production (tons)	Area (acres)	Production (tons)	
						Cachar
452,700	208,959	—	—	400	116	1956-57
457,300	201,448	—	—	300	80	1957-58
						Darrang
504,980	185,743	279	56	1,350	377	1956-57
529,280	214,823	280	63	1,350	392	1957-58
						Garo-Hills
133,810	48,489	280	50	250	73	1956-57
134,800	47,696	310	55	250	73	1957-58
						Goalpara
570,850	240,660	700	156	1,200	348	1956-57
571,970	211,340	680	152	1,140	331	1957-58
						Kamrup
920,200	306,825	1,086	194	1,500	435	1956-57
942,400	283,480	1,090	243	1,500	435	1957-58
						Lakhimpur
392,300	179,946	—	—	50	15	1956-57
405,300	186,634	—	—	75	22	1957-58
						Mizo-Hills
122,200	48,570	—	—	—	—	1956-57
120,750	47,318	50	9	—	—	1957-58
						Naga-Hills
95,800	35,330	—	—	—	—	1956-57
93,806	33,806	—	—	—	—	1957-58
						Nowgong
536,550	234,101	1,123	226	150	44	1956-57
387,860	116,738	1,700	379	125	33	1957-58
						Sibsagar
534,000	192,457	—	—	300	87	1956-57
519,810	231,312	—	—	300	80	1957-58
						United K & J Hills
44,100	16,109	—	—	—	—	1956-57
44,820	16,249	—	—	—	—	1957-58
						United Mikir-North Cachar Hills
59,150	21,675	120	24	1,400	406	1956-57
54,950	19,616	110	25	1,300	348	1957-58
						Total
4,366,640	1,718,864	3,588	706	6,600	1,901	1956-57
4,263,040	1,610,460	4,220	926	6,340	1,794	1957-58

Area and Production of Foodgrains

District and year	Rice							
	Autumn		Winter		Summer		Total	
	Area (acres)	Production (tons)	Area (acres)	Production (tons)	Area (acres)	Production (tons)	Area (acres)	Production (tons)
Bhagalpur								
1956-57 ..	1,692	276	361,231	111,855	12	2	362,935	112,133
1957-58 ..	1,149	162	302,518	42,328	50	13	303,717	42,503
Champaran								
1956-57 ..	195,640	33,740	770,608	167,224	568	70	966,816	201,034
1957-58 ..	174,905	27,258	779,691	137,245	381	70	954,977	164,573
Darbhanga								
1956-57 ..	57,115	11,071	853,506	233,266	535	66	911,156	244,403
1957-58 ..	67,859	11,978	795,514	97,133	840	214	864,213	109,325
Dhanbad								
1956-57 ..	880	120	217,151	109,875	—	—	218,031	109,995
1957-58 ..	132	16	192,647	50,522	1	—	192,780	50,538
Gaya								
1956-57 ..	3,212	490	1,052,331	331,102	—	—	1,055,543	331,592
1957-58 ..	4,130	505	1,106,423	242,331	—	—	1,110,553	242,836
Hazaribagh								
1956-57 ..	14,537	2,041	599,374	246,249	17	2	613,928	248,292
1957-58 ..	21,218	2,304	640,165	107,363	47	12	661,430	109,679
Monghyr								
1956-57 ..	8,036	1,048	441,044	135,311	—	—	449,080	136,359
1957-58 ..	15,902	2,576	543,693	50,757	242	62	559,837	53,395
Muzaffarpur								
1956-57 ..	61,555	11,786	769,821	224,658	—	—	831,376	236,444
1957-58 ..	67,258	11,664	813,261	134,460	—	—	880,519	146,124
Palamau								
1956-57 ..	26,659	4,281	187,369	62,291	25	3	214,053	66,575
1957-58 ..	29,790	3,085	205,392	24,835	80	20	235,262	27,940
Patna								
1956-57 ..	532	81	601,317	191,339	—	—	601,849	191,420
1957-58 ..	406	50	628,014	170,669	—	—	628,420	170,719
Purnea								
1956-57 ..	267,688	45,131	755,280	214,224	1,364	166	1,024,332	259,521
1957-58 ..	225,349	35,975	703,387	89,728	2,536	638	931,272	126,341
Ranchi								
1956-57 ..	271,938	34,237	869,040	310,901	625	76	1,141,603	345,214
1957-58 ..	261,897	28,247	841,508	150,526	677	140	1,104,082	178,913
Saharsa								
1956-57 ..	33,081	5,509	274,966	62,608	—	—	308,047	68,117
1957-58 ..	48,338	3,020	217,886	16,200	241	61	266,465	19,281
Santhal-Parganas								
1956-57 ..	30,894	5,035	1,195,743	463,143	216	26	1,226,853	468,204
1957-58 ..	25,643	2,802	1,045,767	301,834	1,014	258	1,072,424	304,894
Saran								
1956-57 ..	71,331	14,267	402,017	94,258	748	91	474,096	108,616
1957-58 ..	64,547	11,822	427,068	58,638	732	179	492,347	70,639
Shahabad								
1956-57 ..	16,283	2,483	1,056,812	329,876	35	4	1,073,130	332,363
1957-58 ..	18,485	2,262	1,115,778	310,908	241	61	1,134,504	313,231
Singhbhum								
1956-57 ..	100,453	14,834	739,379	260,036	373	46	840,205	274,916
1957-58 ..	67,152	10,402	757,483	146,293	281	146	824,916	156,841
Total								
1956-57 ..	1,161,526	186,430	11,146,989	3,548,216	4,518	552	12,313,033	3,735,198
1957-58 ..	1,094,160	154,128	11,116,195	2,131,770	7,363	1,874	12,217,718	2,287,772

in each district of Bihar

Jowar (Kharif)		Bajra		Maize		Ragi		District and year
Area (acres)	Production (tons)	Area (acres)	Production (tons)	Area (acres)	Production (tons)	Area (acres)	Production (tons)	
								Bhagalpur
100	18	160	28	75,804	17,251	862	74	1956-57
21	3	153	23	146,367	28,551	1,246	17	1957-58
								Champaran
606	95	1,831	249	96,384	20,020	5,725	1,549	1956-57
727	112	1,779	245	79,589	14,940	4,904	739	1957-58
								Darbhanga
160	29	25	4	79,192	25,766	36,888	7,839	1956-57
195	30	30	5	115,378	33,314	68,642	16,642	1957-58
								Dhanbad
3	1	215	63	11,886	3,139	3,290	540	1956-57
2	—	188	46	11,628	2,238	6,021	860	1957-58
								Gaya
444	82	172	32	39,897	11,368	25,901	5,190	1956-57
406	75	108	16	36,161	7,797	35,020	7,268	1957-58
								Hazaribagh
89	16	750	130	97,303	29,978	56,880	11,690	1956-57
237	36	2,969	449	102,454	24,539	56,156	10,933	1957-58
								Monghyr
355	65	452	78	187,295	49,716	6,447	1,432	1956-57
11	2	1,232	186	243,066	47,413	14,637	2,049	1957-58
								Muzaffarpur
755	139	62	12	130,467	4,277	22,279	5,922	1956-57
1,128	136	40	6	144,442	31,518	24,959	5,318	1957-58
								Palamau
49	11	15	3	79,998	33,970	8,724	1,280	1956-57
30	2	5	1	86,955	22,743	10,338	1,360	1957-58
								Patna
82	16	901	99	43,364	13,232	6,967	1,880	1956-57
420	65	201	58	49,062	17,356	6,950	2,877	1957-58
								Purnea
—	—	76	13	61,197	16,658	3,271	572	1956-57
107	17	436	66	85,061	27,747	9,116	1,420	1957-58
								Ranchi
—	—	53	9	22,612	6,906	103,972	17,583	1956-57
—	—	38	6	19,394	3,177	102,375	15,645	1957-58
								Saharsa
—	—	—	—	64,154	9,812	30,552	8,604	1956-57
—	—	—	—	36,475	6,003	35,436	6,222	1957-58
								Santhal-Parganas
5	1	2,482	349	124,723	32,419	9,589	1,611	1956-57
650	101	1,200	69	125,880	15,167	7,312	505	1957-58
								Saran
2,836	522	4,296	963	253,809	72,596	30,861	6,842	1956-57
364	42	3,110	404	247,516	45,553	24,993	4,086	1957-58
								Shahabad
2,157	396	573	50	21,491	7,593	1,257	255	1956-57
1,127	218	907	322	29,513	10,050	1,980	419	1957-58
								Singhbhum
7	1	170	50	23,660	4,155	1,636	293	1956-57
4	1	215	33	31,421	6,533	1,502	226	1957-58
								Total
7,648	1,392	12,233	2,132	1,413,236	358,856	355,101	73,156	1956-57
5,429	840	12,611	1,935	1,590,362	344,639	411,587	76,586	1957-58

Area and Production of Foodgrains

District and year	Small Millets		Wheat		Barley	
	Area (acres)	Production (tons)	Area (acres)	Production (tons)	Area (acres)	Production (tons)
Bhagalpur						
1956-57	5,184	754	73,774	3,442	37,525	3,102
1957-58	6,931	703	17,813	5,078	23,057	3,185
Champaran						
1956-57	47,697	8,035	102,319	12,930	163,039	19,345
1957-58	38,667	4,985	97,349	18,131	159,314	29,028
Darbhanga						
1956-57	3,707	603	120,905	3,864	67,467	3,321
1957-58	6,631	962	66,725	10,932	63,875	11,122
Dhanbad						
1956-57	16,382	2,635	145	9	84	13
1957-58	5,991	760	358	76	51	7
Gaya						
1956-57	6,715	741	268,625	21,611	49,869	4,012
1957-58	4,075	527	166,850	44,130	36,776	7,565
Hazaribagh						
1956-57	89,236	15,653	15,361	993	5,904	935
1957-58	86,404	11,340	6,697	1,424	3,407	438
Monghyr						
1956-57	20,228	3,225	266,145	16,327	39,991	4,290
1957-58	25,166	2,842	124,431	30,397	40,304	7,758
Muzaffarpur						
1956-57	6,860	1,629	113,592	19,445	125,349	29,792
1957-58	10,496	1,700	75,953	17,968	110,823	16,813
Palamau						
1956-57	73,549	9,865	24,656	1,594	35,277	5,585
1957-58	63,379	5,113	9,298	1,978	15,277	1,964
Patna						
1956-57	8,102	1,710	138,695	12,788	37,840	5,560
1957-58	8,725	1,971	68,065	20,203	22,938	2,123
Purnea						
1956-57	12,676	1,775	172,366	6,015	70,920	6,383
1957-58	11,216	1,121	80,138	12,511	53,954	11,198
Ranchi						
1956-57	158,561	22,013	5,511	356	2,088	331
1957-58	145,358	15,746	1,316	280	390	50
Saharsa						
1956-57	23,414	2,346	41,429	4,018	29,755	2,733
1957-58	32,393	4,224	52,221	6,657	39,334	4,956
Santhal-Parganas						
1956-57	87,716	11,375	12,649	683	10,852	1,005
1957-58	64,934	3,924	7,678	1,529	11,076	1,916
Saran						
1956-57	50,122	8,549	172,043	31,221	174,309	29,455
1957-58	43,992	8,273	162,126	45,680	171,830	48,288
Shahabad						
1956-57	15,416	3,708	352,588	46,239	71,659	10,424
1957-58	38,820	10,560	250,307	53,239	44,889	9,218
Singhbhum						
1956-57	46,296	7,046	1,287	83	21	3
1957-58	38,664	4,856	696	148	105	14
Total						
1956-57	671,861	101,662	1,882,090	181,618	921,949	126,289
1957-58	631,842	79,607	1,188,021	270,361	797,400	155,643

in each district of Bihar—contd.

Total Cereals		Gram		Tur		District and year
Area (acres)	Production (tons)	Area (acres)	Production (tons)	Area (acres)	Production (tons)	
556,344	136,802	75,529	12,569	6,442	736	Bhagalpur
499,305	80,063	45,744	7,360	10,198	2,210	1956-57
						1957-58
						Champaran
1,384,417	263,257	22,844	2,576	21,602	3,087	1956-57
1,337,306	232,753	23,803	5,421	25,225	4,809	1957-58
						Darbhanga
1,219,500	285,829	31,969	552	15,758	2,153	1956-57
1,185,689	182,332	34,060	5,605	45,042	10,556	1957-58
						Dhanbad
250,036	116,395	162	13	3,121	532	1956-57
217,019	54,525	399	35	1,613	315	1957-58
						Gaya
1,447,166	374,628	190,324	21,813	29,932	3,343	1956-57
1,389,949	310,214	194,388	33,419	19,357	2,930	1957-58
						Hazaribagh
879,451	307,687	9,927	799	10,911	1,283	1956-57
919,754	158,838	6,403	567	8,479	1,956	1957-58
						Monghyr
969,993	211,492	162,964	17,600	22,862	3,007	1956-57
1,008,684	144,042	194,634	40,611	65,169	13,430	1957-58
						Muzaffarpur
1,230,740	297,660	41,728	10,439	19,352	3,320	1956-57
1,248,360	219,583	26,661	5,445	31,563	5,531	1957-58
						Palamau
436,321	118,883	84,293	6,781	50,521	8,277	1956-57
420,544	61,101	26,129	2,313	24,798	2,150	1957-58
						Patna
837,800	226,705	149,682	19,355	8,506	1,319	1956-57
784,781	215,372	118,546	22,862	8,698	2,630	1957-58
						Purnea
1,344,838	290,937	39,565	4,752	5,772	435	1956-57
1,171,300	180,421	54,830	9,869	8,843	1,910	1957-58
						Ranchi
1,434,400	392,412	14,449	1,162	24,961	3,741	1956-57
1,372,953	213,817	5,628	498	17,499	2,044	1957-58
						Saharsa
497,351	95,630	1,389	165	1,854	248	1956-57
462,324	47,343	6,592	816	6,195	1,318	1957-58
						Santhal-Parganas
1,474,869	515,647	23,962	3,010	15,964	2,656	1956-57
1,291,154	328,105	32,839	6,381	15,664	1,997	1957-58
						Saran
1,162,372	258,764	50,899	8,021	52,364	9,098	1956-57
1,146,278	222,965	39,404	7,266	76,150	17,735	1957-58
						Shahabad
1,538,271	401,028	317,610	33,135	20,861	4,261	1956-57
1,502,047	397,257	296,677	66,480	39,554	9,837	1957-58
						Singhbhum
913,282	286,547	6,990	562	5,607	669	1956-57
897,523	168,652	4,602	407	2,111	388	1957-58
						Total
17,579,151	4,580,303	1,224,286	143,304	316,390	48,165	1956-57
15,854,970	3,217,383	1,111,339	215,355	406,158	81,746	1957-58

24. *Area and Production of Principal Crops in India* 1956-57 (*Revised*)

Crop	Area (thousand acres)	Production (thousand tons unless otherwise stated)
I. Forecast Crops		
Cereals		
Rice	79,759	28,578
Jowar	40,124	7,211
Bajra	27,802	2,828
Maize	9,287	3,029
Ragi	5,631	1,765
Small Millets	12,295	1,900
Total Kharif Cereals	174,898	45,311
Wheat	33,419	9,254
Barley	8,693	2,818
Total Rabi Cereals	42,112	12,072
Total Cereals	217,010	57,383
Pulses		
Gram	23,905	6,133
Tur or Arhar	5,666	1,958
Other Pulses	28,046	3,278
Total Pulses	57,617	11,369
Total Foodgrains	274,627	68,752
Potato	707	1,697
Sugarcane (Cane)	5,066	67,960
Ginger (Dry)	39	15
Pepper (Black)	221	27
Chillies (Dry)	1,486	349
Tobacco	1,035	300
Oilseeds		
Groundnut	13,671	4,300*
Castorseed	1,405	122
Sesamum	5,368	431
Rapeseed and Mustard	6,274	1,026
Linseed	4,157	384
Total Oilseeds	30,875	6,263
Fibres		
Cotton	19,816	4,707**
Jute	1,908	4,289 †
Mesta	734	1,471 †
II. Non-Forecast Crops		
Banana	366	1,719
Papaya	11	138
Sweet Potato	366	1,094
Tapioca	607	1,746
Turmeric	133	153
Indigo	6	(*b*)
Opium	59	13††

24. *Area and Production of Principal Crops in India, 1956-57 (Revised)*—contd.

Crop	Area (thousand acres)	Production (thousand tons unless otherwise stated)
III. Plantation Crops		
Tea	781	686,499@
Coffee	232	78,860@
Rubber	191	48,621@
Coconuts	1,619	4,445@ @
Cashewnuts	182	81
Cardamom	125	3
Betelnuts	306	68

*Nuts in shell.
**In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.
†In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.
††In thousand maunds.
@In thousand lbs.
@@In million nuts.
(*b*) Less than 500 tons.
NOTE.—Data for 1957-58 and 1958-59 are subject to revision.

25. *Area and Production of Non-forecast Crops in India,* 1957-58 *and* 1958-59@

Crop	Area (thousand acres)		Production (thousand tons unless otherwise stated)	
	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Bananas	364	363	1,827	1,873
Papaya	14	13	157	168
Sweet Potatoes	433	552	1,046	1,530*
Tapioca	614	609	1,768	1,748*
Turmeric	109	109	118	125*
Indigo	6	7	(b)	(b)*
Opium	64	71	18*	21*
Cashewnuts	207	N.A.	94	N.A.
Cardamom	133	N.A.	3	N.A.
Betelnuts	304	N.A.	69	N.A.
Coconuts	1,629	1,630	4,491 †	4,455†

@ Provisional and subject to revision.
* In thousand mds.
† In million nuts.
(b) Less than 500 tons.

26. *Outturn of Rosewood in India*

State	Quantity (cu. feet)		Value (Rs.)	
	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57
Andhra Pradesh	2,143 (42·8)	3,334 (66·6)	10,268	13,602
Bombay	50,385 (1,007·7)	50,059 (1,001·2)	2,64,551	2,93,784
Madhya Pradesh	3,511 (70·2)	6,188 (123·8)	9,438	16,125
Madras	41,334 (826·7)	10,617 (212·3)	4,71,554	99,281
Orissa	73,000 (1,460)	61,000 (1,220)	1,20,907	1,01,031
Mysore	130,166 (2,603·3)	127,956 (2,559·1)	5,04,793	7,34,171
Kerala	150,526 (3,010·5)	192,376 (3,847·5)	30,00,399	44,25,542

NOTES.—1. Figures given in brackets are in terms of tons and have been arrived at by using the equality 50 cubic feet=1 ton.
2. The outturn of rosewood in other States is negligible.

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Gaps between Agricultural Research and its Application in the Field*

J. S. PATEL

Indian agriculture has been absorbing the results of modern research in many fields with strikingly satisfactory results. But there exist many gaps between research findings and their utilisation. Why these gaps emerge and how they could be eliminated form the theme of this article. The author asks for strengthening of existing organisations, establishment of new ones and for emphasis on some basic concepts, towards expeditious realisation of national aims in agricultural production.

For the rapid development of the country it is necessary to exploit quickly the results of research on an extensive scale. The fact that there is a very big gap in the actual utilisation of results of research and their successful completion is well known. This problem of rapid utilisation of results of research needs to be studied from three angles, *viz.* (*i*) basic factors which hamper the utilisation of results of research, (*ii*) difficulties inherent in the subject, and (*iii*) hindrances peculiar to areas.

Basic factors affecting utilisation of research results

(*a*) An industry which proposes to utilise the results of research in a factory, can import not only the techniques but technicians and even managerial talents. In agriculture, however, every technological advance has to be exploited by the farmer within his own environment and within his own competence and resoures.

(*b*) Facilities exist in industries for setting up pilot plants and for testing the prototype machines for assesssing the commercial exploitability of research findings, but in agriculture this facility does not exist. For an agricultural engineer who designs a new implement or for an agronomist who is evolving a new cultivation technique, it is equally necessary to carry out pilot tests on farmers' conditions with prototypes and new techniques so that they are improved upon in the light of experience. Funds and facilities, the need for which will vary with the subject, are not generally available with the research worker for pilot tests. We have to be prepared for some failures at this stage.

(*c*) Indifference of industry to produce new articles required in connection with the utilisation of the results of research is another handicap. An agricultural engineer who designs new implements is often forced to under-take their manufacture in his own workshop till they become popular. In the case of chemicals like weedicides, pesticides and fertilisers, there is either no indigenous production or indigenous production is inadequate and foreign exchange difficult to secure. Import policy should be liberal so that pilot experimentation is freely encouraged and not deterred for want of supplies. Licensing policy regarding the establishment of new industries will also have to be co-ordinated with the development of agricultural research.

(*d*) Industrialists are invariably endowed with better foresight than farmers and may therefore be prepared to make the initial investment required for changing the technique of production, and they are encouraged to do so through development rebates. In agriculture, on the contrary, capital is not freely available and farmers can hardly afford to wait for a long period for the benefits; there is no development rebate. For

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popularising a new invention it is necessary to supply free of cost demonstration materials and provide for subsidized sales for some time.

(*e*) In agriculture, much more than in industry, patterns of investment and enterprise techniques tend to become closely integrated at a low level of productivity and the crops and animals evolve in such a manner as to suit only that level. Our varieties of paddy have been so attuned to a low level of fertility that they cannot withstand high doses of fertilisers. To introduce this capacity to stand and to respond to high level fertilisation in our paddy varieties we are forced to cross them with the Japanese paddies. While trying to improve an implement, the small size of the bullock and its under-nourished condition often prove a handicap. Likewise, in introducing intensive cultivation requiring harder work or more labour, the lack of health and stamina of the people prove a hindrance.

(*f*) In both the Five-Year Plans it was intended to remove some of the inhibiting factors which tend to hold up agricultural development. Basic recommendations in connection with security of tenure, supply of timely and adequate credit, and stabilisation of the price level have not been implemented sufficiently. Unless tenants are protected and farmers are supplied with credit which is adequate for adopting all the new techniques, and are assured that if they take the risk of stepping up their investment, prices will not be allowed to fall to unremunerative levels, the desired results cannot be secured. While industry has received special stimuli for making new and larger investments and for undertaking manufacture of new goods, agriculture has not received a corresponding push.

(*g*) In the absence of compulsion, the farmers could have been induced to produce more by encouraging them to exchange their products for consumer goods. The method of "multiplying the farmers' wants" has hardly been tried by making consumer goods available to them. A rural hire-purchase system would have induced the farmers to economise the consumption of their farm produce and step up their sales. Hire-purchase is ideally suited for selling agricultural implements and machines, improved bullockcarts, bicycles, construction materials for wells and houses, and other goods.

(*h*) A factory is not required to be self-sufficient, and is expected to produce the goods according to its best capacity depending upon the available raw material, plant and labour; each factory is expected to make the best use of its resources, the idea of using the land according to its capability has to be adjusted to the requirements of self-sufficiency.

(*i*) In industry, it is possible to hire a practical skilled worker who can do the job and put him incharge of the production tool; and no technician is employed for training others unless he himself has worked on the machine. In agriculture, however, in the field of extension particularly, it has not been found possible to insist always on practical field experience for those who educate the farmers.

(*j*) In industry, production is for business and profits, but agriculture is considered as a way of living endowed with some measure of altruism.

Improved varieties.—The science of genetics has contributed substantially to the improvement of Indian agriculture. Highly successful wheats which tolerate rusts and resist smuts, very popular sugarcanes achieved by crossing the *Noble* canes with wild *Saccharum*, evolution of long and medium stapled cottons, successful work with Japonica and Indica crosses in Paddy for securing varieties which respond to high fertility levels without lodging, utilisation of hybrid vigour in maize and bajra, Pusa *red plum* variety of tomato with a high vitamin C and Sugar content, and *tetraploid* (*toria*) and berseem, are a few of the outstanding achievements in the field of plant-genetics.

The adoption of improved varieties has been most widespread in the case of sugarcane and cotton, the two commercial crops in which the plant-breeding work was started earlier than in other crops. In both the cases, the trade and industry are able to influence the farmers considerably at the stage of marketing the crop. Better prices for superior quality, ready purchase of recommended grades, and compulsory sowing with approved varieties through the legal enforcement of varietal zones are some of the reasons for the rapid and widespread adoption of

improved varieties of cotton and sugarcanes. In tobacco, the farmers have been quick to accept the varieties of Virginia tobacco for which there is an export demand; but they have been less ready in case of '*bidi*' and '*hookah*' tobaccos. In jute, where the quality complex is somewhat obscure, and more closely related to the place than the variety, the adoption of improved seed is limited. In fruits and vegetables where the quality is an important factor, the farmers endeavour to secure improved or quality seeds. Thus in commercial crops the trade and industry influence the farmers to use the improved seeds by offering inducements when the crop is marketed.

In sugarcane and potatoes, it is easier to maintain purity because there is no cross pollination. In crops like jute and sunnhemp, where the seeds are only to be used for sowing and are neither eaten by human beings nor cattle there is a natural tendency to produce a limited quantity of seed and therefore shortage of good seed is often experienced. As in groundnut the rate of multiplication of seed is low and the spread of improved varieties slow.

In rice and wheat, high yielding or high quality or disease-resistant varieties have generally proved acceptable to the farmers. The spread of improved varieties in these crops appears to be quicker in areas having a surplus to be marketed on which trade or industry can exercise a pull in their favour. Where subsistence farming is practised, pressure in favour of an improved variety of foodgrain could be exerted through the farmer's family, but this would involve the education of farm women also. Improved varieties of millets and oilseeds are yet to be used widely by the farmers even in the States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Punjab where good progress has been made in popularizing improved cottons, rice and wheats. Seed multiplication programmes for these crops have lagged behind and the necessary numbers of demonstrations have not been carried out to convince the farmers of the usefulness of recommended varieties. Since the millets and the oilseeds are largely precarious in nature, both the multiplication and distribution of their seeds need much more of special attention and support.

The improved varieties of cotton, sugarcane and Virginia tobacco which have spread throughout India show the healthy influence exercised by trade and industry and commodity committees even in the less developed States, having relatively weak departments of Agriculture. Improved rice varieties are widely grown in Madras, Andhra Pradesh, and Punjab where programmes of multiplication and distribution of seed were systematically organized over a number of years. In important rice growing States like Orissa, Assam, West Bengal and Bihar, the improved varieties are still to be widely grown. How can the programmes for the multiplication and distribution of seeds be made adequate and sustained in these areas? Would an offer of a slightly higher price for the improved variety at the time of procurement help?

In wheat, there is need for fair and widespread testing of varieties evolved at various places, so that full use is made of the valuable genetic material. The purity of wheat seed needs to be improved as farmers are beginning to lose confidence in improved wheats in some States. Deterioration in the quality of the wheat seed is often observed when the multiplication and distribution are carried out independently of the Department of Agriculture. There is considerable scope for increasing the area under improved wheats in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, and U.P.

Manures and fertilisers

(*a*) *Green manures.*—Progress in green manuring has been achieved in Madras and Andhra Pradesh where paddy is irrigated and where conditions are suitable for growing green manures. Recent reports indicate some progress in this field in Orissa, Assam, Bihar and U.P. In Northern India wide adoption of green manuring has not taken place in irrigated areas and the two commonly mentioned obstacles are the difficulty of fitting in the green manure in the cropping pattern without sacrificing a crop, and the non-availability of green manure seeds at a reasonable cost. There is need for greater flexibility regarding the choice of a green manure to meet the requirements of the cropping pattern. Why should not the green manure be grown in strips or on the borders of fields? It should also be possible to grow a mixed crop with a green manure, the green manure being pulled out and buried sufficiently early while the main crop is allowed to ripen.

Use of phosphates in conjunction with the green manures and of suitable implements for trampling and burying the green manures will facilitate the promotion of green manuring. Convincing demonstrations are called for to prove the economics of green manuring and to show that green manuring does not delay the sowing of the following crop or involve appreciable investment of bullock and hired labour. It is felt that this programme needs to be taken up with conviction, single-mindedness and pushed through with vigour and determination for making an impact on the fertility status of the soil. Should green manures be included wherever feasible in the simple trials along with the fertilisers?

(*b*) *Composting*.—There is a modern tendency to have a specialised service for certain unpleasant jobs of a routine nature. While the Agricultural Departments propagate the usefulness of preparing the compost properly and carefully, the social education in the country seems to be working in the opposite direction. Cowdung is increasingly being considered as something messy and insanitary. The possibility of developing professional compost makers, who may receive the dung on payment and set up compost factories or cowdung gas plants needs to be explored. If loans could be advanced to individuals to enable them to operate a compost factory or a cowdung plant, perhaps a good beginning could be made

(*c*) *Fertilisers*.—Though the simple fertiliser trials on farmers' lands have helped in popularizing the use of fertilisers, their limited availability has been keenly felt in the States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra and Gujarat. In the States of Rajasthan, Punjab, Bihar, Orissa, Assam and West Bengal, the prevailing systems of distribution of fertilisers have hampered their wider use. In South India more fertilisers are being used because they started the use of fertilisers earlier and because there is much better control over irrigation water in the South than in the North.

The use of phosphates has lagged behind partly because of lack of demonstrations to show the residual effects of phosphate application. The promotion of use of balanced mixtures is a task which the Government, the fertiliser industry and the distributing agencies need to undertake jointly. It is in the field of fertilisers that organizational inadequacies have been most conspicuous.

Fertilisers are more widely used on sugarcane, potato, tobacco, rice, irrigated wheat and certain vegetables and fruits. Relatively small quantities are applied to oilseeds and millets, because of the risks involved in applying fertilisers under non-irrigated conditions in areas where the rainfall is not assured. Extensive fertiliser demonstrations on oilseeds and millets need to be carried out in areas where the rainfall is less precarious, or where the crop is irrigated.

It is observed that even under irrigation the farmers generally adopt lower fertiliser doses than recommended by the Departments of Agriculture. Is this because of limited financial resources or because of cumulative effects of fertilisers on soils? Long-term demonstrations to show the beneficial effects of sustained manuring and fertilisation and adoption of a rotation have not been carried out. Such demonstrations call for patience, regular follow-up and continuing interest in the work.

Rotations.—The research on rotations has been rather limited. Its findings have not been translated into field practices. Apart from the lack of demonstrations, the agricultural services have preferred to remain silent spectators of exploitation of land, under a misplaced sympathy for the small farmer who has to face uncertainty about the next crop.

Cultural techniques.—It has been commonly assumed though wrongly that our farmers know all about cultivation and that modern science can help him only in the matter of seeds, fertilisers and plant protection, in which new materials and techniques have been discovered in the West.

Line-sowing of some crops and ridging of sugarcane have spread in parts of India. Improved drills capable of planting seeds at a specified depth would facilitate line sowing. Even after such drills are evolved, their successful use would depend upon the improvement of other tillage implements so that a very fine seed bed can be got ready in a short time. Transplantation of paddy with a reduced number of seedlings has been widely popularized throughout the country. Cultivation and curing techniques of Virginia tobacco have spread widely.

Dry farming has become popular in certain areas of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Better techniques of potato cultivation have also been introduced into different parts of India. When outstanding techniques such as the Japanese method of paddy cultivation have been discovered and given the necessary push the farmers have taken to them widely. The Japanese method of Paddy cultivation initially requires more labour though once the method is learnt thoroughly, the additional labour required can be dispensed with.

In popularizing the Japanese method of cultivation, good progress appears to have been made in the States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Bombay and Punjab, and the progress has been rather poor in the remaining areas, where paddy is mostly dependent on rainfall.

A large number of cultural demonstrations are not to be seen in the field. In many cases it is difficult to demonstrate the direct beneficial effects of recommended cultural practices and no material inducements are offered for undertaking a cultural demonstration. The staff find it difficult to carry out cultural demonstrations as they require more of follow-up and training of the farmers. Cultural demonstrations are often left to be looked after by the lower staff *viz*., Maistries, Kamadars, Beldars etc., and therefore get neglected.

Improved implements.—Oil engines and pumps, electric motors and pumps, Persian wheels, chaff-cutters and sugarcane-crushers have become popular with the farmers despite their high cost. The choice of an implement is influenced by the crop to be grown, the available bullock and manual power, the type of the soil and the facilities available for their repairs and service. There is a social prestige attached to owning good implements. The speed with which the Japanese weeder has been accepted by our farmers is a revelation. While mould-board ploughs, ridgers and tyned cultivators have become popular in North Bihar, in Chota Nagpur they are hardly known.

Aboriginal, tribal and backward areas often remain untouched with new ideas. For example, wooden rahats are still being used near Mount Abu though iron and Persian wheels are quite common in other parts of India. The acceptance of improved implements is also influenced by the habits of work of our people. We are used to squat while weeding or cutting a crop and therefore tools like long-handled hoes and the long scythe which can be worked while standing are not acceptable.

Lack of standardisation of implements is a serious handicap not only for the large manufacturer but for the extension worker as replacement or substitution of standard implements can be carried out with greater confidence and ease.

Improved implements are most popular in Punjab, Western U.P., parts of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madras and Andhra Pradesh. In the States of Orissa, Assam and West Bengal improved implements have made rather a slow progress. In these areas the rice crop dominates, the soils are moist, plough animals weak and broadcast sowing of seed is a dominant practice.

Granting of loans to farmers for the purchase of implements, facilities for taking the implements on hire and provision of repair and service workshops, and liberal supply of required quality of iron and steel for their manufacture are some of the measures necessary for popularizing improved implements. Areas such as Ludhiana and Coimbatore where the industry has spread to the country-side are favourably situated for the extension of improved implements because of (*a*) the shortage of labour, (*b*) existence of facilities for the manufacture, and repair of implements, and (*c*) improvements in the farmers' outlook as well as income due to his brother or son being employed in a developing industry.

Mechanization.—One of the serious limitations that the Indian farmer has to face consists of his poor tools and implements and bullocks which in many cases do not enable him to do work quickly so that benefits of timely cultural action can be secured. Over large areas if fields could be quickly tilled with the help of machines and got ready for receiving the seed, it would be possible to extend areas under crops such as pulses, wheat, grams and oilseeds. Just because a farmer is not able to deal with large areas within a few days his land may become dry and cannot be got ready for sowing. In areas where the farmer is to struggle continuously against weeds, mechanised cultivation is a distinct advantage.

Small tractors such as used in Japan have a distinct place in Indian agriculture as the presence of these machines in the villages will carry modern technology to the village, revolutionising not only the minds of the farmers but also of the village blacksmith and the carpenter. There is too much drudgery and back breaking work connected with agriculture which scare away men of intelligence and ability from agriculture. The introduction of machines will not only make agriculture more acceptable but provide opportunities for the use of higher intelligence, skill and initiative that the educated men often possess.

It would be useful if the State encourages the establishment of agricultural aid centres in Mandi-towns from where a farmer can take on hire machines, implements, sprayers or dusters or from where he can arrange to get his land tilled by a tractor or sprayed by a machine. Such aid centres would help in providing the required assistance to the farmers. It might be useful to give loans and provide training facilities to young men who are prepared to set up such agricultural aid centres on their own. Cooperatives can also take up such activities.

Plant protection.—In recent years the plant protection measures have spread very quickly, because of the provision of a plant protection service which could carry out the recommended measures. Wherever the farmers have been made aware that a pest or a disease can be controlled at a reasonable cost, they have been willing to adopt the required measures.

Measures for controlling pests like rats and grasshoppers which affect a variety of crops have been adopted on a fairly large scale. Plant protection of potatoes, mangoes, arecanut, coconut, onions, chillies, sugarcane, cotton and rice has been comparatively on an appreciable scale.

The main handicaps are (*a*) the limited or late availability of service, (*b*) inability to pay for the service on the spot, (*c*) and absence of concerted action by all farmers in an affected area. Plant protection has lagged behind in areas which are backward or where the yields are low or the types of crops grown are such as to give marginal returns. Where the fabric of agriculture is strengthened by the presence of commercial crops, plant protection has become quite popular. Plant protection has made good headway in South India, particularly in Madras and Andhra Pradesh as compared with North India. Most of the States excepting Madras have been reluctant to enforce Diseases and Pests Acts.

Some of the pesticides have been in short supply owing to limited foreign exchange. Facilities for hiring and servicing sprayers and dusters are not generally available to the farmers. Plant protection equipment and materials need to be made available to farmers close at hand in the villages. Private commercial firms should play an increasingly important role in popularising plant protection.

Weedicides.—Weedicides have yet to be applied on a field scale. The farmers have to be educated through demonstrations carried out in areas where weed infestation is heavy, and the cost of labour is high. Should this work be a part of plant protection organization which is the only one equipped to take up this work?

In the western U.P. and in the Hariana area of Punjab, almost 20 per cent of wheat crop is lost on account of *pohli*—a pernicious weed against which 2-4-D has proved very effective. In the initial stages it would be necessary to subsidise the scales of weedicides so that they become popular. The principle of abolishing subsidies should only apply where subsidies have been in vogue for quite a long time and we should not abandon the subsidies all together as they constitute a very valuable incentive for inducing the farmer to accept a new research finding. It is necessary to take up the manufacture of weedicides on a large scale.

Soil conservation.—Anti-erosion measures (bunding on cultivated lands) have become very popular in Maharashtra where these measures have been organized systematically on a large scale. Similar work though on a smaller scale has been taken up in the States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa and Rajasthan. In the States of Assam, Punjab, West Bengal, Bihar, U.P., Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat, the anti-erosion measures have yet to be taken up on a wide scale. Lack of trained units who can take charge of the work, absence of supporting legislation and lack of funds to carry out the programme and recover the cost later on an instalment plan and non-availabil.ty

of labour in certain parts are some of the handicaps affecting this vital programme. Recently a programme has been launched to carry out demonstrations of soil conservation in selected catchments with a view to convince the farmers of its usefulness.

On the cultivated lands which are bunded, it is essential to introduce follow-up dry farming measures. This work has lagged behind and to get over this difficulty, a special staff has been appointed in Maharashtra. There is need for greater liaison between the soil conservation staff and the field extension staff so that full benefit is taken of soil conservation measures.

Socio-economic handicaps.—Owing to socio-economic reasons, gaps develop in the translation of results of research into field practices. Intensive use of fertilisers and pesticides on tea estates in Assam appears to have made no impact on Assam farmers. A substantial development of heavy industry has left the Chota Nagpur farmer unaffected, but on the other hand in certain areas of Punjab, and in Coimbatore District (Madras State) industrialization has made the farmers receptive to technological improvement. In Kaira District of Gujarat, close contacts with outside world and the establishment of a modern dairy industry have helped the farmers in accepting technical innovations.

Dynamic extension service.—Though we have established a national extension service, for promptly passing on to farmers results of modern scientific research, the staff that we have today is too thin in coverage. Consequently demonstrations suffer from inadequate supervision and attention, as in some cases the records of results of demonstrations are not kept. Follow-up to know the reasons for non-acceptance of the recommended practice is inadequate.

Progress in items of work such as composting, green manuring, multiplication of seed, which can be carried out without appreciable aid from outside the village can be greater. Extension activities in areas which receive low rainfall or are otherwise backward such as tribal areas have produced little results. It is necessary to strengthen the national extension service.

In agriculture, sustained effort over a long period is likely to give better results than crash programmes which are involved in the conduct of campaigns. In trying to do everything for every village, both the resources and the effort become too thin to produce a demonstrable result. If on the other hand 3 to 5 mandi towns are picked up for every group of 100 or 120 villages and developed for servicing the needs of the farmers, these are likely to secure a better result. Each of these towns would have an agricultural aid centre, a marketing society and a supply store dealing with fertilisers, pesticides and weedicides. Persons in charge of these units could be trained up to render advisory service to the farmers in their respective fields. By so doing, we would be assisting in setting up a commercial extension service which will have a profit interest. Such a service should prove a very valuable adjunct to the National Extension Service.

Conclusions.—Findings of scientific research have to be evaluated in terms of "farmers-economics" if they are to become acceptable to the farmers. Such evaluation has to be made area-wise as the impact of a discovery differs from area to area. It has to be recognized that "farmers-economics" differs from ordinary cost accounting or balance sheet as the farmer has to take into account his resources, his handicaps and limitations. His is a way of life based on a sense of values which may differ from those of the agricultural research worker. The gaps have therefore to be looked at from the farmers' point of view as well.

In each district a study of the research recommendations may be carried out for listing the blocks—areas where the gaps are located and for working out the measures required to bridge the gap. Such a review if carried out once in three to five years would help in understanding why some of the recommendations have not been accepted by the farmers, and in making the research field-oriented, as the research officers would during this study come to know of the unsolved problems of the farmers and the limitations and handicaps under which their findings are to be implemented. The extension worker would also be benefited as the extension programme would thus become area-oriented *i.e.*, specific for the area for which he works.

All these steps could be taken and their effectiveness ensured, only alongside the removal of the basic hindrances by effective implementation of security of tenure, provision

of adequate and timely credit, stabilization of prices, provision of consumer goods for the farmer backed with a hire-purchase system, inducing the farmer to adopt new techniques and tools of production through subsidies, liberalized credit and establishment of non-Government agricultural-aid centres, provision of pilot-testing facilities for the research workers, strengthening the quality as well as the number of demonstrations, and by establishing adequate production within the country of weedicides, pesticides, fertilisers and machines required for mechanization. Concepts such as the use of land according to its capacity, farming for profit rather than as a mere way of living, removal of drudgery out of farming, rural development as synonymous with economic development, many-sided work with the single purpose of economic development rather than multi-purpose work, need for the migration of population from land to industry, and the inevitability of urbanization of villages, need to be popularized, if agricultural development has to be expedited, to the maximum good.

Market Arrivals and Prices of Wheat

(With Special reference to Punjab)

S. C. CHAUDHRI

In the mixed economy now obtaining in India, market arrivals and prices of food-grains cannot be related solely to production. A number of extraneous forces or directional influences operate, to distort the pattern of relationship familiar to freely competitive economies. Citing mainly the example of the behaviour of wheat arrivals and prices in Punjab as influenced by Governmental purchases and releases or the Indo-U.S. Agreement, the author points to the indispensable role of 'market intelligence' for a critical appraisal of the factors involved.

A study of the relationship between production, market arrivals and prices is as interesting as it is complicated. Under conditions of free competition where the psychology of the sellers and buyers is not artificially influenced by extraneous factors, larger production should be reflected in lower prices *via* larger market arrivals. But in a mixed economy, where a certain amount of direction is given to the market forces, this simple law may not always work. The directioning of the market forces may aim at regulating market supplies or consumption or both, particularly in the case of a commodity in short supply. But, it produces its own reactions among the sellers and buyers and the effect of these reactions is at once reflected in the supply and price position. Thus, in a mixed economy it would be necessary to go behind the data on market arrivals and prices and get at the factors influencing them.

The production of wheat in India was 7.7 million tons in 1957-58 and 9.8 million tons in 1958-59. Since only one crop of wheat is harvested in a year in the country it could be presumed that the crop of the agricultural year 1957-58 harvested around April 1958, was marketed during the year April 1958 to March 1959. Similarly, the marketing year for the 1958-59 crop could be taken to be April-March 1959-60. If larger production were to lead to larger market arrivals, one should expect that the quantity of market arrivals in the year 1959-60 would be higher than that in 1958-59. But indications given by the data available in respect of a number of markets in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh (which together account for more than half of wheat production in the country) are that the arrivals of indigenous wheat in 1959-60 were relatively smaller. Yet, the general level of wheat prices in 1959-60, at any rate in the latter half of that year, was lower than that in the corresponding period of the previous year. How did this come about ? The answer is to be found in the supplies of wheat by Government which, in spite of a better crop, were practically of the same order in 1959-60 as in 1958-59 *i.e.*, 3.3 million tons. For 1960-61, the full picture is yet to be known.

Government Releases

In Punjab the production of wheat in the agricultural year 1958-59 was 2.28 million tons as against 2.04 million tons in 1957-58, *i.e.*, the production available for consumption in April-March 1959-60 was 12% higher than that in the previous year. Market arrivals out of the indigenous crop in 40 markets of the State, on the other hand, showed a decline of 15%, from 340 thousand tons in April-March 1958-59 to 288 thousand tons in 1959-60.

The general level of wheat prices during 1959-60 was on the whole slightly lower, by 5%, than the previous year. The lower price level was, to a considerable degree, due to larger wheat issues by Government—about 176 thousand tons in 1959-60 as against 100 thousand tons in the previous year.

Why did the arrivals in 1959-60 record a decline in Punjab despite a better crop than that in the previous year? In both the years Punjab was a part of the northern wheat zone comprising the States of Punjab, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh. But an important factor which differentiated 1959-60 from 1958-59 was government purchases. During 1959-60 the State Government purchased about 166 thousand tons of wheat as against nil in the previous year. Simultaneously with government purchases, the roller flour mills were also buying up in the open market until August 1959. Higher prices at the opening of the marketing season in 1959-60 than those ruling in the corresponding period in the previous year did not attract larger arrivals; on the contrary, they led to expectations of still higher prices and consequently obstructed the flow of marketable surplus from rural areas. The deficiency in market supply had to be made good by unloading of wheat by government, which, for the year as a whole, turned out to be larger than what government took off from the market by way of purchases. It would, therefore, be interesting to study the pace and pattern of market arrivals in the State along with government purchases and government issues. The table below gives these data on quarterly basis:

MARKET ARRIVALS, GOVERNMENT PURCHASES AND ISSUES OF WHEAT IN PUNJAB

Year/Quarter	Arrivals in 40 markets		State Government purchases	Issues by Central and State Governments
	'000 tons	% to Total	'000 tons	'000 tons
April-March 1958-59				
I	209·8	61·7	—	Neg.
II	67·1	19·7	—	Neg.
III	38·8	11·4	—	Neg.
IV	24·5	7·2	—	100
TOTAL	340·2	100·0	—	100
April-March 1959-60				
I	150·7	52·3	108	58
II	64·6	22·4	30	39
III	37·8	13·2	28	27
IV	34·8	12·1	—	52
TOTAL	287·9	100·0	166	176

Neg.=Negligible quantity.

Ban on flour mills' purchase

It will be seen that the pace of arrivals was faster in 1958-59 than in the subsequent year. Thus, whereas 81% of the arrivals came in the first two quarters of 1958-59, the percentage got reduced to 75 in the corresponding quarters of 1959-60 when government purchases were undertaken. The system of government purchases was, no doubt, so designed as not to interfere inordinately with the free play of the market forces. There was no statutory control over prices, no requisitioning of stocks, no levy. Prices were bid in the markets as usual and thereafter the Government was to declare whether it would purchase at that price or not; and, if it would, how much ? Yet, their effect on market psychology was inevitable and it was reflected in the slowing down of market arrivals and higher level of market prices, at any rate, in the first half of 1959-60. Of course, it cannot be denied that early in the marketing season of 1959-60 the farmers had fresh in their minds the high prices they had obtained in 1958 and that might also have led to some holding back of stocks on their part. Slowing down of arrivals was more marked in the first quarter of 1959-60. In that quarter, arrivals were lower than those in the corresponding quarter of the previous year by 28%. In the second quarter they were lower by only 4%. The overall price level of wheat in the State was higher in the first quarter by 22% and the second quarter by only 2%. That is, as the difference in the arrivals narrowed, the gulf between prices narrowed too. In the first quarter of 1959-60, 108 thousand tons of wheat were purchased by the State Government while issues by the Central and State Governments amounted to 58 thousand tons against negligible quantities for the same quarter in the previous year. In the second quarter, Government purchases amounted to 30 thousand tons and issues to 39 thousand tons as compared with negligible quantities in the same quarter of the previous year. Thus, the picture of the first quarter of 1959-60 in comparison with that of the same quarter in the previous year is one of lower arrivals, larger governmental issues and higher prices, while that of the second quarter is one of some improvement in this position. What was it that contributed to this improvement? One factor, of greater importance than any other, was the imposition of ban in August 1959 on the roller flour mills in Punjab and Delhi on making purchases of wheat in the open market, which cut off a bulk buyer and produced opposite reactions to what its presence might have done earlier.

In the latter half of 1959-60, market arrivals turned out to be larger than in the same half of the previous year, in absolute quantity as well as relatively. They constituted 25% of the total for 1959-60, as against 19% in the previous year. Government purchases in the third quarter amounted to 28 thousand tons while issues to 27 thousand tons as against negligible quantities in the same quarter of the previous year. In the fourth quarter, there were no purchases, while issues amounted to 52 thousand tons. Thus, in the latter half of 1959-60 government issues amounted to practically three times the quantities purchased during that period. Market arrivals showed improvement over the position obtaining in the corresponding period of the previous year. These factors led to an easier price position than was obtaining in the previous year, so that prices in the third quarter of 1959-60 were lower by 8% as compared to the same quarter of the previous year and in the fourth quarter by 24%.

The Indo-U.S. Agreement

The improvement noticed in Punjab in the latter half of 1959-60 continued into 1960-61, in spite of the fact that the wheat crop harvested in the summer of 1960 was lower by 8% over the previous crop. The arrivals in the 40 markets under study were 177 thousand tons in the first quarter of 1960-61, *i.e.*, 17% higher than the corresponding quarter of the previous year; government purchases amounted to 192 thousand tons, *i.e.*, 78% higher; prices were 12.5% lower; and, government issues were lower too, being only 28 thousand tons. In other words, the fact that the crop was relatively poorer than in the previous year did not lead to poorer arrivals or larger governmental issues or higher prices. While this situation could be partly attributed to the adjustments in the market psychology which were in the process in the last 8 or 9 months, it cannot be overemphasised that an important contributory factor was the signing, in the first week of May 1960, of the Indo-U.S. agreement for the import of 16 million tons of wheat and 1 million tons of rice over a four-year

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Period. The arrival of the new crop in 1960-61 coincided almost with the signing of this agreement, but even before the agreement was signed, news about its being in the offing might have led to a psychology of dis-hoarding. That would explain partly why the market arrivals in the last quarter of 1959-60 which was the off season were higher than those in the corresponding quarter of 1958-59. In fact, the decline in prices had started in February-March 1960, full two months before the new crop was to arrive. But for the Indo-U.S. agreement, it is not improbable that the market may not have responded adequately to the unloading of government supplies in the last quarter of 1959-60 in as much as the new crop was known to be shorter.

What has been said above about Punjab is true in parts of the other major wheat growing States. In Uttar Pradesh the wheat crop available for consumption in 1959-60 was better than that in the previous year; yet the market arrivals were lower and prices, though higher in the first quarter of 1959-60 than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year, were relatively lower throughout the rest of the year. In Madhya Pradesh the crop was very much better, arrivals larger and prices lower throughout 1959-60 in comparison with the previous year. However, taking an overall view of the country as a whole, the better crop harvested in the summer of 1959 than in the previous summer was not associated with larger market arrivals and the lower price level in 1959-60 could be linked with governmental issues, ban on the roller flour mills to enter the open market and the Indo-U.S. agreement.

While it would be difficult to vouchsafe the accuracy of the whole set of statistics used in the above analysis they could be treated as good enough to throw adequate light, though broadly, on the main trends. Of course, bare statistics would not lead one anywhere; they are moulded by their environments and it is the study of the environments which is more important than the data. Market intelligence is but another name for a critical appraisal of the factors responsible for a given supply, demand or price position. The above analysis is, in fact, the outcome of market intelligence and the data have been used only illustratively.

Production and Marketing of Indian Tobacco

J. S. SARMA

In the production and marketing of tobacco in India the producer and the trader alike need better organisation and guidance to secure the maximum benefits possible. The setting up of a cooperative marketing federation of producers and a tobacco outlook service along with better and more economic methods of cultivation and suitable encouragement to exports are advocated to achieve this result.

India's tobacco crop, the third largest in the world, has been gradually absorbing improvements in production and marketing in recent years. But in relation to the requirements of a commercial crop which secures a sizeable amount of foreign exchange and has been enjoying increasing custom in the domestic market the progress hitherto seen should be deemed to be slow.

During the last decade, the acreage, production, prices and exports have, shown great fluctuations as will be seen below:

Index Numbers of Acreage, Production, Wholesale Prices and Exports of Tobacco
(1949-50=100)

Year	Acreage	Production	Wholesale prices	Exports
1949-50	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1950-51	102·7	97·3	146·1	112·9
1951-52	82·9	78·0	163·7	136·4
1952-53	104·2	91·3	146·0	97·5
1953-54	106·0	101·5	151·3	83·7
1954-55	99·5	95·1	150·1	103·2
1955-56	117·8	112·9	112·3	107·9
1956-57	119·7	111·4	106·9	115·2
1957-58	101·4	95·5	145·3	97·3†
1958-59	104·2	97·4	134·6	128·6†
Range of variation	83 to 120	78 to 113*	100 to 164	84 to 136

†—Calendar years.

Apart from the influence of weather and seasonal conditions, prices are an important factor contributing to the large fluctuations in acreage and production. Fluctuations of this kind are not necessarily disagreeable. What makes the difference is whether they are the result of purposeful, voluntary action on the part of the producers or mere helpless reaction to extraneous circumstances. As far as Indian tobacco is concerned, the fluctuations have unfortunately been mostly of the second category. The central problem of the tobacco crop in India may be succinctly described as the alleviation of the forces which have tended to make it almost chronically unstable. The crop has to be rescued from this phenomenon and placed on a purposeful self-regulatory basis.

India produces mainly two types of tobacco—*Nicotiana tabacum* (90 per cent) and *Nicotiana rustica* (10 per cent). Of the former, the most important variety is Virginia, the top grades of which alone are exported. The lower grades of virginia and *natu* tobacco are used indigenously in the manufacture of cigarettes, cigars, bidis, etc., whereas *nicotiana rustica* is mainly used for hookah, chewing and snuff. While export demand exists for top grades of virginia tobacco, our production is mainly of low grades. The present pattern of output is roughly 15 per cent top grades, 40 per cent medium grades and 45 per cent low grades. Top grade tobacco, besides being comparatively small in proportion to production, shows annual fluctuations depending on the quality of leaf, methods of curing adopted and the climatic conditions at the time of curing. It is this high grade tobacco which till recently figured exclusively in exports. All grades face the problem of fluctuations in price and the consequent uncertainty.

Of the total exports of 83 million lbs. of unmanufactured tobacco in 1959, 36 million lbs. went to U.K., the balance being accounted for by Aden, Soviet Union, Egypt, Ceylon and West European countries. Of the total exports, 34 million lbs. were of the Virginia type. Even the exports of Virginia tobacco are often adversely affected due to competition from other producing countries. However, good possibilities exist for increasing the exports to West Germany, U.S.S.R. and other East European countries and also China where low grade tobacco from India has lately gone in some small quantity.

The Third Plan aims to change the pattern of output to 25 per cent top grade, 50 per cent medium grade and 25 per cent low grade and at the same time to increase total tobacco production to 325,000 tons. It is significant to note that under the Second Five Year Plan, the development programmes were orientated towards improvements in quality and not increases in production. While these efforts have met with some success, they have touched only the fringe of the problem and much larger efforts are needed in this direction. As in most parts of the world the demand for high grade tobacco is bound to go up, we can confidently go ahead with extending its cultivation. In the foreseeable future, there is no likelihood of the demand for Virginia and similar high quality tobacco produced in India to slump, though temporary, sporadic fluctuations may lead to excess stocks, with the attendant worries.

Meanwhile, it would be necessary to keep in view specific targets for exports and make special efforts to achieve them. These efforts would cover inclusion of tobacco in bilateral trade agreements with other countries, supply of samples of tobacco to interested parties abroad, propaganda through the Indian trade representatives, etc. The Export Promotion Council and the State Trading Corporation have a large role to play in this respect.

Larger exports could be ensured, if good qualities of tobacco could be made available at competitive prices. This could be done if attention is paid to reducing the costs of cultivation. Increasing the yield per acre is one of the ways of reducing the costs of cultivation. Some investigations have been carried out in the West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh during 1957-58 to 1959-60 regarding the cost of cultivation of tobacco as part of the Farm Management Studies. When the results of this study are available, they will give not only an idea of the costs of cultivation but will throw up valuable relationships between the size of the farm and the various input factors associated with the cultivation of the crop. It would be desirable to conduct similar investigations in all the principal tobacco growing regions in the country with a view to working out usable input-output co-efficients suitable

to each area, which could be utilised for effecting improvements in farming. These measures are essentially designed to increase the income rather than raise the prices. One of the solutions to the problem of low prices, therefore, consists of efforts designed to increase the yield per acre and reduce the cost of cultivation.

The Indian Central Tobacco Committee has undertaken specific programmes for improvement of quality of tobacco through its Research and Extension schemes, in collaboration with the State Governments. Distribution of improved seeds, use of specific types of fertiliser mixtures based on soil analysis, adoption of scientific methods of topping and collection of leaves are among these measures. Seed requirements of tobacco being low (not more than one ounce per acre), it should not be difficult to cover large tracts of area with improved seeds. The feasibility of enacting suitable legislation for compulsory use of approved seeds, as in the case of cotton, needs to be explored by the concerned States.

A plea is often made that whenever prices tend to be uneconomically low for the producer, the Government should fix minimum prices so that he is not put to loss. This solution implies an over-simplification of the problem.

The answer to the question of securing reasonably high prices for tobacco, has to be based on an analysis of the real problems—why are the prices low? Are the supplies large relative to demand? Are the prices received by the farmers on whose behalf the plea for price-fixation is often made, low because of organised attempts by consumer interests to depress them unduly? Are the prices low because of defective quality of the produce ?

Even if there is a case for fixing or guaranteeing the minimum prices, the means of enforcing the same and the organisation needed for the purpose will have to be gone into. The effect of such fixation on the prices of manufactured articles (*e.g.*, cigarettes) and on exports will have to be carefully examinmined before a decision is taken. It should not happen that the prices are fixed so high that the tobacco products will be so costly that the demand for them goes down and consequently the demand for tobacco also goes down, or that exports are so costly that no country would be interested in our raw tobacco.

When in April, 1959, stocks of our tobacco accumulated heavily and prices tended to fall sharply, one of the short-term solutions proposed was to reduce the production of tobacco through restrictions on acreage, or in other words, through crop planning. The protagonists of this solution suggest that the Government should fix acreages, again statutorily, restricting the crop, so that there is no surplus production. This implies crop regulation through legislative compulsion, which pre-supposes the existence of requisite organisation for enforcing such a measure. Moreover, statutory regulation of tobacco acreage should be viewed in the context of regulation of acreages under other crops. The enforcement of these regulations with the consequential penalties, would be difficult. The producers, for whose benefit, these would operate, would themselves not take kindly to them. Encouragement of reduction in acreage through incentive payments may alleviate the rigours of compulsory regulation, but this measure would also involve setting up an elaborate organisation.

Reduction in acreage can be achieved through voluntary measures undertaken by the cultivators, who could be told in time what the prospects for the demand of the crop are likely to be in the coming year. This points to the need for organising a Crop Outlook Service for tobacco, which would analyse the situation regarding production, prices, consumption, stocks, internal as well as export demand, etc., and give advice to the farmers as to what time they should market and what quantity, what prices they could expect, etc. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is currently engaged in examining the various issues relating to the preparation of such Outlook Reports for the principal crops. It would be desirable that such a service for tobacco should be initiated in cooperation with the Indian Central Tobacco Committee, the Central Excise Department, the Directorate of Marketing Inspection, and the concerned State Governments. This outlook information may be conveyed to the cultivators through the Tobacco Extension Service staff, the Central Excise agency and the Agricultural Extension personnel.

Although, in the long run, production may keep more or less in line with demand, to the extent year to year variations in output are caused by the effect of climatic conditions on yield per acre, surpluses might still pile up in any particular year. This possibility calls for, among other things, short-term adjustment of production to demand. Such adjustments in production through voluntary action by the cultivators would be facilitated by the provision of the Outlook service. Thus organisation of a Crop Outlook Service for tobacco is therefore indispensable.

The concentrated action of consumer interests to depress prices may be one of the causes of the farmers getting low prices for their crop. For example, in the Guntur area, prices of tobacco are more or less determined by the prices offered by a private company which, in turn, bases the prices on foreign prices. But sometimes, the growers complain of attempts to depress prices artificially. The remedy for such a situation lies in the growers themselves forming into cooperative societies through which they could market their produce. These societies could be formed into a cooperative marketing federation, which, if organised on proper lines, could bargain with the consumer interests from a position of strength. This would enable the complete doing away with middlemen, who at present gobble up a large slice of the price. Such a measure would also enable the enforcement of quality standards, avoidance of malpractices in preparation for the market, grading, packing, etc. In periods of temporary surpluses, the stocks could be held by the federation. The organisation of a strong cooperative marketing federation for tobacco appears to be most urgent, the first task to be undertaken on behalf of the producers.

It is obvious that the Government cannot always fix minimum prices in respect of an export commodity without seriously jeopardising exports. Internal prices have to be related to foreign prices, if the export markets are to be sustained. Moreover, the presence of innumerable varieties of qualities and grades of tobacco renders the problem of price fixation cumbersome and difficult. If the Government announce the prices and if due to factors external to the economy of the country, in any particular year, there is no demand for exports, and if consumers within the country do not go in for larger quantities of tobacco, then the question might arise as to who would purchase the surpluses? The Government cannot purchase them and sell at reduced prices. If the Government are to bear the loss, would this be a justifiable charge on the exchequer? Tobacco being an article of democratic luxury, and not being considered essential to the life of the community, it cannot be declared an essential commodity under the Essential Commodities Act.

Arising out of seasonal fluctuations in tobacco, as already indicated, stocks may accumulate not necessarily with the growers but with the trade as well. If these varieties are exportable and if the prices are competitive, the efforts to export can be intensified and the stocks could be cleared. The trade is normally expected to carry some buffer stocks, and naturally, seasonal accumulation of stoks due to surplus production should be financed either by the traders or by the cooperative marketing federation. The regulated markets at present existing in principal growing areas, for example at Guntur, cannot perform the function of purchasing the stocks and holding them, as the Market Committees at present constituted are not entitled to deal with purchase and sale directly.

To sum up, the better organisation of tobacco production and marketing has to be tackled in several ways:—

(*i*) the organisation of a strong, cooperative marketing federation of growers through which the produce should be marketed; (*ii*) the setting up of a Tobacco Outlook Service to render advice to the farmers regarding production, marketing and prices, (*iii*) encouragement of better cultivation practices and curing methods so as to improve the quality of tobacco; (*iv*) reducing costs of cultivation through increase in yield per acre, etc., and (*v*) encouragement to exports of tobacco through export promotion measures.

A Mathematical Theory of Price Formation and Market Arrivals in Inter-regional Trade[1]

K. S. Rao

In this article, prices, market arrivals and money receipts of a surplus region are treated as functions of its surplus and the deficit of the region with which it is trading. The surplus of the surplus region and the deficit of the deficit region are studied as instrument variables for the attainment of certain levels of the target variables : prices, marketed quantities and the receipts or outgoings of the surplus or deficit region. The present mathematical formulation is intended to clarify the ideas of the writer regarding the factors involved in holding the price line.

It is usual in economic theory to start with certain postulates regarding the behaviour of the individual unit of production or consumption. In what follows an administrative region like a district is treated as an economic entity and some assumptions are made regarding its economic behaviour. These assumptions are explained below. The inductive basis[2] of these assumptions in terms of the past behaviour of a few districts will be presented in a separate paper. In this paper, these assumptions are taken as the basic postulates in terms of which factors contributing to the formation of prices and determination of market arrivals are studied through an appropriate generalisation of the theory of equilibrium between the supply of one region and the demand of another region. The surplus of the surplus region and the deficit of the deficit region are studied as instrument variables for the attainment of certain levels of the target variables: prices, marketed quantities and the receipts or outgoings of the surplus or deficit region. The surplus of a region is defined as its production minus some conventional level of consumption. Similarly, the deficit of a region is defined as the difference between a conventional level of consumption and its production. The conventional level of consumption, for example, can be taken as the annual average level of consumption actually attained during a specified period. Accordingly, the price and market arrivals are treated as annual averages. The subject can be treated with a month as the reference period instead of a year. The complications introduced by a change of the reference period and trading simultaneously between a number of surplus and deficit regions will be treated in a subsequent article.

1. *Assumption of increasing marginal propensity to part with surplus.*

Let x be the quantity supplied at price p when the surplus is ζ.
Then x is a function of p and ζ and is expressed by

$$x=f(p, \zeta) \qquad (1\cdot1)$$

If ζ is a constant we have the usual supply function connecting the quantity supplied with the price. We shall suppose the above supply function to possess all the properties of a normal type of supply function, except

[1] The present study arose as a bye-product of a wider study of the *operational* dimensions of our food problem.

[2] The writer is thankful to Prof. D. R. Gadgil for this suggestion.

that it is also a function of the surplus. We shall therefore take

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial p} > o, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial p^2} < o \qquad (1\cdot2)$$

We shall assume that (1) with larger level of surplus will be associated a larger amount of market arrival, the price level remaining the same and (2) the rate at which market arrivals flow with changes in surplus, at a given price level, will increase with increasing level of surplus. Accordingly, we have,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \zeta} > o, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \zeta^2} > o \qquad (1\cdot3)$$

Plotting ζ along the horizontal axis and x along the vertical axis equation (1·3) gives a single parameter family of curves giving the market arrivals (used as synonymous with supply) as a function of the surplus for each value of the parameter, price. Inequalities in (1.3) show that the curves must be upward sloping and convex to the horizontal axis. They take the following shape:

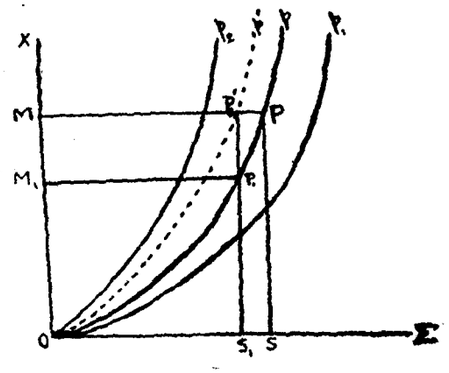


Fig. (1.1)

If OS is the surplus and p is the price and P is the point on the curve OP with abscissa OS and SP=OM is the ordinate, then the market arrival is given by SP. If the surplus diminishes to OS_1 then the market arrival at the price p is reduced to $S_1 P_1$, where P_1 is the point in which the ordinate through S_1 meets Op. If S_1P_1 meets MP in P'_1 and the curve of the parameter family passing through P'_1 corresponds to a price p' then the price will have to be increased from p to p' in order that the market arrival may remain at the same level as before, *i.e.*, the decreasing marginal propensity to part with surplus will have to be countered by a suitable price increase in order that the market arrival may remain at the same level as before. Treating x as constant and differentiating with respect to ζ the needed rate of change of price is given by

$$\frac{-dp}{d\zeta} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \zeta} \Big/ \frac{\partial f}{\partial p} \qquad (1.4)$$

Let the price line be held at p. If x_0 is the market arrival already obtained corresponding to the level of surplus ζ_0. Then ζ_0 is given by

$$x_0 = f(p, \zeta_0) \qquad (1.5)$$

and ζ is the level of the total surplus, the level of marketable surplus x_1 yet to be obtained, the conditional market arrival x_1 conditional on x_0 already obtained, is given by

$$x_1 + x_0 = f(p, \zeta) = f(p, \zeta_1 + \zeta_0), \text{ say,} \qquad (1.6)$$

The new market arrivals—the conditional supply curve—is the same as the previous curve with origin transferred to (ζ_0, x_0)

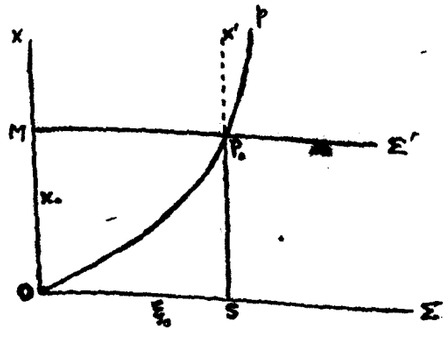


Fig. (1.2)

Now ζ_1, x_1 are estimated from the curve P_0 p relative to the new axes $P_0\Sigma'$ and P_0 X'.

2. *Assumption of increasing marginal propensity to get rid of deficit.*

Let x be the quantity demanded at price p when the deficit is η. As in the above case, x is a function of p and η and is expressed by

$$x = \phi(p, \eta) \qquad (2.1)$$

If η is a constant, we have the usual type of demand function connecting the quantity demanded with price. As in the case of (1.1) we shall suppose that the demand function given in (2.1) possesses all the properties of a normal type of demand function except that it is also a function of the deficit. We shall therefore take

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial p} < o, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial p^2} > o \qquad (2.2)$$

We shall assume that (1) with larger level of deficit will be associated a larger demand x at a given price and (2) the rate at which the demand increases with changes in deficit, at a given price level, will increase with increasing level of deficit. Accordingly, we have,

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \eta} > o, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \eta^2} > o \qquad (2.3)$$

Plotting η along the horizontal axis and x along the vertical axis equation (2.1) gives a single parameter family of curves giving quantities purchased as a function of the deficit for each value of the parameter, price. Inequalities (2.3) show that the curves are upward-sloping and convex to the horizontal axis. They take the following shape:

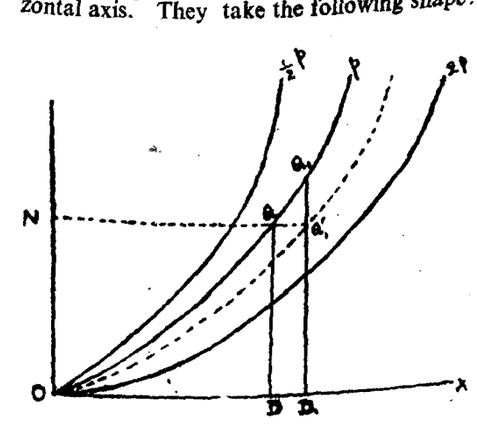


Fig. (2.1)

Let OX be the deficit and the ordinate through D meet the curve 'p' in Q. DQ is the quantity purchased. At a higher price a smaller quantity is purchased. If the deficit increases to OD_1 then the quantity purchased increases to $D_1 Q_1$. The increase in quantity is counteracted by an increase in price corresponding to the curve through Q' where QQ_1' is parallel to DD_1. As in the case of (1.4) the rate of change of price is given by

$$\frac{dp}{d\eta} = \frac{-\partial \phi}{\partial \eta} \Big/ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial p} \qquad (2.4)$$

As in the case of surplus, if an amount of purchase x_0 is made when the deficit is η at price p and η_0 the deficit corresponding to the purchase x_0 at price level p, and $\eta_1 = \eta - \eta_0 > o$ the amount x_1 of purchase that will be added on at price p, the conditional demand x_1 conditional on x_0, is given by

$$x_1 + x_0 = \phi(p, \eta_0 + \eta_1) \qquad (2.5)$$

η_1, x_1 are given by the ordinates of points on the curve Qp obtained by transferring the origin to Q. When η_1 is known x_1 can be determined.

3. *Equilibrium between a surplus and a deficit region and its changes with changes in the amounts of surplus and deficit.*

The price and amount exchanged between a surplus region with supply function $x = f(p, \zeta)$ and a deficit region with demand function $x = \phi(p, \eta)$ are given by the two equations,

$$f(p, \zeta) = x = \phi(p, \eta) \qquad (3.1)$$

These two equations, giving the two unknowns p and x, can be sloved in terms of ζ and η. The receipts of the surplus region (and hence payments of the deficit region) are given by

$$R = xp \qquad (3.2)$$

Since x and p are dependent on $\zeta\eta$, so is R.

4. *Changes in equilibrium when ζ only changes.*

Let ζ change from ζ to $\zeta + \delta\zeta$. Let the consequential changes in the equilibrium values of p and x be to $p+\delta p$ and $x+\delta x$ which are now given by the equations

$$f(p+\delta p, \zeta + \delta\zeta) = x + \delta x = \phi(p+\delta p, \eta) \qquad (4.1)$$

and the receipts are given by,

$$R + \delta R = (x+\delta x)(p+\delta p) \qquad (4.2)$$

Subtracting (3.1) from (4.1) and expanding upto second order of differentials we have

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial p}dp+\frac{\partial f}{\partial \zeta}d\zeta+\tfrac{1}{2}\left\{\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial p^2}dp^2+2\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial p\partial \zeta}dp d\zeta+\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \zeta^2}d\zeta^2\right\}=dx+\tfrac{1}{2}d^2x$$

$$=\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial p}dp+\tfrac{1}{2}\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial p^2}d^2p \qquad (4.3)$$

δR is given by $\delta R=dR+\frac{1}{2}d^2R$

$$=pdx+xdp+\tfrac{1}{2}(pd^2x+2dpdx+xd^2p) \qquad (4.4)$$

Equating first order differentials in (4.3) we have

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial p}\frac{dp}{d\zeta}+\frac{\partial f}{\partial \zeta}=\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial p}\frac{dp}{d\zeta} \qquad (4.5)$$

$$i.e.\ \frac{dp}{d\zeta}=\frac{\partial f}{\partial \zeta}\Big/\left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial p}-\frac{\partial f}{\partial p}\right) \qquad (4.6)$$

which is $<o$ (4.7)

since $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \zeta}>o$, $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial p}<o$ and $\frac{\partial f}{\partial p}>o$.

Hence p is a decreasing function of ζ. That is, as surplus increases, the equilibrium price diminishes.

Also, $$\frac{dx}{d\zeta}=-\frac{df}{d\zeta} \qquad (4.8)$$

which is $>o$ (4.9)

in virtue of (1.3).

That is, as surplus increases, the equilibrium quantity exchanged increases.

From (4.6) we have

$$\frac{dx}{d\zeta}=\frac{dp}{d\zeta}\left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial p}-\frac{\partial f}{\partial p}\right) \qquad (4.10)$$

That is,

$$\frac{dx}{dp}=\frac{dx}{d\zeta}\Big/\frac{dp}{d\zeta}=-\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial p}+\frac{\partial f}{\partial p} \qquad (4.11)$$

As surplus expands, equilibrium price and quantity marketed follow a trajectory whose tangent at any point has a slope which is the sum of the slopes of the demand and supply curves. This shows that the stimulus to increased market arrivals and absorption which either demand can offer by price reduction or supply can offer by a price increase is not as much as the stimulus which arises out of a change in surplus. The stimulus due to change in surplus has the combined strength of both demand and supply. Again, (4.11) can be written as

$$-\frac{p}{x}\frac{dx}{dp}=-\frac{p}{x}\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial p}+\frac{p}{x}\frac{\partial f}{\partial p}$$

$$i.e.\ e_\zeta=e_d+e_s \qquad (4.12)$$

Where e_d and e_s denote the price elasticity of demand and supply respectively at the level of surplus ζ and e_ζ the elasticity of market arrivals with respect to change in equilibrium price level consequent on a change in surplus. (4.12) implies that market arrivals are more elastic with respect to induced price changes, induced through change of surplus, than either demand or supply individually. The elasticity is in fact the sum of the elasticities of demand and supply.

The above formula is of considerable interest in expecting market arrivals, known changes in production and consumption levels. The elasticities on the right hand side can be estimated from past data. On the other hand from analysis of past data of market arrivals in relation to changes in levels of production and consumption and from elasticities of demand and supply the changes in price levels consequent on changes in production and consumption levels can be estimated.

Change in the payments (and receipts) is given by

$$\frac{dR}{d\zeta}=p\frac{dx}{d\zeta}+x\frac{dp}{d\zeta} \qquad (4.13)$$

Substituting for $\frac{dx}{d\zeta}$ from (4.10) and re-arranging we have

$$\frac{dR}{d\zeta}=\left(p\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial p}\frac{dp}{d\zeta}+x\frac{dp}{d\zeta}\right)+\left(-p\frac{\partial f}{\partial p}\frac{dp}{d\zeta}\right)$$

$$=\frac{dR_1}{d\zeta}+\frac{dR_2}{d\zeta}, \text{ say} \qquad (4.14)$$

$\frac{dR_1}{d\zeta}$ is precisely the change in payments arising out of a reduction of price by $\frac{dp}{d\zeta}$ and absorbing an additional quantity in conformity with the demand function. It will be seen that $\frac{dR_1}{d\zeta}<o$ and arises out of the reduction in price on additional quantity supplied. The interaction of supply on the payments is to reduce it at the rate $\frac{dR_2}{d\zeta}$.

If this quantity is supplied from outside according to demand conditions the change in receipts is reflected only by $\frac{dR_1}{d\zeta}$

Again, (4.13) can be re-arranged as

$$\frac{dR}{d\zeta}=-x\frac{dp}{d\zeta}(e_\zeta-1) \qquad (4.15)$$

In view of (4.7) it follows that

$$\frac{dR}{\zeta d}>o \text{ if and only if } e_\zeta>1 \qquad (4.16)$$

Larger aggregate receipts are obtained for larger market arrivals consequent on an increase of surplus if and only if the elasticity of market arrivals with respect to induced change in price level is greater than unity, *i.e.*, if market arrivals are elastic with respect to induced change in price levels. But this elasticity, in virtue of (4.12), is the sum of the elasticities of demand and supply. Though individually these elasticities may be less than unity, if their sum exceeds unity, a larger amount of money is received for a larger amount of market arrivals consequent on an expansion of surplus. That is both the surplus and deficit regions get benefited by exchange consequent on expansion of surplus. Otherwise, for all the larger effort involved in increasing surplus the region is left the poorer for it, unless either the behaviour pattern of market arrivals in relation to increase of surplus or the demand and supply functions are suitably modified.

We shall now study the relative flexibilities of market arrivals and price levels with respect to changes in surplus. Denoting by $E_\zeta(x)$ and $E_\zeta(p)$ the elasticities of market arrivals and induced changes in price levels with respect to changes in surplus, from equation (4.6), we have,

$$E_\zeta(x)=E_\zeta(p)\ (e_s+e_d) \qquad (4.17)$$

whence it follows that

$$E_\zeta(x)>E_\zeta(p)$$

if and only if, $e_s+e_d>1$. (4.18)

In view of (4.12) and (4.16), (4.18) implies that larger receipts will flow into the surplus region with a larger surplus if and only if the market arrivals are more flexible than induced price levels with respect to changes in surplus. This will be possible if and only if the sum of the elasticities of demand and supply exceed unity. In case this is not so, the objective of policy should be to bring this about by either suitably modifying the behaviour of market arrivals in relation to changes in surplus or of the nature of demand and supply functions by operating on the underlying parameters to the extent possible.

We shall next study the nature of the functions, $\frac{dp}{d\zeta}, \frac{dx}{d\zeta}$, giving the rates of induced change of price level, and of market arrivals, respectively, with respect to changes in the level of surplus. Reverting to equation (4.3) and equating second order differentials we have,

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial p^2}\frac{d^2p}{d\zeta^2}=\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial p^2}\left(\frac{dp}{d\zeta}\right)^2+2\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial p\partial \zeta}\frac{dp}{d\zeta}+\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \zeta^2}$$

$$=\frac{d^2x}{d\zeta^2} \qquad (4.19)$$

From (2.2), (1.2) and (1.3) we have

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial p^2}>o,\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial p^2}<o,\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \zeta^2}>o \qquad (4.20)$$

The latter inequalities show that the quadratic equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial p^2}m^2+2\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial p\partial \zeta}m+\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \zeta^2}=o \qquad (4.21)$$

has real roots; one is positive and other negative. If $-m_1$ m_2 are the two roots, since from (4.7). $\frac{dp}{d\zeta}$ is negative, it follows that one of the following inequalities must be true: Either

$$A_1 : -m_1 \le \frac{dp}{d\zeta}<o \qquad (4.22)$$

$$A_2 : \frac{dp}{d\zeta}<-m_1 \qquad (4.23)$$

In case (4.22) is true $-\frac{dp}{d\zeta}$ lies between the two roots of the quadratic equation (4·21) and then the expression on the R.H.S. of (4.19) is positive since $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial p^2}<o$. Since

$\frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial p^2}>0$, it follows that

$$\frac{d^2p}{d\zeta^2}>0 \qquad (4.24)$$

and

$$\frac{d^2x}{d\zeta^2}>0 \qquad (4.25)$$

Hence the curve corresponding to equilibrium price level as a function of the surplus is downward sloping and convex to the origin. That is, the price-level decreases at a diminishing rate as surplus increases. If surplus decreases, the reverse is true, the price level increases and increases at an increasing rate. Similarly, the curve corresponding to the marketed quantity as a function of surplus is upward sloping and concave to the origin. This means that as surplus increases, market arrivals increase and increase at an increasing rate. If surplus diminishes, the market arrivals too diminish but diminish at a decreasing rate. A high surplus level is thus more desirable than a low surplus level from the point of increasing market arrivals and increasing with an increased tempo and also from the point of view of holding the price line, as with increasing surplus prices show a downward movement only at a decreasing rate. Also from the point of view of a certain amount of fluctuation in surplus due to vagaries of the monsoon a higher level of surplus is more desirable than a lower level; on the upward swing there is a greater advantage and on the downward swing the disadvantages are much less. These considerations enable us not only to set up criteria of choice between levels of surplus of the same regions but also of two similar surplus regions but of different surpluses, all other things being the same.

If instead of (4.22), (4.23) holds then we shall have

$$\frac{d^2p}{d\zeta^2}<0 \text{ and } \frac{d^2x}{d\zeta^2}<0 \qquad (4.26)$$

These show that the curve of equilibrium price as a function of surplus is downward sloping and is concave to the origin and the curve of market arrival as a function of surplus is upward sloping and convex to the origin. That is, with increasing surplus, price level decreases at an increasing rate and market arrivals increase at a diminishing rate. On the other hand, as surplus decreases, price level increases at a diminishing rate and market arrivals decrease at an increasing rate. In this case also a unit increase at higher level of surplus is to be preferred to a unit increase at a lower level. In the case of unit decreases, it is preferable from the point of view of price level change to have the decrease at a lower level of surplus than at a higher level and from the point of view of market arrivals it is better to have it at a higher level of surplus. There is thus a conflict of objectives in this case. Surplus increases and decreases at different levels conflict with the objectives of price change and objective of maximization of increase and minimization of decrease of market arrivals. The conflict is resolved not by looking at it as a problem of choice between levels of surplus between situations typified by (4.22) and (4.23). (4.22) is a price-advantageous situation and (4.23) a market-arrivals-advantageous situation. If a unit surplus is to be foregone at one place and increased at another, it is better to forego it in situation (4.23) rather than in (4.22). If a unit surplus is to be increased it is advantageous to do it in (4.22) rather than in (4.23).

Instruments of policy should sift out situations (4.22) from (4.23) and determine operations accordingly. For example, if surplus increases are to be brought about it is better to choose situation (4.22) and higher levels. If price rise is to be prevented and yet resources are to be found for alternative crops then it is better to choose situation (4.23). Research is needed in each individual case in finding out instruments of policy for changing (4.22) to (4.23) and *vice versa* and the advantages are to be weighed against the costs.

5. *Changes in equilibrium when η only changes.*

Let η change from η to $\eta+\delta\eta$, ζ remaining the same as before. The consequential changes of x, p to $x+\delta x$, $p+\delta p$ are given by the equations,

$$f(p), \zeta = x+\delta x=\phi(p+\delta p,\eta+\delta\eta) \qquad (5.1)$$

and the receipts are given by

$$R+\delta R=(x+\delta x)(p+\delta p) \qquad (5.2)$$

From (3.1) and (5.1), as in the case of (4.3) we have

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial p}dp+\tfrac{1}{2}\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial p^2}d^2p=dx+\tfrac{1}{2}d^2x=\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial p}dp+\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial\eta}\cdot d\eta$$
$$+\tfrac{1}{2}\left[\frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial p^2}dp^2+2\frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial p\,\partial\eta}dpd\eta+\frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial\eta^2}d\eta^2\right] \qquad (5.3)$$

δR is given by

$$\delta R=dR+\tfrac{1}{2}d^2R$$
$$=pdx+xdp+\tfrac{1}{2}(pd^2x+2dpdx+xd^2p) \qquad (5.4)$$

Equating first order differentials in (5.3), we have

$$\frac{dp}{d\eta}=\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial\eta}\Big/\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial p}-\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial p}\right) \qquad (5.5)$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\eta}=\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial\eta} \qquad (5.6)$$

From (1.2), (2.2) and (2.3) it follows that

$$\frac{dp}{d\eta}>0, \frac{dx}{d\eta}>0 \qquad (5.7)$$

Both p and x are increasing functions of η. As the deficit increases, a larger market arrival is attracted through an increase in price. As deficit decreases market arrivals diminish too but prices are lowered. The decrease in price level is much larger in the case of decrease in deficit than in the case of increase in surplus if the marginal propensity to get rid of deficit is much larger than the marginal propensity to part with surplus. In such cases buffer stock utilisation is helpful in reducing prices.

A decrease in deficit causes a much larger fall in market arrivals than a decrease in surplus if

$$\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial\eta}>\frac{\partial f}{\partial\zeta},$$

otherwise a decrease in deficit may cause a smaller fall in market arrivals than a decrease in surplus.

From the point of view of price level an increase in deficit is definitely a disadvantage as compared to an increase in surplus. In fact in one case we have a decrease in the price level and in the other case there is an increase. From the point of view of increase in market arrivals an increase in deficit is preferable to an increase in surplus if

$$\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial\eta}>\frac{\partial f}{\partial\zeta} \qquad (5.8)$$

i.e., marginal propensity to get rid of deficit exceeds the marginal propensity to part with surplus. The increase in price level in that case also is more than the decrease in price level brought about by an increase in surplus.

Comparing the changes in market arrivals with changes in prices we have

$$\frac{dx}{d\eta}\Big/\frac{dp}{d\eta}=-\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial p}+\frac{\partial f}{\partial p} \qquad (5.9)$$

The result in (5.9) is exactly the same as the one in (4.11) with this difference that the price rises in the latter case whereas it falls in the former. The tangents to the trajectories are equally inclined to the x-axis; one is upwards and the other downwards. Again, as in the case of (4.12), we have

$$e_\eta = e_d+e_s \qquad (5.10)$$

and instead of (4.17) we have

$$E\eta(x)=E\eta(p)\,(e_s+e_d)$$

As in (4.18) it follows that

$$E_\eta(x)>E_\eta(p) \text{ if and only if } e_s+e_d>1 \qquad (5.11)$$

Market arrivals will be stimulated much more than prices in terms of their flexibilities with respect to increase in deficit if $e_s+e_d>1$. In such cases only it is desirable to match with a given surplus region a region with a larger deficit, other things remaining the same.

The receipts in this case are more since

$$\frac{xdp}{d\eta}+p>x\frac{dp}{d\zeta}+p \qquad (5.12)$$

If deficit region with a larger propensity to get rid of deficit is diverted the surplus region is benefited by having larger income. The larger the marginal propensity to get rid of deficit the larger is the benefit to the surplus region.

Reverting to (5.3), equating second order differentials, we have

$$\frac{d^2x}{d\eta^2}=\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial p^2}\cdot\frac{d^2p}{d\eta^2}$$
$$=\frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial p^2}\left(\frac{dp}{d\eta}\right)^2+2\frac{\partial^2\phi dp}{\partial p\,\partial\eta\,d\eta}+\frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial\eta^2}$$
$$\frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial p^2}\left(\frac{dp}{d\eta}\right)^2+2\frac{d^2\phi}{\partial p\partial\eta}\frac{dp}{d\eta}+\frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial\eta^2} \qquad (5.13)$$

If

$$B_1: \frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial p^2}\frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial\eta^2}-\left(\frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial p\,\partial\eta}\right)^2\geqq 0 \qquad (5.14)$$

then the quadratic form in (5.13) is positive definite.

Then we have

$$\frac{d^2x}{d\eta^2}>o \text{ and } \frac{d^2p}{d\eta^2}<o \qquad (5.15)$$

since $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial p^2}<o$

This indicates that market arrivals go on increasing at an increasing rate whereas the price level increases at a diminishing rate. Also we have seen that if $e_s+e_d>1$, the market arrivals are more flexible than price level with respect to increases in deficit. In such cases under conditions when surpluses cannot be increased it is a desirable policy to match the two markets together. In case B_1 is not true,

and if, μ_1 and μ_2, where $\mu_1<\mu_2$,

are the roots of the quadratic equation

$$\frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial p^2}\mu^2+\frac{2\partial^2\phi}{\partial p\partial\eta}\mu+\frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial\eta^2}=o \qquad (5.16)$$

then either both the roots are positive or both are negative.

B_2 : $\mu_1<\mu_2<o$

B_3 : $o<\mu_1<\mu_2$

In case B_2 is true, since $\frac{dp}{d\partial}>o$, the expression on the R.H.S. of (5.13) is positive. Hence

$$\frac{d^2x}{d\eta^2}>o,\ \frac{d^2p}{d\eta^2}<o \qquad (5.17)$$

the same as in (5.15).

In case B_3 is true we have two cases—

$$\text{Case 1 : } o<\frac{dp}{d\eta}<\mu_1 \text{ or } \frac{dp}{d\eta}>\mu_2 \qquad (5.18)$$

$$\text{Case 2 : } \mu_1<\frac{dp}{d\eta}<\mu_2 \qquad (5.19)$$

Under case 1, we have inequalities similar to those in (5.17). Under case 2, we have

$$\frac{d^2x}{d\eta^2}<o,\ \frac{d^2p}{d\eta^2}>o$$

This case should be avoided since market arrivals trot and prices gallop.

Comparing increase of deficit with increase of surplus we find that market arrivals can get stimulated more by deficit than by surplus if the marginal propensity to get rid of deficit is larger than the marginal propensity to part with surplus. Prices increase if deficit increases whereas prices decrease if surplus increases. In the former case, a larger amount of receipts will accrue. If deficit increases, except under case 2 of B_3, market arrivals increase at an increasing rate and price levels increase at a decreasing rate. Under case 2 of B_3, market arrivals increase with a sluggishness and prices gallop. In the latter case, *i.e.*, when surplus increases, under case A_1 mentioned in (4.22) market arrivals increase at an increasing rate and prices decrease at a diminishing rate. Market arrivals increase much more rapidly than decrease in price levels if $e_s+e_d>1$. Under case A_2 mentioned in (4.23) market arrivals increase with increasing surplus only at a diminishing rate and the price level decreases at an increasing rate.

Relative Contribution of Area and Yield to Increased Production of Wheat during the First Plan

A. V. K. Sastri

A detailed study of suitably selected districts in Uttar Pradesh and Punjab indicated that in the First Plan period, the increase in wheat production (in these two States) has occurred, more through extension of area than through higher per acre yields. A similar, earlier study (by the same author) for rice has shown increase in yields making a greater contribution to total increase in production. From these divergent trends, the skilful planner can take the clue as to how to make both the staple foods behave better still.

In an article published in the June, 1959 issue of this journal, it was shown that increase in yield per acre rather than increase in area was responsible for the increase in production of rice during the First Plan period. In this article, the results of a similar study on wheat are discussed. The methodology followed in the study is similar to that in the earlier article. The average for the three years 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52 was taken as the base and that of 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57 as the final for measuring the changes in area, yield per acre and production during the First Plan.

The increase in the average production of wheat in 1954—57 over 1949—52 in the various States is given in Table I below:

TABLE I

Statewise production of wheat during 1949—52 *and* 1954—57

('000 tons)

State	Average 1949—52	Average 1954—57	Increase	Percentage share in total increase
Bihar	273	320	47	1·8
Gujarat	213	282	69	2·5
Jammu & Kashmir	59	78	19	0·7
Madhya Pradesh	903	1,566	663	24·6
Maharashtra	254	346	92	3·4
Mysore	56	70	14	0·5
Punjab	1,498	1,953	455	16·9
Rajasthan	272	1,022	750	27·8
Uttar Pradesh	2,599	3,147	548	20·3
West Bengal	36	41	5	0·2
Other States	10	11	1	—
Union Territories	73	108	35	1·3
All India	6,246	8,944	2,698	100·0

The Punjab, U.P., Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan share a large portion (89.6%) of the total increase in the production of wheat during the First Plan period. Next in importance in the share of total increase are Maharashtra, Gujarat and Bihar.

The present study relating to the assessment of relative contribution of area and yield per acre to increased production of wheat is, however, confined to the States of Punjab and U.P. only, since comparable data at lower levels are not available for Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, either due to re-organisation of States or changes in the method of reporting statistics.

The trends in area, yield per acre and production in each of these two States, Punjab, and U.P. during the period 1949-50 to 1956-57 can be judged from the charts I and II appearing at the end of this article.

The average production of wheat in Punjab during 1954—57 was 19.5 lakh tons as compared to 15.0 lakh tons during 1949—52, thereby showing an increase of 4.5 lakh tons or 30.4 percent during the First Plan period. The average area under the crop has increased from 39.2 lakh acres before the initiation of the First Plan to 48.1 lakh acres at the end of the Plan, that is, by 22% whereas the average yield per acre has increased by 6.7% only, from 854 lbs. before the initiation of the Plan to 911 lbs. at the end of the Plan.

In U.P., the average production of wheat was 31.5 lakh tons during 1954—57 as compared to 26.0 lakh tons during 1949—52. This shows that the average production of wheat during the First Plan period has increased by 5.5 lakh tons or about 21 per cent. The average area under wheat in U.P. has increased from 82.3 lakh acres during 1949—52 to 97.5 lakh acres during 1954—57 *i.e.*, by 18.4% during the First Plan. On the other hand, the average yield per acre has increased only by 2.5%, from 707 lbs. during 1949—52 to 725 lbs. during 1954—57. It will thus be seen that in both the States of Punjab and U.P., the increase in production of wheat has resulted relatively more by increase in area than increase in yield per acre. This point is elaborated, by analysing the districtwise data.

Results of district-wise analysis

Punjab.—The increase of 4.5 lakh tons of wheat production in Punjab during the First Plan is concentrated in a few districts only. This will be seen from the following Table 2a, giving the percentage share of some of the districts in the total increase in area and production of wheat in Punjab between 1949—52 and 1954—57.

TABLE 2a

Percentage share of certain districts in the total increase in area and production of wheat in Punjab between 1949—52 and 1954—57

District	Area	Production
Hissar	11·8	16·7
Karnal	10·9	14·8
Ferozepur	16·9	14·2
Rohtak	8·2	9·3
Bhatinda	7·7	9·0
Ludhiana	6·8	7·7
Gurgaon	5·6	7·4
Sub-Total	67·9	79·1

As much as 45 percent of the total increase in production of wheat in Punjab during the First Plan, has occurred between three districts namely, Ferozepur, Karnal and Hissar. The detailed study of assessing the relative contribution of area and yield per acre to increased production of wheat is consequently confined to the seven districts given in Table 2a which have accounted for about 80 percent of the total increase in the production of wheat in the State. The average area and yield per acre during 1949—52 and 1954—57 in each of these districts and the standard error of the difference between the two periods of comparison in each of the characters under study are given in Appendix Table I. Testing the difference by 't' test of significance, it is found that the differences in acreage are statistically significant in all the districts except in Ludhiana and Rohtak where the differences are very near to the significant value. The percentage increases in area, yield per acre and production in 1954—57 over 1949—52 in each of the selected districts are given below :

TABLE 2b

Percentage increase in area, yield per acre and production in 1954—57 over 1949—52 in selected districts of Punjab

District	Area	Yield per acre	Production
Hissar	76·5	45·2	167·3
Gurgaon	42·5	23·0	76·8
Karnal	37·5	20·7	62·5
Bhatinda	28·2	13·2	45·6
Rohtak	36·8	7·5	45·3
Ludhiana	31·1	3·6	37·0
Ferozepur	26·1	2·4	28·7
State	22·7	6·7	30·4

It will thus be seen that at the State level as also in all these districts, area has contributed relatively more than yield per acre to the increased production of wheat. The increase in yield per acre is high in the districts of Hissar, Gurgaon, Karnal and Bhatinda. But in a district like Ferozepur, the yield per acre has not appreciably increased.

A study of the land utilisation statistics relating to net area sown and net irrigated area in the State shows that the net area sown, the net irrigated area and the double cropped area have largely increased during to the period 1949-50 to 1956-57. The net irrigated area has increased by about 10.6 lakh acres. The double cropped area in the State has increased by 25.8 lakh acres whereas the net area sown has increased by about 13 lakh acres. Thus with the increases in the net irrigated area both the double cropped area and the net are a sown have increased in the State. While the proportion of area under food crops to total cropped area does not seem to differ much, the proportionate area under wheat has tended to increase during the period. These circumstances show that with the increase in the net irrigated area and the net area sown, the total area under wheat has increased considerably in the State. These findings are supported by similar trends observed in the three districts of Ferozepur, Karnal and Hissar, which have accounted for about 40% of the total increase in the area under wheat. For instance, the net irrigated area has increased by about 5.7 lakh, 1.2 lakh and 1.0 lakh acres in the districts of Hissar, Karnal and Ferozepur respectively. The net area sown has increased by about 1.7 lakh acres in Ferozepur, 3.1 lakh acres in Karnal and 4.4 lakh acres in Hissar district. On the other hand, the double cropped area has increased by about 5.8 lakh acres

in Ferozepur, 7 lakh acres in Karnal and 7.5 lakh acres in Hissar. Thus with the increases in the net irrigated area, the net area sown and double cropped area, the area under wheat has also increased considerably in these districts.

U.P.—The bulk of the increase of 5.5 lakh tons of wheat in U.P. during the First Plan period is shared by the districts given in Table 3a below which between them account for about 83% of the total increase in production.

TABLE 3a

Percentage share of certain districts in the total increase in area and production of wheat in Uttar Pradesh between 1949—52 *and* 1954—57

District	Area	Production
Hamirpur	2·6	6·7
Banda	3·7	5·6
Moradabad	3·4	5·4
Sitapur	4·3	5·3
Aligarh	3·7	5·2
Gonda	3·4	5·2
Mathura	4·0	5·1
Jhansi	4·0	5·1
Jalaun	1·9	4·8
Bulandshahr	5·1	4·7
Kanpur	3·3	4·4
Budaun	3·6	4·3
Farrukhabad	1·6	3·5
Agra	2·2	3·4
Meerut	3·2	3·3
Barabanki	1·5	3·2
Bahraich	3·6	3·1
Allahabad	1·4	2·2
Rampur	3·0	2·1
State	59·5	82·6

The increase in production of wheat in U.P. is concentrated in districts spread over evenly in the western region of the State in contrast to the position in Punjab where the increase in production of wheat is concentrated in a few adjoining districts. The detailed study of finding the relative contribution of area and yield per acre to the increased production of wheat is consequently confined to these districts. The average area and yield per acre during 1949-50 and 1954—57 in each of these districts and the standard error of the difference for each of the characters are given in Appendix Table 2. The increases in area under wheat are found to be statistically significant in all the districts studied except in Allahabad, Bahraich, Jalaun and Jhansi. The percentage increase in area, yield per acre and production in 1954—57 over 1949—52 in each of these districts which have accounted for a large portion of the total increase in wheat production is given in Table 3b :

TABLE 3b

Percentage increase in area, yield per acre and production in selected districts of Uttar Pradesh in 1954—57 *over* 1949—52

District	Area	Yield per acre	Production
Banda	31·2	27·7	66·9
Mathura	45·0	1·2	56·6
Hamirpur	16·8	25·3	52·9
Jhansi	32·1	14·8	51·5
Kanpur	33·0	13·7	51·1
Gonda	18·6	24·0	47·3
Jalaun	15·3	28·2	46·6
Rampur	46·6	—0·7	44·6
Allahabad	21·9	19·3	44·0
Sitapur	29·3	10·5	42·5
Barabanki	15·1	13·8	40·5
Agra	25·6	10·9	39·3
Farrukhabad	15·0	12·8	38·0
Aligarh	26·7	8·2	36·7
Bahraich	22·5	8·2	32·0
Moradabad	14·3	12·8	28·8
Bulandshahr	35·7	—5·4	28·6
Budaun	17·8	9·5	28·2
Meerut	13·2	—0·6	12·6

In most of the districts under study, the percentage increase in area is larger than that in yield per acre showing thereby that the increased production of wheat in these districts is due more to increase in area than increase in yield per acre. Only in the districts of Hamirpur, Gonda, Jalaun the contribution through the increase in yield per acre is larger than that through increase in area. But these three districts together share only about 17 per cent of the total increase in production of wheat in the State. The increases in area under the crop in different districts are generally due to general increases in the net area sown and other factors.

SUMMARY

The results for the two States indicate that the increase in production of wheat during the First Plan in Punjab is concentrated in a few selected districts and that the increase in area under crop has relatively contributed more to increased production than the increase in yield per acre. This is so for all the districts of Punjab. For U.P., too, the contribution of area at the State level is relatively more, but with some differences. The increased production of wheat is concentrated in adjoining districts in the southern belt of the Punjab while in U.P., it is not so. In U.P. in a few districts the yield per acre has relatively contributed more to increased production.

Reference

Sastri, A. V. K. and Sharma, P. S. (1959) : Contribution of Yield and Area to Increases in Rice Output—*Agricultural Situation in India*, Vol, XIV, No. 3, June 1959.

APPENDIX

TABLE 1 : *Average Area and Yield per Acre under Wheat in Selected Districts of Punjab during 1949—52 and 1954 - 57*

Area : Thousand acres; Yield per acre : lbs

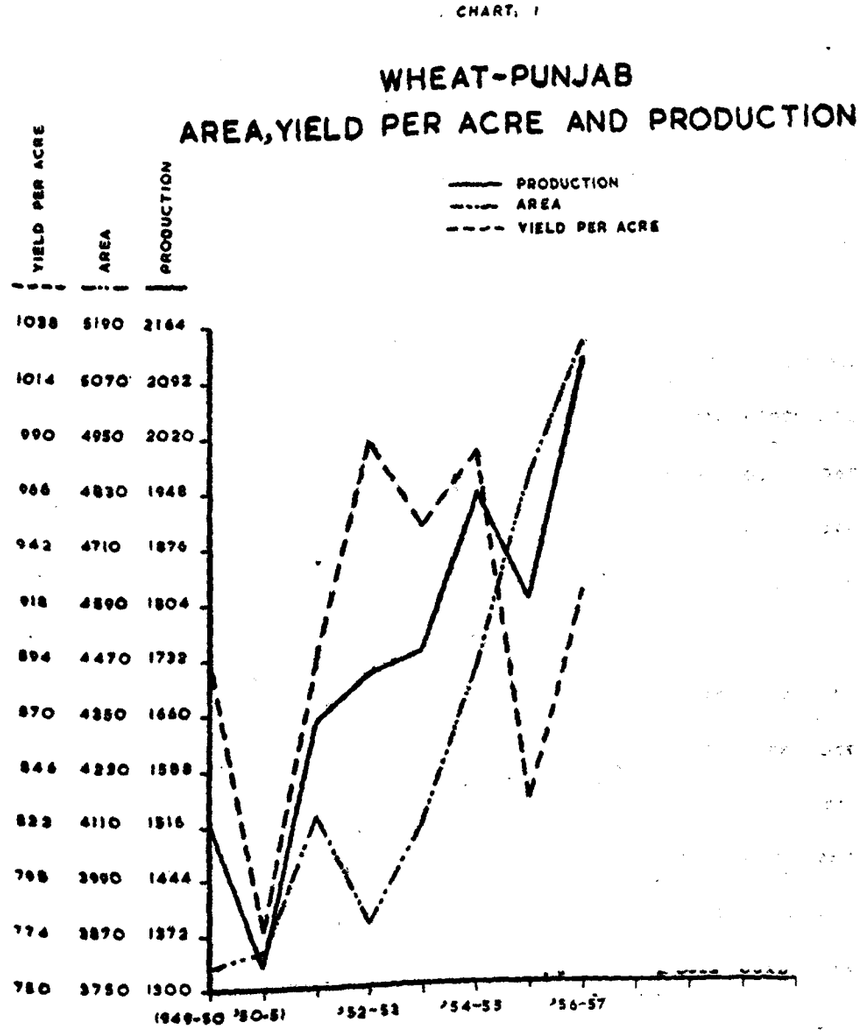
District	1949—52		1954—57		Difference (1954—57 over 1949—52)		Standard error of the difference	
	Area	Yield per acre	Area	Yield per acre	Area	Yield per acre	Area	Yield per acre
Hissar	137·7	766	243·1	1,112	105·4	346	18·7	158
Karnal	258·0	927	354·8	1,119	96·8	192	35·5	120
Ferozepur ..	577·6	873	728·1	894	150·5	21	39·9	69
Rohtak	197·6	1,048	270·3	1,127	72·7	79	32·7	54
Bhatinda.. ..	244·2	827	313·0	936	68·8	109	24·0	120
Ludhiana ..	196·3	1,101	257·3	1,141	61·0	40	26·7	133
Gurgaon ..	116·8	844	166·4	1,038	49·6	194	8·1	160
State	3,922·0	854	4,812·2	911	890·2	57	230·0	59

TABLE 2 : *Average Area and Yield per Acre under Wheat in Selected Districts of Uttar Pradesh during 1949—52 and 1954—57*

Area : Thousand acres; Yield per acre : lbs

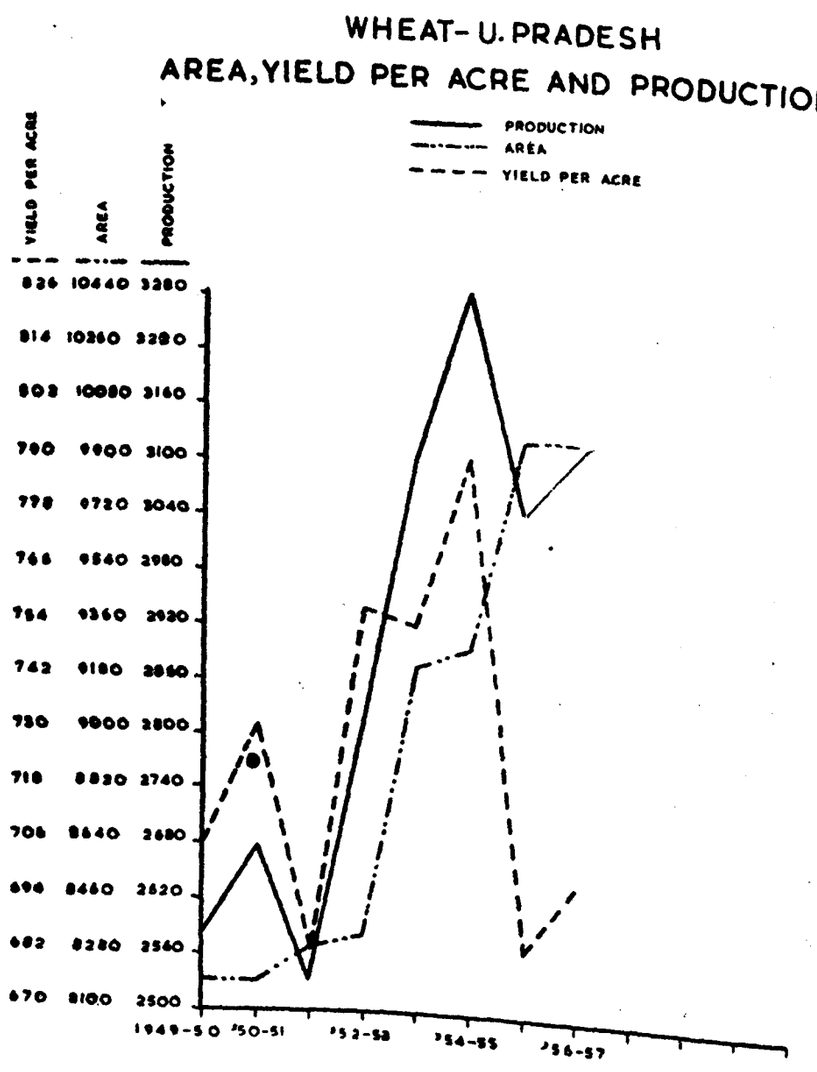
District	1949—52		1954—57		Difference (1954—57 over 1949—52)		Standard error of the difference	
	Area	Yield per acre	Area	Yield per acre	Area	Yield per acre	Area	Yield per acre
Aligarh	208·7	833	264·5	901	55·8	68	7·7	64
Agra	130·7	817	164·2	906	33·5	89	8·5	60
Allahabad ..	93·8	659	114·3	786	20·5	127	8·6	54
Banda	181·0	573	237·5	732	56·5	159	13·6	68
Bahraich ..	241·7	543	296·1	543	54·4	—	25·5	88
Barabanki ..	152·7	682	175·7	776	23·0	94	4·4	137
Badaun	305·2	613	359·4	671	54·2	58	8·7	68
Bulandshahr ..	214·0	947	290·5	896	76·5	(—) 51	8·9	81
Farrukhabad ..	164·6	727	189·3	820	24·7	93	5·2	84
Gonda	279·4	484	331·5	600	52·1	116	6·9	63
Hamirpur ..	230·2	712	268·8	892	38·6	180	12·3	68
Jalaun	185·7	682	214·2	874	28·5	192	11·0	103
Jhansi	190·1	640	251·1	735	61·0	95	26·1	43
Kanpur	153·0	691	203·5	786	50·5	95	10·4	46
Meerut	363·9	887	411·9	882	48·0	(—) 5	5·2	73
Mathura ..	133·3	896	193·3	907	60·0	11	8·9	245
Moradabad ..	362·8	635	414·6	716	51·8	81	9·0	46
Rampur	97·5	592	142·9	588	45·4	(—) 4	11·2	82
Sitapur	220·3	694	284·9	767	64·6	73	8·9	101
State	8,232·0	707	9,747·0	725	1,515·0	18	228·6	36

CHART. I



M6Dte of Eco&Stat (60)—3

CHART. 2



Land Reforms in India during the First and Second Five Year Plans*

The full extent and character of the impact of the land reforms now in process of legislation or implementation can be assessed only after a period of time. The process has already advanced sufficiently to give rise to tangible effects, and to call for a general though tentative assessment. Such an assessment is attempted in this article, giving a fairly detailed idea of the legislation attempted in the States in the light of well defined national aims, the complexities involved and indication of distinguishable results,—all aspects of a gradually changing national picture.

During the 19th century and the first four decades of the 20th, the main emphasis in India's land reforms was on re-establishing the rights of the cultivators who had been relegated to tenants-at-will by the gradual imposition of intermediaries. In the post-Independence era, the need for comprehensive agrarian reforms was widely felt, and the movement for abolishing the vestiges of feudal land relationships received a fillip during the First Plan period. The broad framework of a national land policy was enunciated for the first time in the Plan. Its approach was based largely on the recognition that the future of land ownership and cultivation was fundamental in national development and that the pattern of economic and social organisation should, therefore, depend upon the manner in which the land problem was resolved.

Both the Five Year Plans aimed to work out a comprehensive land policy which would, while giving a direction to the whole gamut of changes taking place in the rural economy, point out to goals in keeping with the social and economic objectives of the Plan. Since 1954, the various States in India seem to have largely taken into account the recommendations made in the Plan in formulating and implementing their schemes on land reforms. These recommendations are generally adapted by the States in response to local needs and to suit regional characteristics and variations. Since the object of land policy is to bring about suitable changes in the structure of rural economy, it forms an integral part of the overall programme of agricultural development. In the context of the coordinated effort now being made to solve our food and agricultural problems, the measures of land reforms have had a vital bearing on the implementation of programmes of rural development.

Experience has shown that delays or uncertainties in carrying out land reform often tend to create instability in the rural economy and adversely affect operational and technological improvement in agriculture. In view of the present programme for industrial expansion, it is important to make technological improvements in agriculture for the success of the former will depend largely upon the resilience of Indian agriculture to provide the much needed surpluses.

Land reform in the Second Plan will become meaningful if it is placed in the proper perspective against this background. The difficulties, however, arise in applying these objectives to concrete situations. Admittedly, unless there is cohesive action in each phase of land reform, the entire programme will run the risk of being thrown out of gear. For

*Prepared in the Land Reforms Unit of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

example, steps for the removal of impediments in an agrarian structure and the tasks to evolve an agrarian economy with high technological efficiency and productivity have to be coordinated from the inception of the programme. The abolition of intermediaries, tenancy reforms and ceiling on land holdings are the steps which will stabilise the agrarian structure and reduce the disparities in land ownership. The Second Five Year Plan has also paved the way for such supplementary measures to develop the rural economy as consolidation of holdings, adoption of land management practices and the cooperative reorganisation of agriculture.

Land policies in the First and Second Five Year Plans have had to be worked out in each State in terms of local conditions and regional needs. Since the pace of agrarian reconstruction and economic development could not be the same all over the country, a broad common approach in land reforms became inevitable. A Central Committee for Land Reforms was accordingly set up in May, 1953 so that the pace and problems of land reforms in different States, could be dealt with as a national programme. The Committee has met about 30 times. A statement showing the progress of land reforms in the different States is submitted to the Central Committee every month. Further, the legislative proposals received from State Governments (*i*) before the introduction of the Bill and (*ii*) after it has been passed by the legislature and reserved for President's assent, are examined in the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Food & Agriculture in the light of the recommendations in the Plans and suggestions are communicated to the State Governments through the Ministry of Home Affairs. In case of important matters and where there is a difference of opinion, the points at issue are considered in the Central Committee. Advice is given to the State Governments wherever necessary and care is taken to see that a broad common approach is maintained. However, 'land' is a State subject and the responsibility for enacting and enforcing land reform legislation rests upon the State Governments.

A few facts regarding India's agrarian situation on the eve of Independence may be mentioned here. The ownership of land was unevenly distributed. Large holders comprising 4 per cent of the rural population hel about 50 per cent of the land. On the other hand, three-fourths of the rural population owned only 16 per cent of the land. Of these about one-fourth had no land at all, while another 53 per cent had farms of less than 5 acres. Usually, these farms consisted of scattered strips which could neither be fenced nor cultivated on modern lines. The holdings were uneconomic and the peasants had no money to invest in improved methods of cultivation.

Broadly there were two main land systems in the country : zamindari and ryotwari. The former which prevailed in about half the country was largely the creation of the British regime. To have a class of people loyal to them, the East India Company superimposed upon the ryots, zamindars, jagirdars and other intermediaries with semi-feudal privileges. Most of these people were originally rent-receivers and took little interest in the land beyond collection of rents. In some cases, however, they directly cultivated a portion of the land through hired labour, crop sharers or lessees, but the bulk of the land was cultivated through different classes of tenants. The zamindars paid revenue to the Government which in permanently settled areas was fixed in perpetuity. In return they received rent from the tenants which they enhanced from time to time.

In ryotwari areas, the Government originally made settlement with the occupants, who generally cultivated their own land. Gradually a landlord-tenant system developed in these areas. With the growth of population the pressure on land increased and subletting by ryots became as much common in ryotwari areas as in the zamindari areas.

With the extension of cultivation and increase in the value of land, rents rose steadily. In the densely populated areas of the South, it was often as high as two-thirds of the gross produce. This was appropriated by intermediaries and very little was available for development purposes. Consequently, landlords and intermediaries grew prosperous and rich while the State was being deprived of the legitimate share of the increased revenue and the people who tilled and toiled were deprived of the fruits of labour. Security of tenure traditionally enjoyed by the tenants, was also denied to most of them. Excessive rents, insecurity and indebtedness crippled their initiative, and they did not take much interest in the land from which they were liable to be evicted at any time.

The need to raise the standard of living and to increase agricultural productivity is now the central problem of Indian economic planning. Against a background of economic development and social justice, the problem of land reforms was viewed in the First Five Year Plan. Increased agricultural production with respect to different interests in land was considered important because it was only in an economy in which production and employment expanded that the community could take full advantage of social and economic changes.

The main aspects of land reforms in India are :

(*a*) wider distribution of land ownership by the abolition of intermediaries.

(*b*) regulating the landlord-tenant system by fixing fair rents, conferring security of tenure upon tenants subject to the landlords' right to resume a limited area for personal cultivation, leading to the conferment of ownership upon tenants.

(*c*) preventing concentration of ownership by placing a ceiling upon the extent of land that an individual or family may acquire.

(*d*) redistribution of land by placing a ceiling on existing holdings and acquiring the surplus area for the settlement of displaced tenants, landless agricultural workers and uneconomic holders.

(*e*) consolidation of scattered holdings into compact blocks and the prevention of sub-division and fragmentation.

(*f*) development of cooperative farming in which small holdings will be pooled and cultivated jointly to increase the size of the operational unit and make the economies of large-scale organisation available, leading ultimately to cooperative village management.

Progress

Abolition of intermediaries has been carried out almost throughout the country except, for a few minor tenures and inams in Assam, Madras and Bombay. In Tripura, intermediaries are yet to be abolished for which a Bill has been introduced in the Parliament.

In most of the States the legislation has been fully implemented and in a few States like Assam, Orissa and Rajasthan it is in the process of implementation. Tenants now hold land directly from the State, and have acquired higher social status in the village and in most cases are the owners of their lands. In some cases tenants have acquired full ownership rights without payment, while in others they were required to make payments for acquisition of ownership. The rents payable by the tenants had been gradually reduced even before the abolition of intermediaries. In view of the rise in agricultural prices the level of rents is now a smaller fraction of the produce. The present rentals were, therefore, regarded as reasonable and further reduction were not considered necessary. Since the compensation is payable to intermediaries out of the States' increased revenue it was neither possible nor desirable to reduce the rents except in areas where they were unreasonably high. For instance, in Madras and Andhra, where the rents in intermediary areas were heavy, a reduction of rents to the level of ryotwari assessment was made preliminary to the abolition of intermediaries. In some other areas, the tenants were given a voluntary right to make payments for acquiring the right of transfer and for reduction of rents. For instance, in U.P. tenants could on payment of ten times the rent obtain one-half reduction of their annual rent and acquire the right of transfer as well. The main advantage of intermediary abolition is related to a better ordering of the incentives for work on the land.

On abolition of intermediaries, the common lands which were formerly their property have been acquired by the State for management and development in the interest of the community. Intermediaries have generally been allowed to retain their farms and lands under their personal cultivation and provision has been made for payment of compensation to them for the loss of their rights in tenancy lands and common lands. Considerable areas of forests and cultivable waste lands have also vested in Government in most States. The information available for some of the States is given overleaf :

(In lakh acres)

State	Forest land	Cultivable waste
Bihar	63·0	12·0
M.P.	94·0	119·0
Madras	4·4	3·6
U.P.	29·0	74·0
West Bengal ..	8·0	1·3

The forest lands vesting in the Government have generally been placed under the management of the State Forest Departments. The cultivable waste land, in several cases, has been managed by village panchayats and in other cases directly by the Government.

After abolition of intermediaries, the main problems engaging the attention of most States relate to the assessment and payment of compensation to the ex-intermediaries, the preparation of a record of rights and the development of an adequate revenue administration.

Available information on the compensation payable and amounts already paid towards compensation, shows the following:

(In crores of rupees)

State	Compensation and rehabilitation grant payable	Amount paid
Andhra Pradesh ..	17·59	11·53
Assam	5·70	0·46
Bihar	238·98	5·53
Bombay ..	28·70	7·96
Madhya Pradesh ..	22·10	9·78
Madras	6·40	4·17
Mysore	3·90	1·07
Orissa	10·50	0·47
Rajasthan	46·59	7·37
U.P.	179·00	98·85
West Bengal	70·00	3·01
Hyderabad	5·52*	5·52
TOTAL ..	634·98	155·72

*Represents the amount actually paid before States Reorganisation.

N.B.—In the Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir, the Government are not to pay any compensation.

Compensation has been paid either in cash or in the form of bonds. Steps have been taken by the States to expedite the payment of compensation particularly to intermediaries in the small income group, widows and minors. Provision has also been made in all the States for the payment of interim compensation.

Compensation has been delayed because of difficulties in assessment. In many States assessment is to be made as a graded multiple of the net income. In determining multiples of assessment, it is necessary to ascertain the total income of an intermediary. In Bihar, West Bengal, and Rajasthan, up-to-date records of rights were hardly available to estimate the assets of an intermediary or estate. In States where flat rates of compensation have been adopted and an up-to-date record of rights is available, as in U.P. and M.P., greater progress has been possible. Since the rehabilitation grants are to be made on the graded rates, little progress has been made in payment of these grants. In Madras and Andhra, compensation is related to the ryotwari demand which will be determined after ryotwari settlements have been made on the ex-zamindari estates.

The States, where abolition of intermediaries has been carried out, are presently engaged in the building up of the revenue administration machinery, which is the principal agency for execution of all schemes of land reforms, such as :

(*i*) assessment and payment of compensation to the ex-intermediaries;

(*ii*) collection of land revenue from a much larger number of revenue payers;

(*iii*) preparation and maintenance of an up-to-date record of rights; and

(*iv*) survey and settlement.

Considerable progress has been made in these directions particularly in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal.

Tenancy Reform

Certain classes of cultivators were not affected directly by the abolition of intermediaries. Neither the intermediaries nor the tenants holding land under intermediaries always or in all cases cultivated their land. Considerable areas had been leased out by both to sub-tenants or tenants of *sir* or *khudkasht* or cropsharers. On abolition of intermediaries, such tenants and sub-tenants remain. In ryotwari areas of Andhra, Bombay, Madras, Mysore, and in the States of 'peasant proprietors' such as the Punjab, parts of Rajasthan, Delhi and Manipur, there are also holdings parts of which are sub-let. The magnitude of the problem can be judged from the results of a sample survey conducted in 1954-55 by the N.S.S. (8th round). About 24 per cent of the holdings area was leased out to tenants who did not possess permanent rights in the land, and were generally tenants at-will. Data collected on the leasing of land during the census of land holdings and cultivation (1954) are as below:

State	Area leased as percentage of area owned
Andhra Pradesh:	
(*i*) Andhra	8·6
(*ii*) Telengana	13·6
Bombay	15·0
Kerala	11·0
Madhya Pradesh	6·9
Madras	9·5
Mysore	10·7
Punjab	26·9
Rajasthan	17·8
U.P.	1·1

It may be noted, however, that in both the surveys the tenants to whom permanent and heritable rights have accrued have been regarded as owners of land and it is possible that if tenants with permanent and heritable rights were also considered as tenants the actual extent of leasing may have been considerably larger. The N.S.S. survey related to the year 1953-54 and the census data generally to the year 1953-54 and in some cases 1952-53. The data being somewhat old, it is quite likely that the extent of leasing may not be of the same order now.

Regulation of Rent

Before the measures for the regulation of rent were adopted the common form was the share rent by which landowners used to take a proportion of the gross produce. Rent at half the gross produce was quite usual and in a few cases even higher rents were paid. The high rate of rent left little incentive to the cultivators to produce more particularly in the case of share-cropping.

The Second Plan has recommended that the rate of rent should not exceed one-fourth or one-fifth of the gross produce. Legislative measures have been adopted fixing a maximum limit to the amount of rent a landlord can legally charge from the tenants. There are large variations in the rates of rents fixed in the various States. In Bombay and Rajasthan, maximum rent has been fixed at one-sixth of the gross produce. In Assam, Mysore (Bill) and Tripura (Bill) it varies between one-fourth and one-fifth. The Kerala Agrarian Relations Bill provides for fixation of maximum rent between one-fourth and one-sixth of the gross produce in respect of paddy lands. In Orissa and the former State of Hyderabad it is one-fourth of the gross produce. In Madhya Pradesh it varies from two to four times the land revenue according to class of land. In the Punjab it is still one-third of the gross produce. In Madras it exceeds one-third in some cases. In Andhra, Jammu & Kashmir and West Bengal (in case of crop sharers) it is as much as half of the gross produce in some cases.

In practice, crop share rent is difficult to enforce. The provisions for commutation of crop rents into cash rents also present several practical difficulties. A suggestion was, therefore, made in the Second Plan that a provision should be made for the fixation of rent as a multiple of land revenue. This has, however, been put into effect only in a few States.

Security of Tenure

Legal provisions for regulation of rents can be made effective, particularly in areas where pressure of population on land is excessive, only when they are accompanied by security of tenure and the tenant is enabled to purchase ownership rights. Both the aims of the fixation of a rent limit and security of tenure, should be simultaneously achieved to encourage investment and provide incentive to and opportunity for improvement by the cultivators. A sustained sense of security definitely contributes to agricultural development since the cultivator has a highly positive attitude to his land and security of capital already invested in agricultural production will invite capital for new investments.

Since the owners constitute the bulk of the agricultural population and many of them have limited means and depend on land for their

living, it was necessary to make careful adjustments between the interests of these owners particularly the small ones on the one hand and the tenants on the other. The main feature of tenancy reform is to allow the land owner to resume a limited area for personal cultivation, taking steps simultaneously to ensure that as far as possible the tenants are not rendered landless and a minimum area is also left for their cultivation. Resumption was to be limited to the area which adult workers in a family could cultivate by themselves with the occasional assistance of agricultural labour to the extent customary among those who cultivated their own lands under the First Five Year Plan.

During the review of progress it was found that further large-scale ejectment of tenants occurred in several States. The main recommendation in the Second Plan in this respect is that in permitting resumption to owners the tenants should retain at least a minimum area except where the owner himself owns less than that minimum. For this purpose a distinction has been made between owners who hold a basic holding or less, those who hold between a basic holding and a family holding and those who own more than a family holding.

In many States comprehensive tenancy legislation has already been enacted. In States where comprehensive proposals are under consideration, special legislation provides for the temporary stay of ejectment of tenants as in Kerala, Mysore, Orissa and Manipur. In Tripura, the extension of some State enactment providing for temporary stay of ejectments was considered, but some legal difficulties barred its execution. A comprehensive Bill on tenancy reforms, ceiling, etc., is before the Parliament. In Bihar, the present law provides that tenants (underryots) who hold land on oral leases cannot be evicted on grounds of resumption. In Madras, the ejectment of tenants has been stayed pending formulation of comprehensive proposals. In Telengana area of Andhra Pradesh, comprehensive legislation, including provisions for tenancy reforms, was enacted by the Hyderabad Government before reorganisation of States; it is still in force in that area. For the whole of present Andhra Pradesh, comprehensive proposals have been introduced in the Legislative Assembly. Ejectment of tenants has been stayed. In the rest of the States, *viz.*, Assam, Bombay, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan U.P., West Bengal, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, comprehensive tenancy legislation has already been enacted.

Provisions for security of tenure adopted by the States show wide variations. The measures adopted or legislation at present on the anvil regarding security of tenure follow broadly three different patterns. They are:

(1) In U.P. and Delhi all tenants and sub-tenants and in West Bengal all ryots and under-ryots were given full security. No right of resumption has been allowed to landowners and the tenants have been brought in direct contact with the State.

(2) In Assam, Bombay, Kerala, M.P., Punjab, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura provision has been made permitting the landlord to resume land for personal cultivation to a limited area subject to the condition that a minimum area or a portion of the land is left with tenants.

(3) In Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa, West Bengal (in respect of crop-sharers only) 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 for cultivation in all cases.

Since resumption of land will be permitted for personal cultivation only, the Plan has suggested safeguards against indiscriminate resumption. Personal cultivation has been defined to include: (*i*) personal supervision, (*ii*) residence in the village or a nearby village within a prescribed distance, (*iii*) personal labour in case of resumption of land, and (*iv*) the bearing of the entire risk of cultivation. In Assam, Bombay, Mysore and Rajasthan, the definition includes some of the above mentioned features, but in no State it contains all these elements, with the result that crop-sharers are treated as labourers or partners in cultivation and, therefore, denied the rights of tenancy.

Surrenders

The surveys conducted in Bombay and Hyderabad under the aegis of the Research Programmes Committee indicated that large scale dispossession of tenants have taken place. In Hyderabad the number of protected tenants during the period 1951-54 decreased by 57 per cent and the area held by them by 59 per cent. In Bombay the tenants in possession of land in 1948-49 continued to retain their possession at the end of 1952-53 to the extent of 58·1 per cent of the tenancy area. Only a small portion of the tenanted area was purchased by the tenants. In both cases, from the rest of the area, the tenants were dispossessed mainly through the devise of 'voluntary surrenders'.

To remedy the situation, the Second Plan has suggested a two-fold measure, namely,—

(1) the ejectments and surrenders which have taken place during, say, the last three years should be reviewed and restoration provided wherever circumstances justify, and

(2) to discourage voluntary surrender of land under pressure in the future, a provision may be made that surrender of land 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 the land only to the extent of his right of resumption.

Provisions have been made for the restoration of tenants in such States as Bihar, Kerala, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, U.P., Delhi, Manipur and Tripura. In Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal there is provision for restoration of tenants wrongfully dispossessed. In Bihar, U.P., Manipur and Tripura the restoration can be made both on application or through notice by the revenue authorities. In other cases the restoration could be made on application.

To discourage voluntary surrenders in future Mysore has provisions as suggested in the Plan. In Bombay, the land owner is permitted to take possession of land upto the upper limit prescribed for resumption and not the resumable land only.

Ownership for Tenants

The First Plan recommended that tenants of non-resumable area be entitled to acquire ownership. However, wherever this right was optional it was scarcely exercised for lack of resources with the tenants to pay the compensation price. The Second Plan, therefore, recommended that steps be taken to convert tenants into owners (in respect of areas which the owner is not entitled to resume) and to make arrangements to recover compensation in easy instalments. To ensure that the tenant retains adequate resources for efficient cultivation, the total annual burden of land revenue and compensation instalment should not exceed the level of fair rent, *i.e.*, one-fourth or one-fifth of the gross produce. It has also been proposed that the aggregate of compensation and interest thereon should be fully recovered from the tenants and should not throw additional burden upon the State Government.

Provision has been made for transfer of ownership to tenants in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, U.P., West Bengal (only tenants and sub-tenants but not crop-sharers), Delhi, Andhra Pradesh (Telengana area only) and Himachal Pradesh. Provision for the purpose has also been included in the Bills of Kerala, Mysore, Orissa, Manipur and Tripura. In the Pepsu area of Punjab only an optional right of purchase has been given to tenants. In the Punjab area the tenants of non-resumable lands have an optional right of purchase, subject to the condition that only such tenants of non-resumable lands can exercise the right of purchase as are in continuous possession for a minimum period of six years. In Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and West Bengal (in respect of bargadars, *i.e.*, crop-sharers only) ceiling has been imposed on ownership and tenants cultivating the surplus lands come into direct contact with the State on acquisition thereof. In Bihar an optional right of purchase accrues after 20 years.

As regards payment of compensation for acquisition of ownership rights, there are large variations in the States in the scheme adopted for payment of compensation. In Assam, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Pepsu, Manipur and Tripura, the compensation has been stipulated as a multiple of land revenue. It has been fixed as a multiple of rent in Andhra Pradesh (Telengana area), Bombay, (Marathwada area), Kerala, Rajasthan and Mysore. Compensation has been related to the market value in Orissa and the Punjab (Punjab area). It has been fixed as multiple of net income varying from 2 to 20 times in West

Bengal and 8 to 28 times in U.P. In Bihar it has been fixed as specified amounts, varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 1,050 per acre.

The amounts payable to the land owners are generally recoverable in full from the tenants except in Kerala, U.P. and West Bengal. In Kerala the amount is recoverable at a uniform rate as a multiple of rent. The amount payable has, however, been fixed as a percentage of the amount recoverable from tenants, varying between 30 and 100 per cent. In U.P. the tenants have been brought into direct relationship with the State without any payment and are given the option to acquire full ownership rights on payment of compensation equal to ten times the rent payable by them. In West Bengal the tenants and sub-tenants are not required to make any payment. In most of the States, provision has been made for payment in instalments of compensation by the tenants

Ceiling on Land Holdings

The principle that there should be an absolute limit to the amount of land which an individual may hold was commended in the First Five Year Plan. The Second Plan recommended that steps be taken in each State to impose ceiling on existing agricultural holdings. This should apply to owned lands (including land under permanent and heritable rights) held under personal cultivation. The Standing Committee of the National Development Council which reviewed the progress of land reforms in September, 1957, decided that States which had not yet enacted legislation for ceiling should complete the legislative measures by the end of 1958-59. States which had enacted the necessary legislation should ensure that the programme was implemented within a given period say, three to four years. The Council also suggested that safeguards should be provided for preventing evasion. The Second Plan has suggested the level of ceiling exemptions, etc.

Legislation for ceiling on future acquisition has been enacted or promoted in all States and that on existing holdings has been enacted for Assam, Vidarbha and Kutch areas of Bombay (as before bifurcation), West Bengal, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and former Hyderabad and Pepsu States. In respect of former Punjab, the State Government have been empowered to settle tenants who have been or may be ejected, on lands under personal cultivation of a land holder above the permissible limit. In the other States, Bills have been introduced except in Bombay. A Bill was published for Bombay but was not introduced due to the impending bifurcation of the State.

Implementation

Measures were taken to ascertain surplus land, and notifications were issued for assumption of management and acquisition of surplus lands by the former Hyderabad Government in Mulug Taluka of Warangal district, parts of Gulburga district and Aurangabad district now in Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Bombay States respectively. The Bombay Government had later issued notifications in all the districts of Marathwada. No surplus land was, however, taken over. The legislation has been implemented in Jammu & Kashmir where about 4·5 lakh acres were taken over by the State Government. Out of this about 2·3 lakh acres were held by tenants and have been settled with them. The bulk of the remaining area has been allotted to displaced persons. In Assam and Punjab, the returns obtained from the surplus holders are under scrutiny and no surplus land has yet been taken over. In Punjab, the surplus area is estimated at about 4·5 lakh acres. In West Bengal, about 1·3 lakh acres of surplus lands have been leased out to landless workers temporarily on yearly basis. No estimate of the total area that is likely to vest in Government is available. In Himachal Pradesh, the enforcement of the ceilings legislation has been held up on account of writ petitions.

Level of Ceiling

The Plan suggests that the ceiling be placed at about three family holdings for an average family of five members or less. 'Family holding' may relate to an area equivalent to a plough unit or to a work unit. To correlate a family holding to money income each State may specify according to the conditions of different regions, classes of soil, irrigation etc., an area of land to be declared as a family holding. The outside limit proposed in the Second Plan for larger families is six family holdings.

LEVEL OF CEILING ON EXISTING HOLDINGS

(as on end of July, 1960)

State	Ceiling Limit
1. *Andhra Pradesh*	
Telengana area (Act)	Land yielding net income of Rs. 3,600 (18 to 270 acres).
Bill for entire State	4½ times the family holding (27 to 324 acres).
2. *Assam* (Act)	50 acres.
3. *Bihar* (Bill)	30 to 90 acres depending on class of land.
4. *Bombay*	
Marathwada (Act)	Land yielding net income of Rs. 3,600 (18 to 270 acres).
Vidarbha (Act)	42 to 240 acres of different classes of land in different areas.
Kutch (Act)	72 to 270 acres for different classes of land in different areas.
Bill for entire State (as before bifurcation)	Land yielding net income of Rs. 3,600.
5. *Jammu & Kashmir* (Act)	22½ acres.
6. *Kerala* (Bill)	15 to 37½ acres for a family depending on class of land. The ceiling limit for an unmarried adult person will be 7½ acres of double crop paddy land or its equivalent.
7. *Madhya Pradesh* (Bill)	28 to 84 acres according to class of land.
8. *Mysore*	
Karnataka area (Act)	Land yielding net income of Rs. 3,600 (18 to 270 acres).
Bill for entire State	3 family holdings, *i.e.*, land yielding a net income of Rs. 3,600 or gross income varying between Rs. 7,200 to Rs. 10,800.
9. *Orissa* (Bill)	25 standard acres (25 to 100 acres depending on class of land).
10. *Punjab*	
Former Punjab area (Act)	30 standard acres or 60 ordinary acres (50 standard acres or 100 ordinary acres for displaced persons).
Pepsu area (Act)	30 standard acres not exceeding 80 ordinary acres (40 standard acres or 100 ordinary acres for displaced persons).
11. *Rajasthan* (Act)	30 standard acres (one standard acre means land yielding 10 maunds of wheat or any other crop of equivalent value).
12. *Uttar Pradesh* (Bill)	40 to 80 acres depending on the rent rate.
13. *Delhi* (Bill)	30 standard acres.
14. *Himachal Pradesh* (Act)	30 acres in Chamba district and land assessed to Rs. 125 in other districts.

State	Ceiling Limit
15. *Manipur* (Bill)	25 acres.
16. *Tripura* (Bill)	25 standard acres *i.e.*, 25 to 75 acres depending on class of land.
17. *Madras* (Bill)	30 standard acres (30 to 120 acres depending on rate of assessment and class of land).
18. *West Bengal* (Act)	25 acres.

CEILING ON FUTURE ACQUISITION

1. *Andhra Pradesh*	
Telengana area (Act)	12 to 180 acres (land which would yield Rs. 2,400 per annum of net income)
Bill (for entire State)	18 to 216 acres (3 family holdings).
2. *Assam* (Act)	50 acres.
3. *Bihar* (Bill)	30 to 90 acres according to class of land.
4. *Bombay* (as before bifurcation)	
Former Bombay area (Act) (before re-organisation of States).	12 to 48 acres according to class of land.
Saurashtra (Act)	60 to 120 acres.
Marathwada (Act)	12 to 180 acres.
Vidarbha (Act)	21 to 120 acres.
Kutch (Act)	36 to 135 acres.
Bill for entire State	Land yielding a net income of Rs. 3,600 or existing limit whichever is lower.
5. *Jammu & Kashmir* (Act)	22-3/4 acres.
6. *Kerala* (Bill)	15 to 37½ acres according to class of land.
7. *Madhya Pradesh*	
(Act)	To be prescribed.
(Bill)	28 to 84 acres according to class of land.
8. *Madras* (Bill)	30 standard acres (30 to 120 acres depending on rate of assessment and class of land).
9. *Mysore*	
Karnataka (Act)	12 to 180 acres. (Land yielding Rs. 2400 per annum of net income).
Bombay area (Act)	12 to 48 acres according to class of land.
Bill for entire State	Land yielding a net income of Rs. 3,600 (or gross income varying between Rs. 7,200 and Rs.10,800).
10. *Orissa* (Bill)	25 to 100 acres according to class of land.
11. *Punjab*	
Former Punjab area (Act)	30 standard acres or 60 ordinary acres (for displaced persons 50 standard acres or 100 ordinary acres).
Pepsu area (Act)	30 standard acres or 80 ordinary acres (for displaced persons, 40 standard acres or 100 ordinary acres).

State	Ceiling Limit
12. *Rajasthan* (Act)	30 standard acres. (One standard acre being equal to the extent of land yielding 10 maunds of wheat or other crops of equivalent value.)
13. *Uttar Pradesh* (Act)	12½ acres.
14. *West Bengal* (Act)	25 acres.
15. *Delhi* (Act)	30 standard acres.
16. *Himachal Pradesh* (Act)	30 acres in Chamba district and land assessed to Rs. 125 in other districts.
17. *Manipur* (Bill)	25 acres.
18. *Tripura* (Bill)	25 standard acres *i.e.* 25 to 75 ordinary acres according to class of land.

There are considerable differences in ceiling limits as indicated above. In Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal Acts, and Manipur Bill irrespective of the class of soil, ceiling is uniform. In other States an allowance has been made for quality of land in the following ways:

(*i*) The ceiling has been related to level of income from land in the Mysore Bill. In the Bombay Bill formulated before the bifurcation of the State as in the Hyderabad Act also ceiling was related to level of income.

(*ii*) The concept of standard acre has been adopted in Punjab and Rajasthan Acts and Delhi, Tripura and Madras Bills.

(*iii*) Different ceilings have been fixed for specified classes of land in Bihar, Kerala, M.P. and Orissa Bills.

(*iv*) The ceiling is related to rental value or land revenue assessment in the U.P. Bill and the Himachal Pradesh Act. The area equivalents are left to be determined by the Government.

Unit of Ceiling

In some States the ceiling applies to land held by a person and in others as in the Assam and Rajasthan Acts, the Delhi and Bombay Bills, it applies to the aggregate area held by all the members of a family. There are variations as regards size of a family also. In certain cases no allowance has been made for the size of a family even when family has been adopted as the unit as in Assam. In Rajasthan (Act), Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Manipur and Tripura (Bills), however, allowance has been made for larger families. In Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, on the other hand, where a person and not the family has been adopted as the unit, allowance has been made for the size of a family. In cases where allowance has been made for the size of a family, the normal ceiling applies generally to a family consisting of five members or less and additional allowance of one-fifth of the ceiling area made for members in excess of five with or without an outside limit for the entire family. It is only in Kerala where for a family of less than five members a lower ceiling has been fixed. There the ceiling for an unmarried adult is one-half the ceiling for an average family.

Joint Hindu Families

In the States where ceiling applies to the aggregate area held by a family, and family has been defined as consisting of husband and wife and their children and grandchildren, each branch of a joint Hindu family will automatically become the unit, as in Kerala, Rajasthan, U.P., Delhi, Manipur and Tripura. In Assam the ceiling applies to the aggregate area held by a family, which expression includes a joint Hindu family. No special provision has been made for the joint Hindu family. In States where the term family has not been

defined or the ceiling applies to lands held by a person, a special provision for joint Hindu family would be necessary to ensure a ceiling area to each branch of a family. There is no special provision for such families in Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa, Punjab, West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh where ceiling applies to persons. In Andhra Pradesh (in the former Hyderabad area) where the ceiling applies to the area held by a person, in case of a joint Hindu family ceiling area is to be so determined that every branch of a joint Hindu family consisting of more than five shall be entitled on partition to one family holding according to Hyderabad Act and according to Andhra Pradesh Bill. In Mysore, in the case of Aliyasanthanam families, the outside limit has been fixed at a higher level, *i.e.*, three times the ceiling area as against twice the ceiling area for other families. In Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, however, (where also the ceiling applies to lands held by a person) each branch of a joint Hindu family has been allowed a separate ceiling.

Transfers

The object of the imposition of ceiling is to take the surplus lands and to redistribute them in a specified order of priority and to give suitable areas for cultivation to each. Transfers made by land-owners themselves would reduce the large holdings held by them; they would not, however, have the effect of redistributing land on an equitable basis which is the object of the imposition of ceiling. It was, therefore, necessary that loopholes calculated to defeat the law of ceiling and reduce the surplus area for redistribution should be plugged.

The Size of Holdings Committee of the Land Reforms Panel observed that "anticipating imposition of ceilings, substantial owners are making *benami* transactions in favour of near relations and friends to bring their holdings within assumed limits. If such transactions are allowed, they will defeat the very object of imposition of ceilings. We would, therefore, recommend that any transfer or lease made after a given date, should be disregarded in determining the surplus area. The date could be fixed by each State Government in the light of its own circumstances."

Land reform surveys conducted at the instance of the Research Programmes Committee of Planning Commission show that considerable transfers have been taking place for circumventing future legislation on ceilings. The Second Plan has, therefore emphasised that States should give urgent attention to the effect of *mala fide* transfers effected during the past two or three years and should consider action needed to prevent such transfers in the immediate future. Transfers of land which have already taken place should be reviewed. In respect of lands, if any, retained by the transferor, it should be considered whether the ceiling should be determined as if the transfer had not taken place. In respect of future transfers also, States have to take steps to prevent transfers of a *mala fide* character. The Standing Committee of the N.D.C. in its meeting held in September 1957 also recommended that adequate safeguards should be provided for preventing evasion.

Provisions for the review of transfers made before introduction of the ceiling legislation have been made only in a few States, *viz.* Bombay (Bill drafted before bifurcation), Punjab (former Punjab area), West Bengal and the Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura. The crucial dates as specified in the different State laws are as follows :

Bombay Bill.	With effect from January 1959 (the date of Nagpur Resolution).
Punjab Act (former Punjab area)	From 15 April 1953, date of commencement of the Act. Provisions for surplus area were included by the amendment Act of 1955.
West Bengal (Act)	From May 1953 (date of publication of the principal Act). Provisions for taking over surplus lands of ryots and under-ryots were included by the Amendment Act of 1955.
Delhi (Bill)	From 10 February 1959, the date on which the Minister of Home Affairs announced in the Parliament the decision of the Government of India to introduce a Bill for a ceiling.
Himachal Pradesh (Bill)	From April 1, 1952.
Manipur	From 15-1-59—date of Nagpur Resolution.
Tripura	From 10-8-57—date of publication of the Bill.

In other States there is either no provision for disregarding transfers or a provision has been made for disregarding only such transfers as were made after the introduction or enactment of the legislation for ceiling. In Hyderabad, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore & Orissa, no provision even for transfers made after the commencement of the law has been made. In Kerala, transfers effected after December 18, 1957 (date of introduction of the Bill) will be deemed to be transfers calculated to defeat the provision of the law and as such shall be invalid. Partitions and such transfers as were made on account of natural love and affection and transfers made in favour of the tenants in possession of land will, however, be recognised. Under the Madhya Pradesh Bill, transfers and partitions made after the date of the publication of the Bill (but before the commencement of the Act) shall be declared void if it is found that they were made to defeat the provisions of the Act. After the commencement of the Act, transfers can be made to specified categories of persons. A landholder is free to transfer surplus lands to such persons by sale upto 2 years even after the commencement of the Act. In the Rajasthan Act, certain transfers made on or after the introduction of the Bill will be disregarded. In U.P. transfers and partitions made after 20 August, 1959 (the date of implementation of the Act) will be disregarded. This will not apply to a partition suit or proceedings in respect of a joint hindu family which was pending on 20-8-1959. The Madras Bill contains provision for disregarding transfers in partitions, if formed, from the date of the publication of the Bill.

A distinction may be made here between partitions and transfers. A transfer will not include a partition unless there is a specific provision for regulation of partitions. Partition relates to separation of shares among the co-sharers. The effect of partition on surplus land will not be material in cases where ceiling applies to the aggregate lands held by families as after partition the lands will remain within the family and will be taken into account in determining the surplus land. There is generally no provision for disregarding partitions in determining surplus lands except in the Madhya Pradesh Bill.

Compensation

Compensation has two aspects :

(1) Compensation that may be paid to the land-owners for the acquisition of surplus land, and

(2) Compensation or price that may be recovered from allottees of surplus land.

The Second Plan recommended that compensation to owners may be either a specified amount related to the different classes of land or in terms of a multiple of land revenue or in such other manner as may be considered feasible. Compensation may be paid in bonds redeemable over a period of, say, 20 years. Regarding recoveries from allottees, the Plan suggests that the amount be so fixed that the total annual burden falling on account of instalments of compensation and interest payable if any thereon, and the land revenue should not exceed the fair rent recommended in the Plan, *i.e.*, one-fourth or one-fifth of the gross produce. It is envisaged that the aggregate amount of compensation payable to the owners would be recovered from the allottees and there would be no net additional liability on the State Governments.

Generally compensation has been fixed either as a multiple of land revenue or as a multiple of rent. In the Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, U.P., Delhi, Manipur and Tripura Bills and Assam, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh Acts, the compensation has been fixed as a multiple of assessment. In Kerala, it has been proposed as a percentage of the market value and in Orissa at full market value. In the Andhra Pradesh and Mysore Bills and West Bengal Act it has been fixed as a multiple of net income. In Bihar the compensation is proposed at specified amounts for different classes of lands, varying from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,200 per acre generally. Amounts payable by allottees towards recoveries are to be specified in the law in case of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Kerala and Orissa. In other cases conditions of allotment and the amount recoverable are left to be prescribed under the rules. Only in Bihar, Mysore and Orissa the total amount payable to the owners will be recoverable from the allottees in full.

Exemptions

As there are some efficiently managed farms which are serving as useful demonstration centres and the application of ceiling on such farms and their consequent break-up may lead to a fall in production, the Second Plan recommended that their

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exemption from ceiling in the public interest. The Plan recommends that efficiently managed farms which consist of compact blocks, on which heavy investment or structural improvements have been made may be exempted. Besides, certain other specialised farms and sugarcane farms operated by sugar factories have also been recommended for exemption.

The exemptions from ceiling, recommended in the Plan, have generally been adopted in the State legislations. The exemptions relating to efficiently managed farms have not, however, been provided for in Bombay, Kerala, Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and West Bengal. In the Punjab area, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, there is no provision for exemption of sugarcane farms operated by sugar factories.

Allotment of Land

The Plan recommends that in the settlement of surplus land, tenants displaced as a result of resumption for personal cultivation, farmers with uneconomic holdings and landless workers should receive preference and that the settlement, as far as possible, should be made on cooperative lines.

These priorities have generally been adopted with minor variations and preference has been given to cooperative farming societies of allottees in the prescribed categories. In Hyderabad, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa, however, the cooperatives have an outright priority without reference to their composition. In U.P. and in certain classes of lands in Kerala, the lands are allotable to cooperatives only. In the Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Manipur and Tripura Bills the priorities have not been laid down in the Bills and are to be prescribed in the Rules. In some cases a provision has also been made empowering the Government to set apart surplus lands for community purposes also as in Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Manipur and Tripura.

About the level of ceiling where it relates to money income, it may be mentioned that the object of ceiling is not to set a limit to rural incomes thereby restricting the opportunity to raise rural income. It is envisaged that once the ceiling has been determined and the surplus land taken over, the owner will have the right to retain the remaining lands. He will not be required to surrender any land if the value or income from the holding is subsequently increased on account of improvements made by him. With irrigation and higher yields the ceiling area can and will provide progressively larger incomes. The primary aim of land reform is to bring about a cooperative rural economy with diversified occupational structure in which income opportunities will steadily increase.

Consolidation of Holdings

The virtues of consolidation of holdings are well known. In the Punjab consolidation of holdings has been accompanied by extension of cultivation and considerable increase in the area under irrigation. During the transition period it is conceivable that investment may be retarded and permanent improvement held up to some extent due to uncertainties arising out of exchange of lands attendant upon consolidation of holdings. As consolidation is essentially a slow process, with increase in experience and efficiency, it would be possible to carry out the proceedings more expeditiously.

In the last year of the First Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission commenced a special study of the problems of consolidation to achieve more rapid progress in association with the community development programme. Two memoranda have been published by the Planning Commission, *viz.*, (*i*) Consolidation of Holdings (Suggestions and Recommendations) and (ii) Consolidation of Holdings (Methods and Problems). They deal with important problems which arise in the course of consolidation operations and provide useful suggestions for their solution.

Legislation for consolidation of holdings and prevention of fragmentation of land has been enacted in Bombay (prior to bifurcation), Orissa, West Bengal, U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad), Punjab, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Delhi. In Assam, provisions exist only for prevention of fragmentation. Legislation for prevention of fragmentation and consolidation of holdings has been taken in Assam, for Andhra region of Andhra Pradesh, and in Mysore.

Considerable progress in consolidation of holdings has been made in Bombay (18.1 lakh acres), Madhya Pradesh (33.4 lakh acres), Punjab (95.6 lakh acres), Rajasthan (4 lakh acres) and U.P. (30.7 lakh acres).

The total area consolidated in various States up to the end of June 1959 comes to about 191.9 lakh acres. Apart from these States the scheme is in operation in Andhra Pradesh (Telengana area), Bihar, Mysore (old Bombay areas) and Himachal Pradesh also.

The Planning Commission memoranda have been made available to the States, and to assist the States in the expansion of their programmes on consolidation, their schemes have been made eligible for Central assistance up to 50 per cent of the net expenditure or 25 per cent of the gross expenditure (whichever is less). The schemes were made eligible for Central assistance from 1957-58 and so far about Rs. 161.41 lakhs has been approved for assistance to the States where the scheme is in operation.

Evaluation of land reforms

Evaluation of progress is an essential part of the efforts for planned development by investigating the social and economic consequences of land reform legislation and the extent of its implementation. For the purpose, the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission has set up a Committee of Direction on Land Reforms to evolve a suitable technique and lay down a uniform pattern of enquiry into the progress and effects of land reforms. The Committee has decided that while launching country-wide evaluation studies in land reform measures, which should be undertaken through existing research institutions and universities, attention should be confined to the extent of implementation and the immediate and anticipatory effects of legislation, such as a study on capital formation in the form of visible additions to fixed assets of the farmer etc. It has also been suggested that these evaluation studies should also take into account the immediate impact of land reform legislation on agrarian relations and the extent to which the legal and economic objectives of land reforms have been fulfilled.

At this transitional stage, it is, however, difficult to carry out an isolated detailed evaluation of the impact of land reforms on the existing social and economic rural set-up. The land reform measures involve complex administrative tasks constituting an indivisible part of the coordinated effort which is currently being made all around to improve technological efficiency and to increase agricultural production.

A number of studies have already been sponsored by the Research Programmes Committee, *e.g.*,

(1) Report on the Working of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 :

The Act was designed to confer security of tenure on the tenants subject to the landlords right to resume land for personal cultivation. According to the Report, protection was, however, not effective in practice. Of the area which was tenant cultivated in the first year of the enquiry (*i.e.*, 1948-49) only 58·1 per cent continued to be held by the same tenant at the end of the enquiry (*i.e.*, 1952-53); 38.7 per cent of the area was either resumed by the owner or the tenant was changed. In over 80 per cent of the cases the landlords obtained voluntary surrenders from the tenants.

The Act aimed to facilitate purchase of ownership by tenant. However, tenants purchased ownership of only 3.2 per cent of the area. The Act (before amendment of 1955) regulated the rents, by fixing one-fourth of the gross produce as maximum rent for irrigated and one-third for other lands. However, for nearly half of the tenanted area, the rent remained at half of the gross produce. On the cash rented area (about one-third of the total tenanted area) the cash rents remained very much at the old levels.

The enquiry also revealed that there were considerable errors in the village records and recording of tenancy rights was not satisfactory. The difficulties in enforcement were largely due to defects in the law itself.

(2) An enquiry into the working of the Bombay Tenancy Act of 1948 was conducted during January—July 1954 in Gujarat area of Bombay excluding Baroda district. This enquiry reveals that considerable uncertainty and insecurity of tenure prevailed during 1949-53, but land transfers which took place during this period did not indicate any definite tendency towards increase of the ownership of land by the tenants. Large scale evictions appear to have taken place and voluntary surrenders of land by tenants in many cases raised doubts as to their genuineness. Though cash rent was generally prevalent in ryotwari areas the importance of crop-sharing in non-ryotwari areas persisted. Lack of finance, fear of enhancement of

rent and objections by the landlord impeded land improvements. Generally, the inferior social status of the tenants and low standards of efficiency could be regarded as the most important factors in the way of effective implementation of the Act. The report, however, mentions that this enquiry only retains its academic significance in view of the latest amendment of the Act.

A subsequent amendment to the Bombay Act which was enforced from 1-8-1956 has changed the situation revealed by the enquiry. Full security has been guaranteed to all permanent tenants who will not be liable to ejectment on grounds of landlords rights to resume land for personal cultivation and will be deemed to have acquired ownership on payment of price equal to six times the rent. All other tenants are entitled to retain half of the area under their tenancies subject to a maximum of three economic holdings (an economic holding varies from 4 to 16 acres depending upon the class of land). All surrenders of land after 1-8-1956 must be in writing and verified before a revenue authority.

(3) Enquiry into the Economic and Social Effects of Jagir Abolition in Hyderabad.

Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 gave security of tenure to protected tenants subject to a limited right of resumption by the landlords. Out of the originally created protected tenants in 1951, only 45 per cent still remained to enjoy their protected status in 50 per cent of the area held by them, while only 12 per cent purchased their lands and became owner cultivators. Only 2½ per cent have been legally evicted, 22 per cent have been illegally dispossessed, while 17 per cent have voluntarily surrendered.

The Act provided for a voluntary right of purchase by protected tenants. However, 12 per cent of the protected tenants exercised the right of purchase in 15 per cent of the area held by them.

The Act provided for reduction of rents but the rents increased by about 19 per cent during 1948-49 to 1953-54. The machinery for rent reduction provided in the legislation had not been set up.

In this case also, the Act of 1950 was defective and was extensively amended in 1954.

Apart from the above mentioned enquiries, a large number of factual surveys have been conducted in this country since independence, such as Agricultural Labour Enquiry, bench-mark surveys of Programme Evaluation Organisation, farm management enquiries etc., have thrown up useful data on different aspects of the agrarian situation.

An India-F.A.O. Working Group was appointed in 1957 to advise on the most appropriate methods of evaluating the effects of agrarian reform measures and to develop a long range concurrent research programme in this field. The Group, guided in its work by an Advisory Committee, has gone into the question at some length. The Working Group was not concerned with the actual evaluation of the effects of agrarian reforms but exclusively with the methodological approach to such an evaluation. The Report of the Working Group has been published by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The Committee of Direction of the R.P.C. on Land Reform is undertaking further surveys on the lines proposed by the Working Group.

Land Reforms and Agricultural Production.

Except abolition of intermediaries, the other measures of land reforms considered above are in the initial stages of implementation. Therefore, it is not possible to determine their actual immediate effects on agricultural production. The long range effects could easily be found out in the various measures adopted in this country on agrarian reforms, one of the main purposes of which is to increase agricultural production.

Little data are at present available to indicate effects of measures of tenancy reforms on agricultural production. Some information has been collected through the surveys undertaken by the Research Programmes Committee in Hyderabad and Bombay, mentioned earlier. These surveys indicate that—

(1) The rate of investment in land per acre and per cultivating family is extremely low, both for owner-held land and tenant-held land.

(2) The agricultural investment per acre has increased from Rs. 3.88 (OS) in 1948-49 to Rs. 6.47 (OS) in 1953-54 in the case of owner cultivators and from Rs. 2.33 (OS)

to Rs. 5.5 (OS) for tenant cultivators. Similarly in Bombay the investment on land improvement, which was about Rs. 4 per acre during 1948-49 practically doubled by 1952-53.

(3) The investment per acre in owner cultivated land is much higher than that on tenant-cultivated land.

(4) The investment per acre has generally increased in the case of tenant-cultivated lands. There is no clear evidence, however, that the increase in investment on tenant-cultivated lands is higher than that on owner-cultivated lands. Although according to the Hyderabad survey, investment by tenants had increased at a faster rate than investment by owners, in Bombay the expenditure on tenant cultivated lands continued to bear more or less the same relation to the expenditure on owner-cultivated lands.

The above surveys related to the period 1948-49 to 1952-53 in the case of Bombay and for Hyderabad, 1948-49 to 1953-54 as regards effects of jagir abolition and 1952-53 and 1954-55 as regards effects of tenancy legislation. No information is available regarding changes in investment for subsequent periods. However, to the extent that lands have been resumed from tenants by owners who were not *bona fide* cultivators, it is possible that cultivation may have suffered. It is also possible that due to uncertainties arising in the period of change-over when both the owners and the tenants do not feel fully secure in their rights, investment in agriculture may have been hampered. It would be necessary, therefore, to cut short this period of uncertainty to the minimum so that a suitable economy may be speedily evolved with high level efficiency and productivity. The Conference of State Ministers held at Srinagar in October 1957, and the Report of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee (1957) have invited attention to this fact and have urged that the land reform pogrammes should be pushed through urgently.

Opposition to ceiling on land holdings has been voiced on the ground that this may inhibit production. Some data have been collected in the Farm Management Studies regarding input, output and investment in agriculture. The broad conclusions which emerged from the study of the above data do not say that large holdings are more productive than small and medium holdings. On the contrary, both inputs and outputs are found to increase, with the decrease in the size of farms. These conclusions, however, are not absolute and of limited practical value and may well be disturbed in relation to a different organisational set up, or under different techniques of farming.

The data and comments given in this and in the succeeding article relate to a situation, emerging into shape. Even before these articles appear in print, modifications in some of the legislative measures referred to are possible.

—Editor

Problems and Prospects of Ceiling on Land-holdings in India*

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Ceilings on land are intended to fulfil important social aims. Have the legislative measures undertaken by different State Governments achieved the purpose ? If not, where and why have they turned out to be inadequate? In what ways could the position be improved? These are the questions discussed in this article. While these questions are of national importance, the main data utilised by the author for his analysis and conclusions are limited to a few selected areas in U.P. and the Punjab.

I

An outstanding feature of the Second Five Year Plan was its basic approach to the problem of development in India. In this approach great stress was laid on the close interdependence of economic development and certain fundamental social transformations.[1]

It is indeed highly significant that in India the question of introduction of a "socialist pattern" based on "enlargement of the public sector in strategic lines of production and trade, of control of private monopoly, of promotion of cooperative forms of production, of enlargement of incomes and opportunities at the lower end and the reduction of wealth and privilege at the upper end"[2] was put in the forefront for the very initiation of economic growth. This is illustrative of powerful social and political forces at work which tend to impart to the process of economic growth a new direction and content. In under-developed countries there appears to be an almost over-riding compulsion to explore the possibilities of economic change within the framework of new social relations and with due regard to the urges and aspirations of not merely the propertied classes but of the under-privileged masses. The land policy embodied in the Second Five Year Plan and later reinforced by the Nagpur session of Indian National Congress in January, 1959, assumes meaning and significance only when viewed against this wider context.

*The author is grateful to Shri S. C. Gupta of the Delhi School of Economics for the profitable discussions he has had with him in the course of preparation of this paper and for his having gone through an earlier draft. Thanks are due to Shri Prem Kishore for his help in computation of statistical data used in this paper.

1"The task before an under-developed country is not merely to get better results within the existing framework of economic and social institutions but to mould and refashion these so that they contribute effectively to the realisation of wider and deeper values". Second Five Year Plan—p. 22.

"The problem before under-developed countries embarking upon development at this late stage is to plan the alignment of productive forces and of class relationships so as to combine development with reduction in economic and social inequality; the process and pattern of development has, in essence, to be socialised". *Ibid*—p. 33

2 *Ibid*—p 36.

Land Ceilings in the Context of Land Policy during the Second Plan

According to the Second Five Year Plan and the Nagpur Resolution on the Agrarian Organisational pattern, the introduction of the socialist pattern in the field of agriculture was planned to be effected in several stages through a series of inter-related and inter-dependent reforms. While the future pattern in agriculture was to be that of cooperative joint farming, the immediate aim was the establishment of "an agrarian economy based predominantly on peasant proprietorship".[1] The programmes of land reforms—for abolition of intermediaries, security to tenants and land redistribution through imposition of ceilings on existing land holdings—were only the transitional measures leading step by step towards this aim. Prior to the introduction of cooperative farming, it was proposed to establish in the rural areas a wide network of service cooperatives to buttress and support the newly-created peasant proprietors with technical and financial assistance and thus enable them to contribute towards increased agricultural efficiency and productivity.

The main task during the Second Plan was, therefore, "to take such essential steps as will provide sound foundation for the development of cooperative farming so that over a period of 10 years or so a substantial portion of agricultural lands is cultivated on cooperative lines".[2] Imposition of ceilings on land holdings was one "such essential step" paving the way for "a cooperative rural economy".

The primary aim of land ceilings was "reduction of disparities in the ownership of land" since "cooperation thrives best in homogeneous groups in which there are no large disparities". Definite recommendations were made in the Second Plan on the guiding principles pertaining to the vital aspects of legislation on land ceilings. We shall deal later with these recommendations and the legislation hitherto proposed or enacted.

The purpose of this brief introduction is two-fold. It is, firstly, to emphasise that the policy of land ceilings is based on certain "principles of change and reorganisation" which are part of a wider social and economic approach towards the development problem affecting every part of the economy.[3] Secondly, land ceilings should not be judged as an isolated measure; they form part of an integrated plan of agrarian reorganisation.

What has been stated above has certain far-reaching implications. It is important to note that the proposed reorganisation in the field of agriculture is very largely conditioned by the extent to which basic principles of reorganisation are being applied to the non-agricultural parts of the economy. Similarly, in the field of agriculture itself, the thoroughness with which one measure of land reform has been carried out creates pre-conditions for the other and *vice-versa*. While assessing the problems and prospects of a specific measure like land ceiling, it is worthwhile to keep in view the entire land policy which formed part of the strategy of planned development as enunciated in the Second Five Year Plan, since in recent days a definite school of thought seems to have emerged which has begun questioning the very premises on which the thinking on the development problem hitherto was based. We shall, therefore, very briefly, take cognizance of the recent criticisms pertaining to the land policy and try to re-state the case for land ceilings.

Case for Land Ceiling Re-stated

It has been said, for instance, that the main inspiration for land ceilings has been provided by the urge for "distributive justice" and "not by the necessity of a more rational use of the land surface."[4]

It is important to note that the social and economic aspects are not mutually exclusive as is implied in the above statement; in fact, they are inter-dependent. This is borne out by the basic facts of India's rural economy and society which indicate wide disparities in the distribution of land as between various socio-economic groups. For instance, the table showing the pattern of distribution of land in different size

1 *Ibid*—p. 179.
2 *Ibid*—p. 201.
3 *Ibid*—p. 14.
4 The Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, December 1959. The Impact of Redistribution and Pooling of Land; Prof. Dantwala, p. 80.

groups in ten selected villages of U.P. and Punjab reveals that these disparities are sometimes very large. (*See* Table Ia in the appendix).[1] In these 10 villages 61.8% of households had no land; 15.6% having holdings below 5 acres owned only 4.5% of the total land; 13.2% holding between 5—15 acres owned 14% of the total land, and 9.3% households holding above 15 acres had 81.5% of the total land. Further, only 1.8% of the total number of households having holdings of 50 acres and above owned 58.1% of the total land. In the case of the 5 Punjab villages the concentration is still more overwhelming since 3.8% of the total number of households having holdings of 50 acres and above owned as much as 73% of the total land.

An important feature of the land distribution pattern is the concentration of land among high-ranking upper castes or dominant peasant castes with the consequent deprivation of lower and untouchable castes from land ownership. The village surveys in India based very often on a purely economic approach have not sufficiently high-lighted this aspect of the land problem. The surveys undertaken by the Centre[2] fully bear out that the socially backward and low castes are generally excluded from land ownership as can be seen from the caste-wise distribution of land in four selected villages of U.P. and Punjab. (*See* Table II in the Appendix).

Another recent study on the impact of land reforms in Uttar Pradesh undertaken by the Economics Department of the University of Lucknow has also laid stress on the grossly inequitable distribution of land as between different castes and communities.[3]

This pattern of relationships is inequitable not only from the standpoint of social justice; it obstructs very significantly the growth of agricultural enterprise and restricts the scope of economic and social development in the rural areas within very narrow limits. This is because the land-owing classes especially those having superior land rights and substantial holdings who stand higher in the caste hierarchy keep away from productive labour. They often let out their holdings to tenants or share-croppers recruited from lower or 'untouchable' castes. Subsisting thus primarily on rental incomes, they siphon away the surplus which could otherwise have been invested in land by the actual tiller for agricultural improvements. In other cases, specially after abolition of Zamindari, substantial land-holders (ex-landlords) engage labourers from lower and untouchable castes to till their lands, themselves acting only as supervisors. Characteristic of these landlord farmers, as of the rent-receiving landlords is the usual "separation between proprietorship and physical cultivation".[4]

Both the above systems of agro-economic organisation whether of disguised landlordism or of large-scale landlord farming organised through hired labour and farm servants are not conducive to economic efficiency and agricultural development. Under the former large holdings are large only in name and are in fact split up operationally into small units of subsistence cultivation. It is responsible, therefore, for the perpetually depressed status of the actual producer and the squandering away of the small agricultural surplus in conspicuous consumption by the rent-receiving proprietor. The latter too

1 The data have been taken from the 'Continuous Village Surveys' conducted by the Agricultural Economics Research Centre, University of Delhi, regularly in the villages of U.P. and Punjab.

2 The 'Continuous Village Surveys' of the Agricultural Economics Research Centre, University of Delhi however, provide full data on the social aspects of the land problem in India.

3 *See* Next Step in Village India, Part I, Main Report, p. 57. "Land at present is most inequitably distributed.....among the various castes and communities and that accounts for a large measure of social distance between them. Social status in village is largely dependent on land rights. Sixty to seventy per cent of the upper and intermediate caste Hindu households in the sample villages have rights in land, while more than seventy per cent of the lower caste Hindus and Muslim households have no such rights. The average land holding per household works out in these villages at 6 acres for the upper caste Hindus, 3 acres for the intermediate castes, 1 acre for the muslims and 1¼ acres for the lower caste Hindus".

See also Table No. 6, p. 60 in this Report.

4 *Ibid*, p, 61. Table No. 7 showing the caste-wise occupational distribution of all households reveals that in the selected villages covered by the study, of the total number of upper caste households 24·3% were farmers (*i.e.* those cultivating their holding mainly with hired labour), and 17·9% were cultivators (*i.e.* cultivating with their own labour or that of their family members and without any permanent outside labour). Of the intermediate caste households, 50·1% were cultivators and 27·5% were agricultural labourers. Lastly, of the lower castes, 32·9% were cultivators and 44·2% were agricultural labourers *i.e.* those working for a wage on the holdings of others or cultivating these on a share-cropping basis).

is wasteful from the point of view of the economy as a whole. It evidently generates tensions usual in employer–employee relationship and prevents thereby the association of the labourer as a full-fledged partner in agricultural enterprises. Further, by leaving land concentration intact at one pole and landlessness at another it seriously restricts the scope of full utilization of both scarce land resources and the abundant but idle or underemployed man-power. This is serious in the context of our rural economy where the man-land ratio is high and the possibility of siphoning away substantial part of the surplus agricultural population into outside industrial employment is at least for the present extremely limited. The economic organisation most appropriate to Indian conditions and in tune with its man-land resource-relationship appears to be that which enlarges the scope of intensive utilization of man-power in conjunction with the most economical and efficient exploitation of land.

Indeed of late considerable emphasis has come to be placed on the need and importance of "conversion of unemployed and under-employed rural labour into forms of social capital"[1]. The "pooling of labour towards the creation of communal assets" which is said to be "the most powerful means of accumulating capital on land—even more effective than private savings from large estates"[1], however, pre-supposes changes initially towards "a much more equalitarian division of land" as a result of elimination of disparities in land ownership. The next step is the organisation of cooperative forms of production under which both land and labour are pooled and thereby the scope of increasingly rational and productive utilization of both (*i.e.* of land and labour) is widened.

The potentialities of man-power, further, can be actualised in large-scale construction work only if the rural masses are given a stake in economic progress and an urge as well as an opportunity for advance. This calls for vast redistributional reforms in the structure of land ownership first towards association of the widest sections of the rural society with ownership of land and later towards progressive enlargement of the area of cooperative ownership and socialisation of the processes and pattern of production. There appears to be no other way by which it may be possible to impart the necessary sweep and momentum to the development process in rural areas.

II

Let us, now, proceed with an appraisal of the legislation for ceiling on land holdings. We shall deal in greater detail with Uttar Pradesh and Punjab since in these two States the Agricultural Economics Research Centre of the University of Delhi has been conducting Continuous Village Surveys since 1954. The region and its problems are, therefore, more intimately known to us than of other areas.

Land Ceiling Proposals in The Second Five Year Plan

It was proposed that during the Second Five Year Plan steps should be taken in each State to impose ceiling on agricultural holdings. These ceilings were to apply to owned land (including land under permanent and heritable rights) held under personal cultivation. In determining the level at which the ceiling should be fixed an important consideration to be kept in view was "that only small fraction of agricultural holdings can be described as large holdings".[2] It would be convenient, therefore, to place the ceiling at about three family holdings with provision for "each state to specify according to the conditions of different regions, classes of soil, irrigation etc., the area of land which may be declared a family holding".[2] It was recommended, for instance, that "in those parts of the country where culturable wastelands are available and a sufficient number of cultivators not easy to obtain, a ceiling may not be necessary at this stage or may be set at a higher level than that envisaged here.

1 Economic Development of India : Some Suggestions of Foreign Economists. Mimeographed by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture

See comments by Mr Dennis R. Bergmann and Mr. T. R. Bellerby.

2 *Ibid*—p. 196.

Similarly, there may be areas in which the level of the ceiling may be lower because of the high density of population".[1]

Another important question was whether ceilings were to apply to holdings of individuals or of families. There was a strong case in favour of applying ceilings on the total area held by the family since "in agriculture the appropriate unit is the family rather than the individual".[2] On the other hand difficulties had been created by the fact that in the census of land holdings and cultivation undertaken earlier the entire agricultural land held by a person in a State constituted a single holding and in the case of joint-holding the share of each co-sharer was enumerated as a separate holding. If the census was to be made the basis for ceiling legislation, the area available for redistribution would be considerably reduced".[3] The final decision on this question, therefore was left to each individual State to be decided "according to its social conditions and other relevant factors."[4] It was, however, very categorically stated in the Second Five Year Plan that if individual holdings are to be taken as the basis for enforcement of ceilings, there would be greater scope for *malafide* transfers and special measures would need to be devised to deal with the problem. Each State was directed, therefore, to urgently review the effect of *malafide* transfers made during the past two or three years with the intention of circumventing ceilings on holdings and should consider action needed to prevent such transfers in the immediate future." The Plan went even to the length of recommending that "in respect of lands, if any, retained by a transferor the question should be considered whether the ceiling should be determined as if the transfer had not taken place". The other important recommendation of the Plan related to the exemption of certain categories of farms (tea, coffee and rubber plantations; orchards, specialised farms engaged in cattle breeding, wool raising, dairying etc.; efficiently managed farms) from the operation of ceiling. It was, however, stressed that these were "general suggestions which should be adapted to the needs and condtions of each State".[4]

On the question of compensation to be paid to owners whose areas are acquired and the price of land to be recovered from persons to whom allotments are made, the major considerations to be kept in view were that any additional liability on the Government and a high burden on the allottees should be avoided.

In respect of settlement on land acquired in consequence of the imposition of ceilings displaced tenants, farmers with uneconomic holdings, and landless workers were to receive preference. Settlement as far as possible was to be made on cooperative lines. While conceding that under conditions of heavy pressure of land only a small proportion of the landless could be settled on land, it was stressed that the landless labourers who have long suffered from disabilities and have been denied minimum social and economic equality should be given some positive relief. To that effect detailed schemes of settlement of the landless labourers on land were to be drawn up and a special board including non-official members was to be set up in each State for advising on resettlement schemes for the landless and to review progress from time to time.

It is important to note that some of the above recommendations of the Second Plan had not been fully approved by economists on the ground that instead of leading to speedy legislation and action, they would contribute to the undue lengthening out of the gap between discussion and debate and of decision-making and implementation in the States. It was feared that the latitude given to State Governments (in defining a family holding, in determining the level of ceilings, in deciding whether ceiling should apply to individual or family holdings and in fixing exemptions or methods of distribution of the disposable surplus lands would open the door for endless manoeuvrings and manipulations, pulls and pressures, in a manner that the very object of ceilings was likely to be defeated and put in jeopardy.

1 *Ibid*—p. 197.
2 *Ibid*—p. 194.
3 *Ibid*—p. 195.
4 *Ibid*—p. 196.

These fears were based on past experience. It had been observed that since large landholders were articulate and capable of organised pressure in defence of their interests and the small cultivators and the landless were not only unorganised but in most cases ignorant even of the legal and constitutional processes, the former were very often successful in getting the land reform legislation modified (or even nullified) in their favour both at the stage of legislation as well as implementation.[1] In fact, indications were already available to the effect that large land owners had been able to forestall ceilings. Besides resorting to eviction of tenants with a view to enlarging the area under self-cultivation, they had "effected innumerable partitions of family properties with the aim of making units of ownership appear smaller than they really are so that the landlords will be able to slip under the proposed ceilings".[2] There had even been "many transfers to relatives outside the immediate family, to caste fellows and to friends". It was also reported that "in view of the special consideration urged for efficiently managed farms (the breaking up of which would presumably lead to a fall in output) some large owners have thought it wise to purchase tractors. Since the land reforms typically place the holdings of cooperatives and joint stock companies outside their purview, more than a few landlord families have transformed themselves into cooperatives. Some affluent landlords have also organised themselves into cooperatives for the production and refining of sugarcane".[2]

The above observations are fully corroborated by a field enquiry conducted by the Agricultural Economics Research Centre of the University of Delhi on Cooperative Farming in Punjab and U.P. during 1957-58. The major finding of this enquiry is that most of the existing cooperative societies are not genuine. In many cases landowners had organised themselves into cooperatives in order to evade legislation for fixation of ceilings and tenancy reforms. The composition of membership showed that while a large proportion of the members belonged to the same but single family, the others happened to be either the relatives or outsiders having some common interests with the family. In some cases, agricultural labour, and even domestic servants had been taken as members for manual work and paid wages of unskilled workers. It was not uncommon to come across instances where the cooperatives had taken to the practice of distributing the lands amongst a number of tenants for purposes of cultivation. In essence, therefore, these cooperatives had assumed the role of absentee landlords, the very institution which was sought to be abolished through land reforms. Thus, a sizeable proportion of official aid was going to non-genuine societies most of whom were family cooperatives with a large proportion of members engaged in professions other than agriculture.

These developments called for adequate precautions to be embodied in ceiling legislations in order to prevent vested interests from taking full advantage of the intervening period "to queer the pitch and defeat the purpose of reform".

III

It is in the above context that an appraisal of the Bills for ceilings on land holdings that have subsequently been enacted or are under discussion in the legislatures of different States needs to be attempted. It is worth while examining to what extent these Bills are in conformity with the proposals of the Second Plan and the Nagpur resolution in spirit and letter and how far adequate safeguards have been provided in them against the manipulations of those likely to be affected by ceilings.

Land Ceiling Legislation in India

Ceilings on existing holdings have either been fixed or been proposed in a number of States.[3] I shall present a more detailed treatment of the ceiling legislation in U.P. and Punjab.

Uttar Pradesh

The aim of the U.P. Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Bill which was introduced

1 Land Reform in India by Prof. Dantwala : Economic Development and Cultural Change, October, 1957, *p.* 8.
2 Daniel Thorner : Agrarian Prospect in India, *p.* 70.
3 For a summary of the main features of the ceiling legislation in U.P., Bombay, Bihar, Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Rajasthan, *see* Economic Weekly, March 19, 1960, *pp.* 495—498.

in the Vidhan Sabha on August 20, 1959 is "to ensure increased agricultural production, to provide land for landless agricultural labourers and for a more equitable distribution of land".

Its salient features are :

(1) It is proposed to impose a ceiling at 40 acres of fair average quality land on every person including a family, company or a cooperative society. In case of a family having more than five members every additional member will be allowed to have 8 acres of fair average quality each in addition to the ceiling limit subject to a maximum of 64 such acres for the entire family. For purposes of the Bill, a family shall include the tenure holder, his wife or her husband, as the case may be, dependent father and mother, children and unseparated son's wife or widow. The ceiling area in the case of a registered cooperative society, the members whereof hold land in their individual names will be the aggregate of the ceiling area of all the members of the society calculated in accordance with the provision that the ceiling area in the case of an individual person or a family consisting of not more than five members shall be deemed to be forty acres of fair average quality land.

For the purposes of this clause, a child shall be deemed to be separate where the land is recorded separately in his name, or where his separate share has been declared under a family settlement, or a decree of court or a separate share has been assigned to him under section 12-13 of the U.P. Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953 or a separation of his share has been accepted under the U.P. Large Land Holdings Tax Act, 1957. Children shall include grand children, by a deceased male lineal descendant.

(2) Fair average quality land means the land, hereditary rate whereof is above Rs. 5.00 per acre. In calculating the ceiling area in respect of land other than fair average quality land, 1½ acres of such land the hereditary rate whereof is above Rs. 300 per acre but does not exceed Rs. 5.00 per acre and 2 acres of such land the hereditary rate whereof is Rs. 3.00 or less per acre will be deemed to be equal to one acre of fair average quality land.

(3) In determining the applicable ceiling area of a person at the commencement of the Act any transfer or partition of land which but for the transfer or partition would have been declared surplus land under the provisions of this Act, made after the fifteenth day of August, 1959 shall be ignored and not taken into account.

Land falling in any of the categories mentioned below shall not be taken into consideration for the purpose of determining the applicable ceiling area of a person and the surplus land to be acquired for the purposes of this Act :

(*i*) Grove land existing as such prior to the first day of May, 1959.

(*ii*) Land used for cattle sheds, compost pits, thrashing floor etc. the total area whereof does not, in the aggregate, exceed two acres.

(*iii*) Land used for industrial purposes.

(*iv*) Land occupied by a residential house with the area appurtenant thereto.

(*v*) Land covered by tea, coffee or rubber plantations.

(*vi*) Land covered by pharmacological and such herbal and other plantations that the State Government may exempt.

(*vii*) Land held by Gosadans and Goshalas recognised by the State Government in the manner prescribed.

(*viii*) Land other than land used for purely agricultural purposes, included in specialised farm and exclusively devoted to poultry farming, dairying, fodder growing or the like, as may be prescribed.

(*ix*) Land acquired by a Land Mortgage Bank or a District Cooperative Bank by purchase in lieu of mortgaged debt from a tenure holder, etc. etc.

Where the land of a person under cultivation of Pan, Keora, Bela, Chameli or Gulab exceeds the applicable ceiling area, and such person (*a*) has no land under any other cultivation; or (*b*) declares all the land under other cultivation as surplus land, all such land shall be exempted from the imposition of ceiling. Further, ten per cent of the surplus land of a person acquired under the provisions of this Act may, subject to a minimum of two acres, if available, and maximum of 10 acres be settled with him on his giving an undertaking in writing to plant a grove on such land within such period as prescribed. Exemptions, from the purview of ceiling have been provided to certain other categories of land also subject to a few conditions.

The State Government may not, for such period as may be necessary in the public interest, settle the surplus land of a mechanised farm and run the same as a State farm and it may, for that purpose, appoint a suitable person as a manager and where the holder of a mechanised farm in a suitable farm is a suitable person, give preference to him, and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, settle the terms on which such manager shall work.

"Mechanised Farm" has been defined as a holding cultivated mainly by a tractor for a period of not less than three successive years prior to the enforcement of this Act.

The surplus land found after the determination of ceiling area may be settled with any member or members of the society subject to such terms and conditions and in such a manner as may be prescribed, so however that no member holds land in excess of twelve and a half acres.

The surplus land acquired in a village where no land for community purposes exists or the land for such purposes is less than fifteen acres, shall upto the limit of 15 acres be settled with the Gaon Samaj concerned for the purpose of planting trees, growing fodder or for such other community purposes as may be prescribed, provided however, that the land so settled together with the other land for community purposes in the village does not exceed 15 acres.

Subject to these provisions surplus land may be settled in case (*a*) the land is more than 15 acres in a village, with a registered cooperative farming society of landless agricultural labourers, (*b*) if the land is less than 15 acres in a village, with registered cooperative farming society of uneconomic tenure holders, *i.e.*, persons holding less than 3-1/8 acres.

The manner of calculation of compensation is as follows :

(*a*) Bhumidhar	Forty times the land revenue determined at hereditary rates applicable or 80 times the land revenue payable whichever is greater; and where the land revenue payable is less than that determined at hereditary rates applicable, an additional amount equal to twenty times the difference between the two.
(*b*) Sirdars	Twenty times the land revenue determined at hereditary rate applicable; and where the land revenue payable is less than that determined at hereditary rates applicable, an additional amount equal to twenty times the difference between the two.
(c) Asami of a Goan Samaj or of a local authority	Five times the rent payable by him.
(*d*) Occupancy, Ex-proprietary, hereditary tenant and grantees at favourable rates of rent.	Twenty times the rent determined at the hereditary rates applicable; and where the rent payable is less than the amount so determined, an additional amount equal to twenty times of the difference between the two.
(*e*) Other tenants	Five times the rent payable by them.

Punjab

In Punjab there are two different sets of laws applicable to the former Pepsu area and East Punjab area.

The Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act of 1955 under which ceilings on existing and future holdings are to be imposed in the former Pepsu State prescribes 30 standard acres or 80 ordinary acres in the case of local farmers and 40 standard acres or 100 ordinary acres in the case of displaced persons as the ceiling limit. The land owners will be permitted to retain an additional area of 10 standard acres for planting orchards within a period of two years. The Government have also taken power to take over land in the Punjab area for management in case of owners holding in excess of 30 standard acres or 50 standard acres for displaced persons for settling persons who may be ejected on grounds of landowners' right to resume land for personal cultivation. These persons would buy the land from the Government by paying to it the compensation it would have paid to the landlord. The Punjab Government have also appointed a Commission which is specifically entrusted with three tasks. Firstly, it will decide applications by Pepsu landowners for exemption from ceilings in respect of land under "special uses" which have been specified in the Act. These include orchards, efficiently managed mechanised farms, and seeds farms. Secondly, it will determine the "fair rent for lands held by a landlord in excess of ceilings". The compensation to be paid to the landlord is pegged to the rent. Thirdly, the Commission will assess the cost of development works such as tubewells, storage sheds, and other structures which may have been built on the surplus land. The owner is entitled to compensation for these works also.

Cultivation rights on the excess land would be allotted permanently to displaced tenants to eliminate the threat of ejectment. Furthermore, the permanent tenants would have the right to acquire ownership in course of time. They would have the right after six years of cultivating tenancy to buy the land from the landlord by paying him three-fourths of the prevailing market value. Thus in practice a ceiling is sought to be placed on existing holdings in Punjab areas as well.

It may also be mentioned that both in Punjab and Pepsu areas a landlord may resume up to 30 standard acres for cultivation by himself and eject tenants therefrom subject only to certain requirements about the prior rehabilitation of the ejected tenants.

According to Punjab's law, if holdings above 30 acres have "A" class cultivation they will not be resumed by the Government. However, if the Government resumed the excessive area, the owner would be paid 75% of its market value. In Punjab only 36,000 farmers are reported to be owning over 30 acres.

It is important to note that laws regarding land ceilings have been on the statute book since 1953 for the Pepsu areas and since 1956 for the Punjab areas.

IV

Appraisal

From the above account it is evident that the ceiling legislations of different States are based on different principles. Even granting that the approach has to be flexible, there is a wide divergence in the ceiling Bills in different States which does not appear "to bear any correlation with variations in regional conditions in respect either of pressure on land, or the density of population, or the average size of agricultural holdings or the non-availability or abundance of culturable waste land in the State".[1]

[1] Ceiling on Land Holdings : P. K. Chaudhury. Economic Weekly, March 19, 1960.

The following table taken from the article is very revealing in this connection :

Pressure of Population and Size of Holding

Sl. No.	State	Population per Sq. mile	Average size of holding (acres)	Percentage of culturable waste land to total	Ceiling (acres) unless otherwise
1.	U.P.	560	2·5	13·9	40
2.	M.P.	170	8·5	22·2	32 standard.
3.	Bihar	571	3·0	11·6	30 class I to 90 class II.
4.	Rajasthan	121	16·2	39·0	30 standard.
5.	Andhra	317	4·5	13·4	Net income Rs. 5,400 yearly.
6.	Bombay	327	13·3	1·8	Net income Rs. 3,600 yearly.
7.	Kerala	1013	—	—	15 (7½ for Bachelors)

In Bombay, it is proposed to fix a ceiling at an area yielding a net annual income of Rs. 3,600; in Andhra it is to be imposed at an area yielding a net annual income of Rs. 5,400 as against Rs. 3,600 enacted earlier in the Hyderabad Tenancy Act. Subsequently, a Bill for the entire State of Andhra Pradesh prescribed a uniform ceiling of 4½ times the family holding (*i.e.*, 27 to 312 acres). In Bihar, it varies from 30 acres of canal-flow irrigated land to 90 acres of Class V land; in Madhya Pradesh it varies from 28 acres of perennially irrigated land to 84 acres of dry land; in Kerala it is 15 acres of class I land (7½ acres for bachelors) to 37½ acres depending upon class of land and in Rajasthan, the ceiling limit is 30 standard acres (one standard acre being equal to the extent of land yielding 10 maunds of wheat or other crops of equivalent value) for an average family of 5 members or less. Additional areas will be allowed for each member in excess of 5 subject to an outside limit of 60 standard acres for the family. In U.P. as described earlier the permissible area for a family of 5 members is 40 acres of class I land, 60 acres of class II land and 80 acres for class III land. A family of 8 members or more is, however, entitled to 64 acres of class I land, 96 acres of class II land or 128 acres of class III land.

It is well known that social and economic conditions are not uniform throughout Uttar Pradesh. The two extremes in this respect are represented by Western and Eastern U. P. The former is characterised by relatively lesser degree of land concentration, a considerably higher degree of genuine self-cultivation by owner cultivators and a greater scope for non-agricultural employment. The latter on the other hand, shows a very high concentration of land in the hands of landlords, and widespread persistence of landlord-tenant relations re-inforced by acute landlessness and over-pressure on agriculture.

On the basis of the recommendations of the Planning Commission there was a case for a relatively higher ceiling in Western U.P. and a lower limit in Eastern U.P. The Bill, however, does not take into cognizance these variations and deals with both regions with the same yardstick.

Apparently legislation in most of the States has departed from the proposal of the Planning Commission recommending three family holdings as the limit for ceiling and has taken undue advantage of the proviso for giving due regard for regional peculiarities in different States. The result has been a general up-grading of the level of ceiling as compared to the limit implicit in the proposals of the Planning Commission.

The effective ceiling, in fact, would get further pushed upwards as a result of the other provisions of the land ceiling Bills. A Committee of the Panel on Land Reforms had recommended that for the purposes of a ceiling the total area held by a family should be taken into account, the expression "family" being deemed to include husband, wife, and dependent sons, daughter and grand-children. This recommendation has been clearly over-ruled in some States. For instance, in Bihar "a member of an undivided Hindu family having or entitled to a share in any land shall be deemed to be a landholder for the purpose of this Act, as if there were partition in the family immediately before the commencement of this Act". This provision would not have been objectionable if the ceiling fixed was at a lower level. This is, however, not the case. Further, while forbidding transfers after the commencement of the Act, it has been categorically stated in the Bihar Bill that transfers did not include "inheritance, bequest or gift". It is evident that these provisions represent serious loopholes in the Act, which will be fully taken advantage of by the land holders for maximising the permissible land area under their holding and consequently for the maintenance of *status quo* to as large an extent as possible. Similarly, in U.P. where the ceiling applies to the holding of a family (which includes unseparated children) "a child (including grand children by a deceased male lineal descendant) shall be deemed to be separate where the land is recorded separately in his name or where his share has been declared under a family settlement or a decree of court etc. etc." This constitutes a very big loophole giving legal sanction to *malafide transfers* effected with a view to circumvent land ceilings.

Another important provision relates to the exemption of certain categories of farms from the imposition of ceilings for which provision has been made in almost all the Bills pertaining to different parts of the country. From the detailed account given

earlier of the categories of farms which are sought to be exempted in U.P. and Punjab, it is clear that there are far too many exemptions which are bound to lead to a substantial reduction of the surplus land available for redistribution. In U.P. about 19 categories of farms are sought to be exempted from the operation of ceilings. These include grove lands; lands other than those used for purely agricultural purposes, included in specialised farms and exclusively devoted to poultry farming, dairying, fodder growing, land under Pan, Keora, Bela, Chameli or Gulab. Further, the State Government has taken powers not to settle the surplus land of a mechanised farm (*i.e.* a holding cultivated by a tractor for a period of not less than 3 successive years) and to run it as a State farm, giving preference to the holder of such a farm in appointment of the managerial staff. By another provision, a holder is allowed to keep ten per cent of his surplus land up to a maximum of 10 acres for planting a grove on such land. Lastly, it is provided that in case of co-operative farms, the ceiling limit will be the total of the ceiling limits applicable to all the members of the cooperatives at the time of enforcement of the ceiling. In Punjab, exemption is sought to be granted to land under "special uses"—mechanised farms, seed farms and orchards etc.

The above provisions in our opinion have been incorporated in the Bills without due regard being given to certain vital aspects of the agrarian situation in the country to which reference was made earlier. It is important to note that in the period immediately preceding the proposal for a ceiling there has been a virtual upsurge of "planting of groves", establishment of large scale and "mechanised farms" and formation of "cooperative societies" by *ex*-landlords and big cultivators in U.P. and Punjab largely with a view to evade land ceilings. Since the genuineness of many of these newly-developed enterprises (groves and orchards, mechanised farms and cooperatives) is suspect, to exempt them from the operation of ceilings without a thorough probe into their contribution to production and the standard of their efficiency would be tantamount to allowing inefficient and wasteful use of scarce economic resources and to conniving at frustration of the objective of ceilings. The definition of a "mechanised farm" embodied in the U.P. Bill appears to be unsatisfactory and is likely to provide a loophole for evasion to large landholders who may either purchase a tractor or hire a tractor for some of the agricultural operations and thus manage to get their farms treated as "mechanised farms". The criterion for a farm to be treated as a "mechanised farm" should not merely be the use of a tractor for some farm operations; what is crucial is how the major farm operations are done and what is the standard of agricultural efficiency achieved in such a farm.

Transfers of land holdings, as pointed out earlier constitute a big hurdle in enforcing land ceiling. There is provision for disregarding them in determining the surplus area after August 20, 1959 in U.P., after January 15, 1959 in Bombay, only after the commencement of the Act in Bihar, after December 18, 1957, in Kerala and after February 25, 1958 in Rajasthan. In Andhra no restriction has been provided till the notified date and in Madhya Pradesh the Select Committee recommended that the date of enforcement should be two years after the passing of the Bili so as to facilitate the disposal of surplus land by the holders themselves.

It is easy to see that the effectiveness of the provisions described above in checking transfers is extremely doubtful. The provisions in respect of transfers differ from region to region. In Madhya Pradesh they have been permitted till after two years of the passing of the Bill. In Bihar and Andhra transfers only after the commencement of the Act and the notified date respectively have been disallowed. In others where definite dates after which transfers are to become null and void have been announced, it has been ignored that transfers had been effected from a period much earlier than what has been specified in the present legislations. In support of this, the experience of Hyderabad and Punjab may be quoted. It is reported that in Hyderabad the surplus land now being found is much less than the estimates. This is said to be because "the Hyderabad law did not contain adequate provision with regard to transfers made with the object of evading law" [1]. Similarly, in regard to Punjab it is reported that "according to the ownership pattern known to exist in 1956, about 50,000 landlords had between them nearly 400,000 acres of land which could be declared surplus. But because of the subsequent transfers a new law may be able to discover a surplus of only 150,000 acres"[1]. In Punjab, however, transfers and partitions had begun since 1949-50.[2] There is another loophole in provisions disallowing transfers which is likely to further vitiate their effectiveness. Except in some States where all transfers including partitions, sales, exchanges and gifts are disallowed, in others partitions have not been forbidden even though it is widely known that in the recent period partitioning of family property has been widely resorted to as an escape from land ceilings.[3]

It is evident from the above account that as a result of high level of ceilings prescribed in the Bills and the numerous loopholes left in the law the amount of surplus land available for redistribution is likely to be very small. It may even fall short of the very modest estimates made earlier. In U.P. for instance, on the basis of a land ceiling of 40 acres it was estimated that the redistributable surplus would amount to only 582,000 acres a bare 1.3 per cent of the total cultivated area of the State.[4] The distribution of this meagre surplus would hardly have any impact on the existing pattern of land distribution or on the rural economy as a whole. According to a more recent estimate, however, the resulting surplus is expected to be about 1.6 million acres.[5] This extremely meagre surplus, however, according to the rates of compensation prescribed in the Bill, will involve a disproportionately large liability to the State, as a result of compensation obligations and loss of revenue under the U.P. Large Holdings Tax Act, 1957.

Judging, therefore, from the stand point of the basic objectives of land ceilings *v.z.* reducing disparities in the ownership of land and satisfying to whatever extent possible the land hunger of extremely small cultivators and the landless, the contribution of the existing legislation is not likely to be as much as expected. This raises a fundamental problem for the future course of land legislation and policy in India.

Conclusion

Land legislation in India has not so far proved conspicuously effective in reducing, or perhaps even in checking the further growth of land concentration in the hands of the privileged socio-economic groups in rural areas. This is evidently in contradistinction to the aims and objectives of the land policy enunciated in the Second Five Year Plan. In so far as the success of the programmes of agricultural and rural development is dependent on the extent of success achieved in breaking this concentration and in evolving a more rational and egalitarian 'agrarian organisational pattern', the progress in the related vital fields is also seriously vitiated and even thwarted. Indeed the dominant and privileged groups in the rural sector as in other sectors of the economy "are often all out for economic development in a narrow sense but would want to see it happen without changes of the social structure within which they are privileged".[6] The task of transformation in this context is stupendous beyond doubt.

Nevertheless, it is necessary to keep in view that the goal to be achieved during the period of the Second Five Year Plan was the establishment of a system of peasant proprietorship free from functionless rent-receivers and the emergent groups of non-cultivating agricultural entrepreneurs. This was to pave the way for a cooperative rural

[1] A.I.C.C. Economic Review, August 1, 1958. Progress of Land Reforms by Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda.

[1] *The Statesman*, November 29, 1959.

[2] *See* A.I.C.C. Economic Review : 15th September, 1957. "Problems of Landless Tenants in Gurdaspur" by Shri Bhag Ram Sharma.

[3] That the loopholes of the Bill are being taken advantage of by land owners on a large scale is reported to have been admitted in the Vidhan Sabha, by the Revenue Minister of U.P. on August 3, 1960. It is said that "though the Government had observed the fullest secrecy about the provisions of the Bill and the amendments suggested by the Joint Select Committee, many large land-holders had got scent of them and taken advantage of various provisions. Since groves were exempt from ceilings, suddenly there was a rush for planting groves so that the nursery at Malihabad had run short of them. Further, many trusts were being created with the hope that land would thus be exempt from ceilings". *The Indian Express*, August 3, 1960.

[4] *See* Next Step in Village India—*p.* 112.

[5] Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, Special Number, December, 1959, Foot Note 3, *p.* 82.

[6] An International Economy : Gunnar Myrdal—*p.* 168.

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economy. If this goal has to be brought within the range of fulfilment in the near future, ways have to be devised to secure adherence by different States to the recommendations of the Planning Commission both in spirit and letter. Ceiling limits have to be drastically brought down in the case of each State so as to render leasing of land a completely unprofitable proposition. Early action is required to plug the numerous loopholes in legislation pointed out in this paper. It is indeed, worth-considering whether without the rigorous enforcement of the principle of 'personal cultivation' defined as physical participation in major agricultural operations, the essential changes in the existing pattern of land ownership can at all be effected.

APPENDIX TABLE NO. I(*a*)

Concentration of Land Owned and Cultivated according to Size of Holding for 10 *Villages of U.P. and East Punjab Surveyed during* 1955—58

Size of holdings (in acres)	Land Owned					
	Households		Ownership Units		Land	
	No.	%	No.	%	Area	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Nil	644	61·8	—	—	—	—
Below 2·50	81	7·8	76	20·1	92·29	1·2
2·50— 5·00	81	7·8	77	20·3	266·05	3·3
Sub-total Below 5·00	162	15·6	153	40·4	358·34	4·5
5·00—10·00	100	9·6	96	25·3	684·78	8·5
10·00—15·00	38	3·6	38	10·0	445·13	5·5
Sub-total 5·00—15·00	138	13·2	134	35·3	1,129·91	14·0
15·00—20·00	27	2·6	25	6·6	427·61	5·3
20·00—25·00	17	1·6	16	4·2	348·84	4·3
25·00—50·00	34	3·3	32	8·5	1,113·28	13·8
50·00 & above	19	1·8	19	5·0	4,673·88	58·1
Sub-total 15·00 & above	97	9·3	92	24·36	6,563·81	81·5
Area N.A.	1	0·1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	1,042	100·0	379	100·0	8,051·86	100·0

Size of holdings (in acres)	Land Cultivated					
	Households		Cultivation Units		Land	
	No.	%	No.	%	Area	%
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Nil	550	52·8	—	—	—	—
Below 2·50	33	3·2	30	6·5	30·95	0·4
2·50—5·00	58	5·5	56	12·1	199·38	2·3
Sub-total Below 5·00	91	8·7	86	18·6	230·33	2·7

APPENDIX TABLE NO. I(*a*)—*contd.*

(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
5·00—10·00	140	13·4	133	28·9	983·86	11·3
10·00—15·00	79	7·6	78	16·9	965·42	11·1
Sub-total 5·00—15·00	219	21·0	211	45·8	1,949·28	22·4
15·00—20·00	65	6·2	57	12·4	981·10	11·3
20·00—25·00	37	3·6	34	7·4	733·12	8·4
25·00—50·00	59	5·7	52	11·3	1,720·36	19·8
50·00 & above	21	2·0	21	4·5	3,085·26	35·4
Sub-total 15·00 & above	182	17·5	164	35·6	6,519·84	74·9
Area N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	1,042	100·0	461	100·0	8,699·45	100·0

APPENDIX TABLE NO. I(*b*)

Concentration of Land Owned and Cultivated according to Size of Holding for 5 *Villages of U.P. Surveyed during* 1955—58.

Size of holdings (in acres)	Land Owned					
	Households		Ownership Units		Land	
	No.	%	No.	%	Area	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Nil	332	55·9	—	—	—	—
Below 2·50	66	11·1	61	24·3	70·72	3·7
2·50—5·00	61	10·3	59	23·5	200·45	10·6
Sub-total Below 5·00	127	21·4	120	47·8	271·17	14·3
5·00—10·00	79	13·3	76	30·3	531·81	28·1
10·00—15·00	25	4·2	25	9·9	290·42	15·3
Sub-total 5·00—15·00	104	17·5	101	40·2	822·23	43·4
15·00—20·00	13	2·2	13	5·2	218·52	11·5
20·00—25·00	6	1·0	6	2·4	125·38	6·6
25·00—50·00	10	1·7	9	3·6	314·56	16·6
50·00 and above	2	0·3	2	0·8	143·75	7·6
Sub-total 15·00 and above	31	5·2	30	12·0	802·21	42·3
TOTAL ..	594	100·0	251	100·0	1,895·61	100·0

APPENDIX TABLE NO. I(*b*)—*contd.*

Size of holdings (in acres)	Land Cultivated					
	Households		Cultivation Units		Land	
	No.	%	No.	%	Area	%
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Nil	295	49·7	—	—	—	—
Below 2·50	30	5·0	27	9·8	26·74	0·9
2·50—5·00	45	7·6	44	15·9	158·86	5·4
Sub-total Below 5·00	75	12·6	71	25·7	185·60	6·3
5·00—10·00	105	17·7	98	35·5	717·49	24·4
10·00—15·00	45	7·6	45	16·3	534·59	18·1
Sub-total 5·00—15·00	150	25·3	143	51·8	1,252·08	42·5
15·00—20·00	34	5·7	27	9·8	459·60	15·6
20·00—25·00	16	2·7	15	5·5	315·28	10·7
25·00—50·00	22	3·7	18	6·5	587·90	20·0
50·00 and above	2	0·3	2	0·7	143·75	4·9
Sub-total 15·00 and above	74	12·4	62	22·5	1,506·53	51·2
TOTAL ..	594	100·0	276	100·0	2,944·21	100·0

APPENDIX TABLE NO. I(*c*)

Concentration of Land Owned and Cultivated according to Size of Holding for 5 Villages of East Punjab Surveyed during 1955—57.

Size of holdings (in acres)	Land Owned					
	Households		Ownership Unit		Land	
	No.	%	No.	%	Area	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Nil	312	69·7	—	—	—	—
Below 2·50	15	3·3	15	11·7	21·57	0·4
2·50— 5·00	20	4·5	18	14·1	65·60	1·0
Sub-total Below 5·00	35	7·8	33	25·8	87·17	1·4
5·00—10·00	21	4·7	20	15·6	152·97	2·5
10·00—15·00	13	2·9	13	10·2	154·71	2·5
Sub-total 5·00—15·00	34	7·6	33	25·8	307·68	5·0
15·00—20·00	14	3·1	12	9·4	209·09	3·4
20·00—25·00	11	2·5	10	7·8	223·46	3·6
25·00—50·00	24	5·3	23	17·9	798·72	13·0
50·00 and above	17	3·8	17	13·3	4,530·13	73·6
Sub-total 15·00 and above	66	14·7	62	48·4	5,761·40	93·6
Area N.A.	1	0·2	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	448	100·0	128	100·0	6,156·25	100·0

APPENDIX TABLE NO. I(*c*)—*contd.*

Size of holdings (in acres)	Land Cultivated					
	Households		Cultivation Units		Land	
	No.	%	No.	%	Area	%
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Nil	255	56·9	—	—	—	—
Below 2·50	3	0·7	3	1·6	4·21	0·1
2·50—5·00	13	2·9	12	6·5	40·52	0·7
Sub-total Below 5·00	16	3·6	15	8·1	44·73	0·8
5·00—10·00	35	7·8	35	18·9	266·37	4·6
10·00—15·00	34	7·6	33	17·8	430·83	7·5
Sub-total 5·00—15·00	69	15·4	68	36·7	697·20	12·1
15·00—20·00	31	6·9	30	16·2	521·50	9·0
20·00—25·00	21	4·7	19	10·3	417·84	7·3
25·00—50·00	37	8·3	34	18·4	1,132·46	19·7
50·00 and above	19	4·2	19	10·3	2,941·51	51·1
Sub-total 15·00 and above	108	24·1	102	55·2	5,013·31	87·1
Area N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	448	100·0	185	100·0	5,755·24	100·0

APPENDIX TABLE NO. II

Percentage Composition of Population, Land Owned and Cultivated in Four Villages of Western U.P. and Punjab.

Caste Variations. (All figures represent percentages)

Caste	Sanoli (U.P.) 1955-56					
			Land Owned		Land Cultivated	
	No. of house-holds	Popu-lation	No. of house-holds owning land	Area	No. of house-holds culti-vating land	Area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
*High Castes	5·6	6·2	9·5	7·3	7·2	7·1
Intermediate Castes	66·4	66·8	89·1	92·0	91·4	92·2
Lower Castes	28·0	27·0	1·4	0·7	1·4	0·7
Christians	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

*Obviously, these descriptions as 'high' and 'low' relate to a period which the country has left behind.

APPENDIX TABLE NO. II—*contd.*

(All figures represent Percentages)

Caste	Meharwani (U.P.) 1955-56					
			Land Owned		Land Cultivated	
	No. of house-holds	Popu-lation	No. of house-holds owning land	Area	No. of house-holds culti-vating land	Area
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
High Castes	25·7	28·20	85·7	94·2	62·8	82·3
Intermediate Castes	31·2	32·75	14·3	5·8	23·2	13·3
Lower Castes	43·1	39·05	—	—	14·0	4·4
Christians	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

Caste	Aulant (Punjab) 1955-56					
			Land Owned		Land Cultivated	
	No. of house-holds	Popu-lation	No. of house-holds owning land	Area	No. of house-holds culti-vating land	Area
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
High Castes	29·6	28·5	32·5	41·3	27·9	29·5
Intermediate Castes	60·0	62·6	67·5	58·7	66·4	68·9
Lower Castes	10·4	8·9	—	—	5·7	1·6
Christians	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

Caste	Rattakhera (Punjab) 1955-56					
			Land Owned		Land Cultivated	
	No. of house-holds	Popu-lation	No. of house-holds owning land	Area	No. of house-holds culti-vating land	Area
(1)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
High Castes	5·6	10·9	—	—	4·8	2·5
Intermediate Castes	33·3	33·3	100·0	100·0	90·4	97·1
Lower Castes	58·3	53·4	—	—	4·8	0·4
Christians	2·8	2·4	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

Khadi and Village Industries

CONTRIBUTED

Khadi and village industries, developed under the auspices of a special all-India Board, have a significant contribution to the solution of rural unemployment and under-employment. The Ambar Charkha is getting increasingly popular and has become a source of extra income even to a number of middle class families. These general facts are embellished with details in this article.

In the chapter devoted to village industries in the Report on the First Five Year Plan, there was a recommendation for a special all-India organisation to look after the formulation and the execution of a programme for the promotion of Khadi and other village industries, to which the Planning Commission attached considerable importance as an integrated plan of rural development. Pursuant to this recommendation, the Central Government constituted in February, 1953, the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board. Although the First Plan dealt with some tentative proposals for the development of this group of industries, there was at that stage no regular scheme incorporated in the National Plan; in fact the Planning Commission desired that the new body should submit plans to the Central Government. Thus, when discussions started in 1955 in connection with the Second Five Year Plan, the Khadi Board had been in existence only for two years. All that it had accomplished in the meantime was to submit schemes to Government and to grant aids as approved to build up some organisation both for administrative purposes and for outdoor work and also to establish contacts with existing agencies engaged in this field, especially that of Khadi.

Hence, while in the Report of the Village and Small-scale Industries (Karve) Committee, there is a broad survey of the progress of the various schemes drawn up by the Board in the course of two years, there was very little scope for an evaluation of the programmes and for framing fresh plans in the light of the results recorded during the evaluation. However, the Karve Committee took into account its own appraisal of the functioning of the various Boards in making its recommendations. It is on the basis of these recommendations mainly, that the Planning Commission framed its plan and provided for the necessary financial allocations. For Khadi and Village Industries, the provision made was as under :

Khadi	Rs. 16·7 crores
Village Industries	Rs. 38·8 crores
General Schemes	Rs. 15·0 crores

There are two qualifications that apply to the foregoing provision. The Planning Commission had before it a programme for the introduction of the Ambar Charkha and the production of cloth out of Ambar Charkha yarn; but, pending examination of the technical and financial aspects of the programme, no provision had been made for the purpose. Also, the Planning Commission made provision for the grant of loans only for the first year or two, desiring that in the latter period of the Plan the programmes would be financed through the normal financing agencies such as cooperative banks and the State Bank of India.

The actual expenditure incurred by the newly-established Khadi Board during the first two years of its working was, as noted by the Karve Committee, not of any large dimension:

	1953-54	1954-55
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Khadi	94·99	247·95
Village Industries	24·88	91·00

But the pace was stepped up in the last year of the first plan and has been especially for Khadi, on a higher scale in the first three years of the Second Plan as will be seen from the following figures which relate to the entire period of the Board's (Commission's) working :

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Traditional Khadi	Ambar Charkha	Total
Grants ..	1,038·31	618·35	1,798·74*
Loans (Outstanding) ..	884·51	912·58	1,797·09
Total ..	1,922·82	1,530·93	3,595·83

*Includes Rs. 142·08 lakhs expenditure on establishment common to both.

Taking a look at the break-up of this expenditure, the amount disbursed by way of the 3 anna rebate on sales of Khadi and subsidy on production comes to over Rs. 10 crores. Expenditure on training a large personnel, particularly in the Ambar Charkha section, is Rs. 4·57 crores. This includes the cost of *Vidyalayas* or training institutes of the *Parishramalayas* or training centres for spinners on the Ambar Charkha and of advanced courses of study for instructors and guides for the Ambar Charkha spinners. Expenditure incurred on sales promotion is Rs. 88 lakhs. Loans are made for various purposes; those granted for purchase of cotton amounting to Rs. 4.02 crores, the working capital provided amounts to Rs. 10.46 crores and advances for hire purchase arrangement for the supply of Ambar Charkha to trained spinners amount to Rs. 3·09 crores (outstanding loans).

This analysis of the expenditure conveys an idea of the wide range of the activities that are financed under the Khadi Commission's programme, especially in connection with the Ambar Charkha. It covers the manufacture of the implement, the purchase of cotton, the supply of Charkhas after the completion of training, the training of instructors and guides, the opening of centres for providing instruction in spinning on the Charkha, the provision of facilities for servicing, the purchase of yarn, the conversion of yarn into cloth, the purchase of the cloth, the transport of cloth to consuming centres and the opening and running of sales agencies, depots and emporia. All these have to be financed largely by the Commission by way of loans and advances. Neither the newly organised entrants in the field such as cooperative institutions or even the old established bodies originally affiliated to the All India Spinners' Association command resources adequate to finance an expanding programme.

Since the Ambar Charkha Programme is altogether a new one, being just three years old, the full impact of the outlay on production and employment has yet to be felt. But the response to the steps taken to assist the traditional Khadi industry has so far been satisfactory, as will be seen from the following figures of production :

(Value : in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Traditional	Ambar Charkha	Total
1953-54	219·03	—	219·03
1954-55	358·30	—	358·30
1955-56	554·33	—	554·33
1956-57	789·64	32·88	822·52
1957-58	953·35	195·04	1,148·39
1958-59*	955·05	420·67	1,375·72

*Figures incomplete.

It may be added here that, by and large, against the Khadi that is produced from year to year in increasing quantities, there are corresponding increases in sales. During the six years the turnover has risen from Rs. 3.62 crores to Rs. 27.25 crores.

The main purpose of the programme is to provide increasing scope for employment, part-time and full-time, particularly in rural areas. That this object has been well served is seen from the following table :

Employment in Khadi

(Nos. in '00s)

Year	Traditional	Ambar Charkha	Total
1953-54	376·6	—	376·6
1954-55	517·6	—	517·6
1955-56	657·5	—	657·5
1956-57	823·4	57·3	880·7
1957-58	968·5	167·4	1,135·9
1958-59	1,115·9	283·8	1,399·7

The bulk of those employed are, as can be expected, spinners, their number being 12.52 lakhs at the end of 1958-59. The corresponding figure of weavers is 80,300 and of others such as bleachers, dyers, printers 67,000. It may be that additional full-time employment has not been provided for very large numbers. But hand-spinning has become a useful supplementary source of income for well over a million persons, the large bulk of whom are drawn from the lower income groups in the community. The additional earnings to such persons during the six years may be roughly estimated at over Rs. 15 crores. For the weavers and other artisans, although they are small in number, the additional earnings during the six years may be roughly estimated at over Rs. 15 crores. For the weavers and other artisans, although they are small in number, the additional earnings may be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 10 crores.

Even more striking is the fact that a large number of persons whose hands were idle and whose creative instincts got rusted because of lack of opportunities, have found it possible to do productive work. The benefit of this, again, is reaching an increasing number of places. The number of institutions engaged in this work which was just 200 in 1953 has now increased to

over 700, and they serve no less than one lakh villages in different parts of the country. A number of middle class families have also taken to Ambar Charkha in urban and rural areas.

The introduction of the Ambar Charkha represents, in a sense, a veritable revolution in the art of hand spinning. It fulfils the tests indicated by the Karve Committee for an improved spinning unit—"low cost, technically sound but simple mechanism, easy to operate and repair and capable of producing yarn of proper quality which would be generally acceptable to the weavers".

Production of yarn with the aid of the Ambar Charkha is already nearly thrice the aggregate quantum of production on the ordinary spinning wheel when the Khadi Board embarked on its programme in 1953. Those interested in Khadi are by no means complacent with this progress. During the last three or four years there has been all-round research towards raising the efficiency of the implement, making it still easier to handle and to repair and towards reducing its cost. Experience has led to a modification of the scheme of training a review of the arrangements for its supply on hire purchase basis and an overhaul of the machinery for servicing. It may be that, for some time, the efforts to promote handspinning and weaving may have to be restricted to areas where work can be undertaken on an intensive basis, with the aid of gram sabhas or village panchayats or multipurpose cooperative societies.

As observed earlier, when the Khadi Board was established in 1953, there were in existence a large number of well-established institutions engaged in the Khadi movement which derived their inspiration from the All India Spinners' Association. To promote other village industries on a similar basis the All India Village Industries Association was founded by Gandhiji in 1935, but it did not undertake the organisation of institutions and get these affiliated to itself. Hence, the work of organisation had to proceed almost from scratch when the Khadi and Village Industries Board started functioning. There was also not much recorded previous experience on the basis of which schemes could be drawn up. However, with the aid of such workers as were already engaged in the activities of the old A.I.V.I.A., plans were drawn up for most of the industries included in the list of industries, whose development was entrusted to the Board.

The processing of articles of food entering into the dietary of the ordinary villagers or townsmen and the production of other commodities in common demand, particularly in rural areas, fell within the scope of the Board as now defined in Statute governing its working. Each one of these industries, for instance, the tanning and leather industry, has its own problems. Some suffer so severely from competition with mill made products such as milled rice and refined edible oils that the formulation of a common production programme becomes necessary.

Recent as has been the growth of institutions mostly of the cooperative type engaged in the reorganisation of these industries, it is not possible to present a comparative picture of the developments that have taken place in the last six years. Besides, while there is little of Khadi production in the field that is not covered by the organized agencies engaged in the work, the production in the field of most village industries, particularly those concerned with the processing of articles of daily consumption falling within the purview of the operations of organized bodies deriving aids of various description from the Board, is still of comparatively small magnitude. The effects of attempts at raising the level of technical efficiency and at providing facilities in the nature of credit supply and marketing are thus not easy to appraise.

Pending the results of elaborate evaluation, the picture that can be presented is that based on the latest reports available to the Khadi Board. One table appearing below shows the disbursements for the development of various industries in the first year of a regular programme and the financial year that has now ended.

Disbursements on Village Industries

(Rs. in lakhs)

Industries	1953-54			1958-59		
	Grants	Loans	Total	Grants	Loans	Total
1. Processing of Cereals	1,63,835	—	1,63,835	11,87,084	46,38,350	58,25,434
2. Village Oil	1,00,775	1,50,000	2,50,775	41,65,647	79,81,045	1,21,46,692
3. Village Leather ..	1,93,050	1,10,720	3,03,770	29,83,534	20,34,155	50,17,689
4. Cottage Match ..	17,000	10,000	27,000	1,93,283	—	1,93,283
5. Gur & Khandsari ..	—	—	—	14,34,513	12,10,450	26,44,963
6. Palm Gur	—	—	—	17,48,041	3,83,435	21,31,476
7. N. E. Oils and Soap ..	97,000	1,65,000	2,62,000	11,83,704	17,38,250	29,31,954
8. Handmade Paper ..	1,32,796	98,165	2,30,961	13,41,527	10,17,500	23,59,027
9. Bee-keeping	1,10,852	25,500	1,36,352	11,68,866	1,05,000	12,73,866
10. Pottery..	—	—	—	5,96,306	7,48,227	13,44,533
11. Fibre	—	—	—	2,85,150	1,54,120	4,39,270
12. Carpentry & Blacksmithy	—	—	—	1,34,300	2,25,200	3,59,500
13. Gramodyog Sales Depot	—	—	—	7,84,885	4,50,000	12,35,485
TOTAL ..	8,15,308	5,59,385	13,74,693	1,72,06,840	2,06,86,332	3,78,93,172

As in the field of Khadi, a number of new institutions, mostly, cooperative societies, composed of artisans belonging to the various occupational groups have come into existence during the last five years. The number of centres served by them is given in the following Table :

Institutions for Different Industries

Industry	Centres set up
I. Processing of Cereals and Pulses	687
II. Village Oil :	
1. Improved Ghanis	8,438
2. Model Centres	133
3. Ghani Manufacturing Centres	71
4. Registered Ghanis	21,093
5. Registered Selling Agencies	1,707
III. Village Leather :	
1. Flaying Centres	146
2. Model Tanneries	55

Institutions for Different Industries—contd.

(1)		(2)
III. Village Leather—*contd.*		
3. New Pits		4,687
4. Old Pits		5,287
5. Training-*cum*-Production Centres		10
6. Bone Crushing Units		15
7. Marketing Depots :	Big	5
	Small	10
IV. Cottage Match :		
1. 'D' Class Match Unit		70
V. Non-edible Oils and Soap Industry :		
1. 'A' Class Units		64
2. 'B' Class Units		41
3. 'C' Class Units		118
VI. Handmade Paper Industry :		
1. Big Units		13
2. Medium Units		31
3. Small Units		59
4. Training-*cum*-Production Units		5
5. Home Units		3
VII. Bee-keeping Industry :		
1. Area Offices		42
2. Sub-stations		557
3. Model Apiaries		28

To man these centres and to carry on production on an efficient basis, the Board has arranged for various schemes for providing instruction to artisans, operatives, supervisory staff etc. The total number of persons trained during the five year period is 60,000, the bulk of whom being artisans or agriculturists engaged in the palm gur and gur khandsari industries.

For the reasons mentioned above, it is difficult to assess the results of these schemes of training, or the introduction of improved tools and processes, and the grant of subsidies and loans on employment, on increasing the output or on raising the quality of products. The following table, however, gives figures relating to production as reported to the Board by institutions in receipt of aids from it.

Village Industries Production

Industry	Unit	1958-59
1. Handpounding of Rice	B. Mds.	Rs. 9,67,795
2. Village Oil	B. Mds.	8,71,109
Oil Cake		13,89,110

Village Industries Production—contd.

Industry	Unit	1958-59
3. Village Leather :		
(*a*) Hides and Skins	Nos.	53,528
(*b*) Leather Tanned	Nos.	98,058
(*c*) Raw Bones	Lbs.	3,69,521
(*d*) Flesh Meal	Lbs.	56,927
(*e*) Bone Meal	Lbs.	8,18,585
(*f*) Tallow	Lbs.	43,382
(*g*) Leather Goods	Nos.	25,720
4. Cottage Match	Gross Boxes	9,696
5. Gur Khandsari :		
(*a*) Gur	Lakh Tons	2·28
(*b*) Cream Gur	Tons	—
(*c*) Rab	Lakh Tons	—
(*d*) Khandsari	Tons	6,468
(*e*) Molasses	Lakh Tons	—
6. Palm Gur :		
(*a*) Gur	Lakh B. Mds.	18·91
(*b*) Other Products	B. Mds.	520·00
7. Non-edible Oils and Soap	Lbs.	34,28,561
8. Handmade Paper	Tons	1,091
9. Bee-keeping (a) Honey	Lbs.	5,31,510
10. Village Pottery	Value Rs.	11,13,133
11. Fibre	Value Rs.	4,23,942

There are no figures showing the growth in employment precise part-time and full-time or from year to year. It is estimated, however, that in all the industries put together, additional employment has been provided to 5.5 lakh persons.

The evaluation teams appointed by the Central Government in consultation with the Board (Commission) are expected to complete their labours shortly. Proposals for the Third Five Year Plan will have to be framed on the basis of the facts as disclosed in the reports of the teams. The basis will presumably be the same as endorsed by the Karve Committee in 1955, namely that the bulk of the increased production of consumers' goods in common demand should be provided by village and small-scale industries, that employment provided by these industries should progressively increase and that production and marketing should be organised, in the main, on cooperative lines.

Decentralised production of this pattern which is now in process of being developed is not incompatible, experience of the last few years indicates, with improvements in techniques, provided there is no displacement of labour and no scope opened out for exploitation. During the period of transition from one stage to the next, the artisans engaged in the traditional industries will need protection. That is what the common production programmes, for the first time broadly sketched in the Report on the First Plan, are intended to secure. If these are allowed to operate while reorganisation proceeds, it will be possible to build up a decentralised economy by a deliberate planning of the transitional stages.

Indian Agricultural Statistics—A Critical Review

R.S. CHADHA

Here is a comprehensive and critical review of agricultural statistics available in India. In the collection and presentation of these statistics on crops, livestock, fisheries and forests, many deficiencies have been overcome and refinements introduced, in recent years. The process of improvement has to continue in more than one direction.

For the Third-Five-Year-Plan, the country has set before itself the task of producing enough food to meet the requirements of a rapidly growing population. There is a target of 100-105 million tons of foodgrains representing a 33-40 per cent increase in five years. This will not be achieved unless we endeavour to utilise the resources and programmes more fully and efficiently than before. It needs scarcely be emphasised that comprehensive and reliable statistics in many ways are indispensable and vital for detailed and realistic planning for agricultural development and the implementation and assessment of these plans. Data on land and its utilisation, yields, livestock, rural population indicate existing conditions and provide the basis for planning. An appraisal of the existing level of agricultural production, the overall requirements and the deficits, is necessary for the formulation of targets for different commodities. The implementation of the various plans for agricultural development has to be periodically assessed to find out the rate of progress and the weaknesses, in the current plans and to discover the necessary correctives. Agricultural statistics at present available are not adequate for these purposes in India. For instance, it has been observed that the comparison of the trends in acreage and production of crops during the pre-war and the current years has not been possible for want of comparable figures. For lack of reliable data estimates of demand, stocks, consumption etc., cannot be claimed to be impeccable, which in turn disables precise calculation of deficits. It is, therefore, necessary to examine the statistics at present available, the defects therein, the improvements achieved in recent years and the scope for more.

Primary agricultural statistics relating to area and yield of crops are almost continuously available since 1884. During 1943-44 land utilisation statistics were available for 69 per cent of the total geographical area of the Indian Union. These are now available for about 89 per cent of the total geographical area. Further the reliability of these statistics varied from State to State. In particular, statistics of acreage were unreliable in the permanently settled States, being based on the estimates given by the village chowkidar. The estimates of production were available in respect of only 10 crops through forecasts issued periodically during the crop season while postharvest estimates of production were available in respect of a few more crops. The reliability of the estimates of out-turn which were based on subjective considerations such as condition of the crop in relation to normal was also not wholly invulnerable.

For purposes of this review, agricultural statistics may broadly be classified into the following heads:—

(*i*) Acreage statistics.
(*ii*) Yield statistics.
(*iii*) Livestock statistics.
(*iv*) Forest statistics.
(*v*) Fisheries statistics.
(*vi*) Ancillary statistics, such as prices, trade, consumption, stocks, cost of production etc.

ACREAGE STATISTICS

Two series of acreage statistics, namely, the official series and the N.S.S. series are at present available in the country. The official series relate to statistics of land utilisation giving areas of land put to different uses and the area under different crops and are almost continuously available since 1884. The N.S.S. series relate mainly to statistics of area under crops and is of very recent origin. A brief review of both the series is given below:-

Official series of acreage statistics

As already mentioned, the coverage of acreage statistics was extremely limited before world war II. There were no returns in respect of the non-reporting States and even within the reporting States, there existed small pockets for which no returns were received. The reasons for some areas not reporting agricultural statistics were mainly lack of proper administrative machinery in the former Indian States, lack of primary reporting agencies or absence of survey and records.

After the merger of the Indian States into Unions or with the neighbouring provinces and the subsequent reorganisation of States, steps have been taken to extend the system of reporting to non-reporting areas by establishing suitable primary reporting agencies. As a result of the efforts made by the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the State Governments, the reporting area has in 1956-57 increased to 721 million acres. Thus the present coverge is about 89 per cent of the total geographical area. Most of the non-reporting area is accounted for by Jammu and Kashmir. Excluding this State, the area now non-reporting is roughly 36 million acres, that is about 5 per cent of the total geographical area. There is, however, very little cultivation in most of these areas, which are mainly covered by hills, forests etc. Even in respect of these areas, efforts are being made to frame estimates on the basis of the local knowledge of the officers concerned or by conducting specially designed surveys.

In a large part of the country, land revenue is collected by the Government directly from the land-holders or the cultivators. A vast organisation of patwaris, kanungos and revenue officers exists for the purpose of land administration *i.e.*, for the assessment and realisation of land revenue and the maintenance of a compulsory system of land registration in these areas. The assessment of land revenue is based on land use, crops grown in each season, etc. and this necessitates a continuous detailed record of crops, etc. For every village or a group of villages there is a patwari to collect the primary data on the basis of field to field inspection at periodical intervals. The patwaris have cadastral maps showing the boundries of the different fields in the villages under their charge and they maintain records for each field showing the details regarding area, ownership, use of land, cropping etc. The entire system of collection of agricultural statistics is thus integrated with the administrative and revenue machinery of the country.

Data on land utilisation showing area under different categories of land use are available under 9 heads : (*i*) forests, (*ii*) land put to non-agricultural uses, (*iii*) barren and unculturable land, (*iv*) permanent pastures and other grazing lands, (*v*) miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in the net area sown, (*vi*) culturable waste, (*vii*) current fallows, (*viii*) other fallows and (*ix*) net area sown. The above classification has been adopted from 1949-50. Prior to that year, the classification of land consisted of 5 broad heads: (*i*) forests, (*ii*) not available for cultivation: (*iii*) uncultivated land excluding current fallows, (*iv*) area under current fallows and (*v*) net area sown. The above classification did not give a clear picture of the actual area under different categories of land use, indispensable for agricultural planning. Even the data in respect of various States were not strictly comparable due to lack of uniformity in the methods of classification and definitions of the different classes. To remove these defects, an amplified classification has been adopted and standard definitions of the various classes to be adopted by all the States have been laid down. Even now it is observed that the concepts laid down for the different land use classes are not strictly followed due to various reasons. For example, from some of the recent surveys of culturable waste lands, it is found that a considerable portion of the area at present shown as culturable waste is not really cultivable. Efforts are, however, being made to conduct surveys with the help of experienced agricultural staff to find out the actual extent of the area which is available for cultivation but has not so far been taken up or abandoned after a few years for one reason or the other.

Statistics of area under crops are collected as part of overall land use statistics. The classification of crops adopted for this purpose may be seen in annexure I.

Statistics of land utilisation and areas under crops are fairly reliable in the temporarily settled States, where these are collected as part of land records on complete enumeration basis. In the permanently settled areas, where there is no elaborate agency, this work is entrusted to the village headman or chawkidar. Consequently, these statistics are not perfect either in availability or reliability. During the past few years, steps have been taken to improve the quality of these statistics. The State Governments of West Bengal and Kerala, for example, have adopted the method of estimating crop acreages by random sample surveys since 1947-48 and 1949 respectively. The Government of Bihar have, since 1944-45 introduced the method of complete enumeration with the help of a specially appointed staff. The Government of Orissa have also taken up a State-wide sample survey for estimation of area and production of rice. This survey is expected to be extended to other crops in the near future. A statement showing the coverage of land utilisation statistics according to the different methods of reporting is given in appendix II.

Among the States where agricultural statistics are at present compiled by field-to-field enumeration, there are areas which are not cadastrally surveyed. The absence of cadastral maps affects the reliability of statistics. It is, therefore, essential that the unsurveyed areas where settled cultivation is practised should be cadastrally surveyed. Figures for the different years are not strictly comparable owing to the gradual extension of the reporting areas. Changes in classification, concepts and definitions, changes in the method of estimation as in Bihar, West Bengal and Kerala, are also responsible for the non-comparability of figures over time. This has rendered the study of changes in cropping patterns, etc. over a period of time difficult. To overcome this difficulty the question of compilation of index numbers of area under principal crops after making due allowances for changes in coverage, concepts and definitions and methods of estimation is under the consideration of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. It is hoped that with the publication of this index, a major handicap in the study of cropping patterns overtime would be eliminated to a considerable extent.

While the system of collection of acreage statistics by field-to-field enumeration is sound in principle, it is found that during recent years, on account of the large increase in their work, the patwaris and the supervisory officers alike have not been able to bestow sufficient time and attention to the work of collecting area statistics. The question of reducing the jurisdiction of primary reporters with a view to enable them to do full justice to this aspect of their work has been engaging the attention of the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the State Governments.

A number of States have already started progressively reducing the jurisdiction of the patwari. Steps have also been taken to train the primary reporting agencies in the new concepts and definitions evolved as a result of the various improvements introduced during recent years. The Directorate of Economics & Statistics in collaboration with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research trained a few revenue and land records officers of the States who afterwards conducted, in their respective States, short-refresher courses for the primary and supervisory agencies in convenient batches at the headquarters of tehsils or revenue circles. With a view to improve supervision, the State Governments are trying to rationalise it on a random sampling basis. Rationalisation of supervision consists essentially in selecting the lists of villages and fields to be inspected at random and paying surprise visits to verify the accuracy of the data recorded by the primary reporting agencies. There are two advantages in this method. The primary reporters are impelled to be more careful. Correction factors for adjusting the figures reported by the primary reporters for errors of omission and commission can also be worked out. The scheme for rationalised supervision was drawn up and tried on a pilot basis in a few cotton growing States during the year 1953-54. Subsequently, the scope of the scheme was windened to cover all the crops. The scheme is now operating in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Bihar, Rajasthan, Mysore, Jammu & Kashmir and Madras. The results of rationalised supervision are being watched before correction of the figures provided by the primary reporting agencies is taken up.

It is a common practice in most parts of India to grow mixtures of two or more crops in the same field, as an insurance against the vagaries of the monsoon. Owing to difficulties in recording areas under each of the constituent crops, the current methods of estimation leave much to be desired. The land record manuals of different States prescribe different procedures for recording area under crop mixtures in different States. In some States, the gross acreage under the mixtures is apportioned between the constituent crops at the source itself mostly on the basis of the corrected seed rates and relative stand of constituent crops while in others the gross areas under different crop mixtures are recorded at the primary level and the apportionment of the area under different constituents is done at the district level according to pre-determined formulae. During recent years, efforts have been made to improve the technique by prescribing a uniform procedure for adoption by all the States. It has been recommended that in the case of major crop mixtures, the gross unadjusted acreage under the mixture should be recorded side by side with the net acreage and the components calculated according to the present practice. In respect of minor crop mixtures, the areas are to be allocated to the various components on the basis of eye estimation at the field level itself. For allocating the net acreage of the constituent crops of a mixture, it has been recommended that the gross unadjusted acreage should be apportioned to the constituents in proportion to the corrected seed rates. According to one school of thought, the concept of net area under crops is not at all necessary, as it does not represent effective acreage in terms of a pure crop and therefore cannot serve as a good indicator of production. The whole question is being reviewed and it is hoped that a suitable procedure would be evolved in due course.

The two stages of estimates

The procedure for obtaining pre-final estimates of crop acreages, being based mainly on the impressions of the primary reporters, is subjective in character. This results in considerable disparity between the pre-harvest estimates of area under crops and the actual figures based on crop inspections. In order to bring about the needed improvement in the pre-harvest estimates, surveys for estimating crop acreages based on pre-selected sample plots and in advance of the regular crop inspections have been initiated by the Directorate of N.S.S. since 1955-56. These surveys have not, however, been able to serve the main purpose in view, as the results generally become available too late and for most of the crops the estimates even at the all-India level are subject to large sampling errors and are, therefore, of limited value. Further the survey does not provide for any information about the condition of the crops concerned. The results are, being expedited, of late. The technical details of sampling design and estimation procedure are also reported to be under examination of the N.S.S. with a view to finding out the scope for reducing the sampling errors.

Another lacuna in the existing area statistics is the absence of data on area under improved agricultural practices and the benefits accruing therefrom as against the area not so benefited. These data are very useful in the present context of planning for agricultural development of the country. The Ford Foundation Team also emphasised the need for collection of this data. The Working Group on Statistics relating to Community Development Areas has formulated a scheme for estimation of area benefited by fertilisers, pesticides etc. The Working Party on Statistics of Improved Varieties of crops set up in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture under the Chairmanship of Dr. V. G. Panse has recommended specially designed surveys in Community Development Areas for estimation of area under improved varieties of crops. It has further recommended that in the Non-Community Development areas this data may be collected through the Crop Estimation Surveys. Thus, after the surveys are conducted an important gap in the existing acreage statistics will be filled up. Another important gap in the existing acreage statistics is the absence of information regarding cultivator's holdings. Some information is, however, available in the Farm Management Investigations, Akola Survey into Cost of Production of Crops, N.S.S. survey of agricultural holdings, Agricultural Labour Enquiry and the rural Credit Survey reports. The available data do not, however, fully serve the needs of planning at lower levels. For example, in respect of items

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like size of holdings, number and area of holdings by tenancy and size of holdings, area irrigated and unirrigated, area under crops, land utilisation, use of manures and fertilisers, etc. Data are required often for purposes of planning at levels lower than the national. Most of this information can be obtained from the land records maintained by the village revenue agency. In this connection, it may be mentioned that the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations has recommended the next agricultural census in or around 1960. It is proposed to co-operate with the F.A.O by undertaking a survey of land holdings during the 16th round of N.S.S. This survey will provide data at regional, State and all-India levels. The question of collection of the data required for planning at the block level is still under consideration.

N.S.S. series of acreage statistics

During the regular rounds of N.S.S., data on land utilisation showing area under different crops are being collected on the random sampling basis. The estimates of area under crops are given in terms of 'gross area' and 'allocated area'. The 'gross area' under a crop is defined as the area under the crop grown singly (pure) together with the area under all mixed crops having that crop as one of the components. The allocated area under a crop is defined as area under the crop grown singly plus the apportioned area under the crop from all the mixed crops having that particular crop as one of the components. For obtaining the apportioned area under the crop the gross area under a mixed crop is allocated to its different components at the plot level by eye estimation on the basis of relative intensity of plants. The estimates are presented for all-India and population zones.

A comparison between the N.S.S. estimates of acreage under cereals and the official estimates shows close agreement at the all-India level. The agreement, however, is not sufficiently close in the case of zone-wise and crop-wise figures. The differences may be accounted for by the (*i*) differences in coverage of crops/seasons, (*ii*) non-comparability of the experience in the field work between the two agencies, (*iii*) mis-classification of area under the grain crop and the fodder crop, (*iv*) differences in the methods of allocation of area under mixed crops, and (*v*) possible sampling errors.

YIELD STATISTICS

As in the case of acreage statistics, two series of yield statistics, namely, the official series and the N.S.S. series are at present available in the country. The official series is quite comprehensive and covers besides the principal crops, a number of minor crops also. The N.S.S. series on the other hand is at present limited to cereals only. A brief review of both the series is given below:

Official series of yield statistics

The statistics of crop yields are obtained by two methods; one is the traditional method and other is the method of random sampling crop cutting surveys. Under the traditional or *annawari* method the out-turn of a crop is obtained as a product of the area under the crop and the average yield per acre which is usually obtained as a product of the normal or standard yield and the condition factor. Under the method of crop cutting surveys the yield per acre is estimated objectively on the basis of crop cutting experiments conducted in randomly selected plots located in randomly selected fields. These surveys are generally conducted with the help of the revenue and agricultural staffs of the State Governments under the supervision of the State Statisticians and their technical staff. Overall technical guidance and supervision is provided by the N.S.S. who maintain a staff of 7 Regional Officers and 40 Statistical Supervisors/Field Assistants for this purpose. However, the effective Central supervision over State Crop Cutting Surveys is at present of the order of 1 to 2 per cent only. Thus in order to improve the reliability of the results of these surveys there is a great need for strengthening the supervision over their conduct; the minimum scale of supervision, both State and Central, should be such as to provide independent estimates at the State level.

Practically all the States are now replacing the traditional or *annawari* method of estimation of crop yields by the method of random sampling crop cutting surveys. The extent to which the estimates of production of different cereals are based on random sampling crop estimation surveys is given below:

Crop	*Percentage of production based on Crop Estimation Surveys*
Rice	88
Wheat	98
Jowar	100
Bajra	99
Ragi	86
Maize	67
Barley	99
Total cereals	89

I. Forecast Crops	
Cereals	Rice, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, small millets, wheat and barley.
Pulses	Gram, tur, other kharif pulses and other rabi pulses.
Other crops	Sugarcane, potato, pepper, ginger, tobacco and chillies.
Oilseeds	Groundnut, sesamum, rape and mustard, linseed and castor seed.
Fibres	Cotton, jute, mesta and sann-hemp.
II. Plantation Crops	Tea, coffee, rubber and coconuts.
III. Minor Crops	Bananas, indigo, papaya, sweet-potatoes, tapioca, turmeric, opium, lac, cashewnuts, cardamom and betelnuts.

Similar surveys are being extended to pulses and non-food crops such as oilseeds cotton, jute, etc. It is necessary that crop estimation surveys should be extended to all areas and all principal crops as expeditiously as possible.

Estimates of area and yield of principal crops are prepared and issued in the form of periodical crop estimates for 27 important crops. Besides these forecast crops data regarding area and yield are also available on an annual basis in respect of plantation crops and other minor crops. The crops for which statistics of yield are available at present are as under:

Usually two or three forecasts are issued in respect of forecast crops. The object of the first forecast is to afford intelligence as early as possible regarding area sown and the germination of the seed together with information regarding the effect of the weather conditions at that time on the seedlings. It is issued generally a month after the sowings have been completed. The second forecast is issued two months later. It includes the area of late sowings and indicates the probable character and the expected harvest together with the information regarding the condition of the crop. The final forecast contains the final estimates of the total area sown and quantitative estimates of the out-turn harvested or expected to be harvested.

Although crop cutting experiments provide a sound basis for the estimation of out-turn, the results of these surveys become available only after the harvest and hence the method is not applicable for estimating the out-turn for purposes of earlier forecasts. For this purpose, the traditional method of estimating the average yield either directly on the basis of visual observation or as a product normal yield of and condition factor is adopted. In view of the subjective nature of the methods adopted for determination of normal yields and the condition factor, the yield estimates obtained on this basis are not very reliable. During recent years attention has been paid to the improvements in the reporting of condition factor and normal yield. The normal yield is now defined as a moving average of the actual yield per acre as determined on the basis of results of the crop estimation surveys over a period of 10 years. The procedure for arriving at the condition factor has also been standardised and recommended for adoption to the State Governments. It has, however, been observed that in spite of these improvements the pre-harvest estimates of production still remain undependable. In view of the importance of the pre-harvest estimates for overall policy and food administration, it is necessary that further improvements should be introduced to make these estimates more objective. Some of the advanced countries have evolved suitable systems of physical measurements during the various stages of growth of crops

for providing reliable pre-harvest estimates. Reference in this connection is invited to an article 'Crop Forecasting in Japan' by the author in March, 1959 issue of *Agricultural Situation in India*. It is suggested that in order to evolve suitable techniques suited to Indian conditions, pilot studies in respect of one or two important crops may be initiated in different parts of the country.

It will be seen that estimates of production are not available in respect of a number of minor crops including fruits and vegetables. Although the area and production of these minor crops may be relatively small, yet from the point of view of their commercial importance in the import and/or export trade, it is necessary that reliable estimates of their production should be available on a regular basis. The main handicap so far has been the absence of a reliable method of estimation of both area and production. A number of pilot studies have been initiated in different States to evolve suitable techniques for estimation of production of these crops. It is necessary that efforts in this connection should be intensified so that the estimates in respect of as many crops as possible become available on an all-India basis in the near future.

As already mentioned, the geographical coverage of the estimates of area and production of different crops has been increasing gradually. Further a number of improvements in the methods of estimation of area and yield of crops have been introduced in different parts of the country. While these developments have gradually improved the quality of absolute official estimates, an element of incomparability over time has been introduced. To overcome this difficulty of incomparability in the absolute figures of production for the different years, a series of index numbers of agricultural production covering 28 principal agricultural commodities, with the agricultural year 1949-50 as base, has been issued by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. These index numbers are constructed on the chain-base method to allow for changes in coverage and methods of estimation by utilising pairs of comparable figures for each two successive years. The details of this series were published in July, 1954. Besides the all-India series, the State Governments

are also issuing State indices of agricultural production. The coverage, base periods, etc; of these State series, however, differ from State to State depending upon the crops grown, availability of data etc.

N.S.S. series of yield statistics

As in the case of acreage statistics, data on yield of different crops is being collected on a sampling basis during the regular rounds of N.S.S. These estimates are available only in respect of the major cereal crops. The agency employed is the special set of general purpose investigators who are required to collect data on different subjects such as consumer expenditure, population, employment, unemployment and underemployment, family planning, capital formation, cost of production of crops etc. This agency being peripatetic in nature does not appear to be very suitable for crop cutting surveys as it has been observed that a considerable number of experiments are lost as the investigator is not able to reach the particular village at the time of actual harvest of the selected fields.

A comparison between the N.S.S. estimates and the official estimates, which are again mostly based on crop estimation surveys conducted by the State Governments under the overall supervision of N.S.S., shows that even at the all-India level there is wide divergence in the two sets of figures; the N.S.S. estimates being higher by 33% than the corresponding official estimates. The difference in the two sets of figures may be due to the following reasons:

(*i*) difference in the shape and size of the cut adopted by the two agencies resulting in border bias and location bias;

(*ii*) difference in driage factors;

(*iii*) difficulties of harvesting at the proper time with a set of moving investigators in the case of N.S.S. rounds;

(*iv*) differences in the methods of estimation; and

(*v*) differences in the amounts of supervision.

A Working Group has been set up in the Central Statistical Organisation for examination of discrepancies between the N.S.S. and official estimates of production of cereal crops. The findings of this Working Group will, it is felt, bring to light figures and enable reconciliation by removing the shortcomings of both the systems.

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS

In the sphere of livestock statistics, data relating to number of livestock and poultry are collected regularly through the quinquennial livestock censuses. Some estimates of livestock and poultry products are also available.

The first livestock census was held from December, 1919 to April, 1920. The coverage of this Census was not, however, complete, as besides British India only 29 per cent of the total area of the Indian princely States was covered. The second census was taken during the winter of 1924-25 when some additional princely States participated. On the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture that the livestock census should be held simultaneously throughout India so that the results may be more accurate and reliable it was decided that the census should henceforward be conducted in January. Accordingly, the third, fourth, fifth and sixth censuses were held generally in January, 1930, 1935, 1940 and 1945 respectively. The coverage of these censuses, however, differed. The seventh livestock census, which was due to be conducted in January, 1950 was postponed to May, 1951 to combine it with the F.A.O. Agriculture Census. When the latter census was not undertaken the livestock census was conducted in May, 1951.

With a view to ensuring uniformity of concepts and definitions, a uniform proforma was prescribed by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture alongwith detailed instructions for carrying out the census. Due to some administrative difficulties, some of the States could not carry out the 1951 census according to schedule *i.e.* in May, 1951. In Ajmer and Pepsu it was carried out in June, 1951, in West Bengal in September, 1951, in Rajasthan in February, 1952 and in Travancore-Cochin in August, 1952. The census could not be conducted in Orissa and Manipur. The eighth census was conducted in 1956, with 15th April, 1956 as the reference date. The census was delayed in the States of West Bengal, Orissa and Manipur due to various reasons.

The 1956 Livestock census was conducted on an improved basis as compared to the past censuses. For the smooth conduct of the Census and for expediting the final compilation and improving the reliability of the data, Livestock Census Officers were appointed in each State to be in over-all charge of the census. A Conference of Livestock Census Officers was convened by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in August, 1955 and the proforma and other arrangements for the census were finalised. The basic concepts and definitions were also laid down for adoption by all the States on a uniform basis. The enumeration was done on a household basis for the first time. With the object of having an independent check on the figures of livestock numbers collected during the 1956 Census, an *ad-hoc* sample verification survey was organised by the N.S.S. during June-July, 1956. For the rural areas, 1624 villages and for urban areas 340 blocks (enumeration blocks of the 1951 population census) were selected.

The ninth livestock census is due in April, 1961. The next Population Census is also to be taken in 1961. As such an uptodate frame by way of complete and properly numbered lists of households would be available in both rural and urban areas. This would not only reduce the work load for the livestock census but would also contribute to a greater completion of the frame and through it of the census itself. Scope of the proforma has been enlarged to provide for additional information required for livestock development, etc. A Census Calendar has been drawn up for ensuring the completion of various operations connected with the census, according to schedule. Provision has been made for rationalised supervision in 5% of the villages/urban areas to be selected at random. In the selected villages, 10% of the households will be selected by systematic sampling with a random start for rationalised supervision. Provision for adequate training to enumerators and supervisors has also been made. The classification of livestock and poultry for the 1961 census is as under :

A. BOVINES

Cattle	*Buffaloes*
Males over three years—	
used for breeding only	Same as for cattle.
used for breeding & work both	
used for work only— castrated	
uncastrated	
Bulls and bullocks over 3 years not in use for breeding or work	
Females over three years—	
In milk	
(*a*) on 15th April, 1961	
(*b*) in December, 1960	
Dry	
Not calved even once.	
Cows over three years used for work only.	
Cows over 3 years not in use for work or breeding purposes	
Young stock—	
Under one year— Male	
Female.	
One to three years— Male	
Female.	
Yaks	
Three years and under— Male	
Female.	
Above 3 years— Male	
Female.	

B. OTHER LIVESTOCK

Sheep	*Goats*	*Horses and ponies*
Upto one year	Upto one year	Over 3 years Male
Over one year Male	Over one year Male	Female
Female	Female	Upto one year Male
		Female
		One to 3 years Male
		Female

Mules	*Donkeys*	*Camels*	*Pigs*
Up to 3 years	Male	Over 4 years	Male
Over 3 years	Female	4 years & under	Female

C. POULTRY

Fowls	*Ducks*	*Others*
Hens	Ducks	
Cocks	Drakes	
Chickens	Ducklings.	
Total fowls Desi.		
Improved.		

The enumeration of livestock numbers in rural areas is done by the normal revenue agencies and other *ad-hoc* enumerators appointed by the State Governments from amongst the staff of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Departments, panchayats, union boards, school-teachers, etc. In the urban areas, the services of the municipal and sanitary staff are generally availed of for this work.

In the sphere of livestock products, no reliable data on production, etc. are at present available. The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection frame certain estimates of production, utilisation, etc. of some products from the utilisation point of view on the basis of marketing surveys carried out by them and the data on livestock numbers provided by the livestock censuses. These data, however, suffer from a number of

defects and are not available on a regular basis. In the Report on the Marketing of Meat in India it has been recommended that provisions for the keeping of the records of inspection, seizure and disposal of meat etc. should be applied by regulation in India. To achieve this end a uniform proforma for keeping the daily and monthly records of slaughter of animals in the slaughter houses, etc. has been evolved. After the adoption of this proforma it is felt that the system of keeping records of meat production, disposal, etc. will be rationalised. During the 15th round of N.S.S. provision for collection of data on production of cow milk, buffalo milk, goat milk, wool, hen eggs and duck eggs, existed. No data have, however, been made available as yet.

FOREST STATISTICS

The principal forest statistics relate to area under forests, volume of standing timber, outturn of timber and other forest produce, employment in forestry and forest industries and foreign trade in forest produce. These statistics are more or less fairly complete and relate to all the States of the Indian Union, although in respect of some of the States, the available information in respect of private forests is not complete.

Upto 1946-47, the data on forestry were issued through the Annual Returns of Statistics Relating to Forest Administration in India. From 1947-48, the scope of this publication has been widened and the statistics relating to forestry are published in another publication named "Indian Forest Statistics". The following items of information which were not included in the annual returns of statistics relating to forest administration in India during the pre-Independence period are given in the present publication:

(1) Classification of forest area according to types of wood.
(2) Volume of standing timber and fire-wood and their increments in exploitable forests.
(3) Employment of labour in forestry and forest industries.
(4) Outturn of logs, sleepers, etc.
(5) Outturn of timber and firewood—species-wise.
(6) Outturn of minor forest produce—Quantity and Value.

Consequent on the amplification of data on forestry during recent years, a more comprehensive picture of Indian forests in respect of their administration and economy is now available. There are, however, still a number of defects which need to be removed if the data are to serve the need of planning for the development of forestry. For example, at present there is a considerable time lag in the availability of these statistics. Again, statistics of area under forest according to land utilisation statistics and forest statistics do not tally. Further, information on a number of items such as volume of standing timber, production of forest products, etc., is not very reliable in the absence of scientific methods for collection of these data. To remedy the defects in forest statistics, it is suggested that the staff of the State Forest Departments should be suitably strengthened at different levels, pilot studies for evolution of techniques for estimation of production of forest products, volume of standing timber, etc. should be undertaken. Scope of the existing data may also be amplified to include data on prices, quantity and value of raw materials used in the manufacture of certain forest products, etc.

FISHERIES STATISTICS

As a source of food, fisheries stand almost on par with agriculture and animal husbandry. The position with regard to the availability of fisheries statistics is, however, different because while a large range of statistics are collected in the field of agriculture and animal husbandry, data with regard to fisheries are conspicuous by their absence. The formulation and implementation of plans for the development of fisheries is very seriously handicapped at present for want of the basic data regarding fishery resources and annual fish production. The only statistics at present available are those given in the Report on the Marketing of Fish in the Indian Union brought out by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection. The information on various items published in this Report is based on rough estimates and is quite out of date. The question of collection of fishery statistics on a regular basis was examined by the Technical Committee on Coordination of Fishery Statistics set up by the Government of India in 1950. This Committee went in detail into the collection of fishery statistics and made

recommendations regarding the scope of data to be collected, the principles of collection and the standard forms to be adopted. Although the recommendations of this Committee were generally accepted, the position regarding collection of fishery statistics has not improved much. The Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam, collects data on biological aspects of fisheries. During the course of their surveys data on total catch of marine fish, catch of individual species, hours of absence of fishing units from shore, etc. are also collected. Some of the States have also taken steps during recent years to collect various types of fishery statistics with the help of existing agencies but there does not appear to be much uniformity in the items of information being collected, method of collection, agency employed, etc. As a result, no statistics are available at the all-India level. In the case of inland fish catches, marketable surplus is estimated as a fixed percentage of the total marine fish catches. This estimate is thus subject to a large margin of error being subjective in character.

In view of the importance of fisheries statistics in the context of planning, it is necessary that data on fisheries resources, fish catches, economic intelligence, socio-economic aspects of fish culture, etc. should be collected on a uniform basis throughout the country. Necessary steps for evolution of techniques for estimation of inland fish catches should be undertaken. In order that the fisheries statistics may be put on a sound footing, the State Fisheries Departments should be suitably strengthened.

ANCILLARY STATISTICS

Besides, the main types of statistics described above some data are also available in respect of various other factors having a bearing on the agricultural economy of the country. In some cases these statistics are not very comprehensive nor are they regularly collected. However, an indication of the important statistics in these spheres is given below:

Prices

Continuous series of wholesale and retail prices of agricultural commodities are available in India for a fairly long time. Since 1948, the collection of price data and the dissemination of market intelligence in respect of agricultural commodities, at the all-India level, is being done by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics. The price data are collected mainly through the primary agencies nominated by the State Governments. These primary Reporters usually belong to the Revenue, Marketing, Civil Supplies and Economics and Statistics Departments of the States. Commercial agencies and Banks also supply price data to the Directorate in certain cases. Besides these, statistics of farm prices and harvest season prices are also collected in respect of principal crops through the State Governments and the non-official agencies.

All-India index numbers of wholesale prices are issued by the office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Index numbers of harvest prices based on the harvest season prices collected through the branches of the State Bank of India are issued by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics. The coverage of this series is, however, very limited and needs to be enlarged. This can be done by constructing a fresh series based on the farm harvest price data collected through the agency of the State Governments after all the States start collection of statistics.

Trade in Agricultural Commodities

"Indian official trade statistics arise in the first place out of compilations made in the course of administration of laws such as those relating to taxation of goods entering or leaving the country and secondly from compilations made by departments of Government for their own use such as returns received from Railways on which are based statistics of inland trade. These statistics cover only a small section of the total field of exchange of goods moving along certain specified channels of trade which can be classified as follows"*

(*i*) Foreign Trade.
  (*a*) Sea and air-borne trade with foreign countries.
  (*b*) Trade across land frontiers.
(*ii*) Inland Trade.
  (*a*) Rail and river-borne trade.
  (*b*) Coastal trade.

These statistics are published by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. Recently several important changes in the coverage, content, periodicity, trade classification pattern of presentation of statistics, etc. have been introduced in these publications.

Consumption and Stocks

The available statistics of consumption and stocks of agricultural commodities are meagre. The collection of these statistics on a country-wide scale is rendered difficult in view of the diffused character of the trade and the channels through which the commodity passes from the producers to the consumers. For commodities entering as raw materials in industries such as cotton, jute and foodgrains, however statistics relating to consumption and stocks in certain sectors are available. During the course of N.S.S. surveys on consumer expenditure valuable information on consumption of various agricultural commodities is now being collected.

Cost of Production

Comprehensive data on cost of production of crops are not available in the country. Some enquiries into the cost of production were conducted by the I.C.A.R. during 1936—39. The Indian Central Jute Committee also conducted some surveys in selected centres for data on cost of production of jute and paddy. Besides, some data on cost of production are at present being collected during the Farm Management Studies initiated by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. The Directorate of N.S.S. has also collected data on cost of production of some crops but the results of these surveys have not yet been published.

It will be seen from the above review that during the last few years a number of improvements in the coverage, content and quality of agricultural statistics have been introduced. Still these statistics do not fully meet the requirements of data for formulation, execution and assessment of plans for agricultural development at different levels. It is, therefore, necessary that further improvements should be effected as early as possible. The ultimate object should be to ensure that;

(*a*) statistics of land utilisation and area under different crops become available in respect of entire geographical area of the country;

(*b*) the estimates of production are made available for all the important crops including fruits and vegetables and minor commercial crops; and

(*c*) the reliability, accuracy and timelines of the data collected is further improved.

*Guide to Current Official Statistics, Vol. II.

APPENDIX I

Classification of Crops in Land Utilisation Statistics

I. Food Crops

(*a*) Foodgrains
  (*i*) Cereals—rice, autumn, winter, summer and total; cholam or jowar-kharif, rabi and total; cumbu or bajra, maize, ragi or marua; wheat, barley, other cereals and small millets—kharif, rabi, and total.
  (*ii*) Pulses—gram, tur or arhar, other pulses, kharif, rabi and total.

(*b*) Sugar .. .. Sugarcane, others.

(*c*) Condiments & spices .. .. Pepper (black), chillies, ginger, turmeric, cardamoms, betelnuts, others.

(*d*) Fruits and vegetables including root crops. Fruits-Fresh: mangoes, citrus fruits, bananas, grapes, pome fruits, others.
Dried : Cashewnuts, others.
Vegetables : Potatoes, tapioca, sweet potatoes, onions, others.

(*e*) Other food crops.

II. Non-Food Crops

(*a*) Oilseeds .. .. .. Groundnut, castor, sesamum (*til*) rape and mustard, linseed, coconut, others.

(*b*) Fibres .. .. Cotton, jute, mesta, sannhemp, others.

(*c*) Dyes and tanning material .. Indigo, others.

(*d*) Drugs, Narcotics, etc. .. Opium, coffee, tea, tobacco, cinchona, Indian hemp, rubber, others.

(*e*) Fodder crops

(*f*) Green manure crops

(*g*) Other non-food crops.

APPENDIX II

Coverage of Land Utilisation Statistics according to Different Methods of Reporting

(Million acres)

	Area reported in Agricultural Statistics Returns					
	Total geographical area	Sample Survey	Complete Enumeration	Estimated	Total	Non-Reporting
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	67·9	—	63·8	2·7	66·5	1·4
Assam	54·4	—	33·0	2·8	35·8	18·6
Bihar	43·0	—	42·8	—	42·8	0·2
Bombay	122·2	—	109·6	11·3	120·9	1·3
Kerala	9·6	9·4*	—	—	9·4	0·2
Madhya Pradesh	109·6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	107·6	2·0
Madras	32·1	0·5	26·6	4·9	32·0	0·1
Mysore	47·4	—	46·2	—	46·2	1·2
Orissa	38·6	—	—	38·4	38·4	0·2
Punjab	30·1	—	30·3	—	30·3	—
Rajasthan	84·6	—	72·1	12·3	84·4	0·2
Uttar Pradesh	72·6	—	62·4	10·2	72·6	—
West Bengal	21·7	17·4*	—	4·4*	21·8	—
Jammu & Kashmir ..	55·0	—	5·8	0·1	5·9	49·1
Delhi	0·4	—	0·4	—	0·4	—
Himachal Pradesh ..	7·0	—	3·0	—	3·0	4·0
Manipur	5·5	—	—	0·3	0·3	5·2
Tripura	2·6	—	—	2·6	2·6	—
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2·1	—	—	0·1	0·1	2·0
TOTAL ALL INDIA ..	806·4	27·3	496·0	90·1	721·0	85·7

*Provisional.

@ The total of columns 6 and 7 does not tally with column 2 in some cases due to differences in the method of estimation.

Our Book Shelf

S. RAMASWAMI

It is not unoften that one comes across complaints of lack of data on one subject or another. Perhaps the highly specialised expert may feel that he has not enough written material to help in the pursuit of his individual line of investigation. For the general student of agricultural economics, for the uncommitted reader, it is invariably the contrary impression. A single day's arrival of literature in the Directorate's Library, even a part of it, carries a flood of information and ideas, carrying one into many lurking nuances of thought and practice.

Here is a sample. There is an F.A.O. bunch covering diverse themes from plant exploration to specifications for identity and purity of food additives. Under the rather uninviting title 'Plant Exploration, Collection and Introduction' a volume of about 100 pages carries one to the original, often prehistoric homes of the crops, which feed, clothe and sweeten the life of man, the new worlds these crops have conquered and the prominence they have acquired therein. This highly involved study with no biographies, aide-memoires or epistolatory evidence to guide, has all the thrills of a great adventure. It has its utilitarian side as well. The study itself is described in the Foreword as representing "one of the most venerable aspects of crop improvement—it is hoped that in the coming years adequate steps will be taken to ensure the fullest use of the plant resources of the world, to provide broader genetical bases for existing crops, giving them adaptability to new environments, higher yields and greater resistance to diseases and pests".

The modern bread wheats, according to a conservative guess, appear to have originated round 2500 B.C. The einkorn and emmer are even older. Rice, which may be the oldest of food crops, was cultivated in China, India, Indonesia and probably North Africa from very ancient times. There is record of a religious ceremony nearly 5000 years ago for the sowing of rice in China. America started producing rice only about 1685. Sugarcane of any sort was cultivated as a crop first time in India; Northern India is also the cradle of sugar manufactured out of the prevailing Northern Indian and Chinese crops. The crop and the art of sugar manufacture spread from India to several countries in Asia and Africa. The tobacco plant is an original inhabitant of tropical America, while Jean Nicot from whom the plant derived its Latin name was a French man. About 3000 B.C., there was spinning and weaving of cotton in the Indus Valley, the earliest civilisation known to have done it. India is likely to be at least one of the original homes of the date palm, and a leading group of bananas. Of Vavilov's eight independent centres of origin of the world's most cultivated plants, India is one. All told, not an unflattering quota from this country.

Another volume relates to Hybrid Maize and Seed Production. The first chapter opens with a saddening quotation from F.A.O: "Only a third of the world's people get enough and the right kind of food for health and high energy. Half of the world's population lives at low nutrition levels. Starvation is not uncommon..." The techniques described in this book are obviously a contribution to the answer to this state of affairs. Based mainly on the experience of America where hybrid maize and modern production practices have revolutionised agriculture, the message of this book can serve every continent. The United States annually receives increased yields of at least 750 million bushels through the use of hybrids, equivalent to an annual dividend of about $ 75 on each dollar originally spent on the hybrid maize programme. The bibliography of references itself runs to 63 pages, each page having more than 20 items.

There are two volumes on nutrition. (i) "The Review of Food Consumption Surveys" assembles detailed material on the expenditure on and the ingredients of the diet of different categories of people in 26 countries. We get a detailed insight into the methods used in some 40 surveys. The methods have improved in recent years and there is scope for further improvements and standardisation. There is a great deal of appetising material on the diverse diets of different countries and on the economic and social factors influencing what they eat and drink. The other book on nutrition is the Report of the Nutrition Committee for the Middle East, sponsored jointly by F.A.O. and W.H.O. Neither in the average per capita supply of food nor in its composition does the Middle East show uniformity. According to the provisional figures, given for neighbouring years, the daily per capita supply of calories is not more than 1730 for Iran, it is 1990 for Pakistan while Turkey has 2650 and Egyptian Province of U.A.R. 2590 and Tunisia 2480. Per capita cereal consumption is highest in Pakistan where it forms 73 per cent of the calories intake and lowest in Iran with 53 per cent. There is no marked shortage of calories in the region though inadequacies do occur for certain groups : Malnutrition is the main problem; but the Committee administers a gentle warning to "limited groups in the population, against overconsumption leading to obesity and perhaps playing a part in the causation of degenerative diseases such as atherosclerosis and ischaemic heart disease". One of the suggestions is that in conjunction with school feeding programmes, school gardens may be used for educational work in nutrition, the crops grown by the children providing a theme which can be elaborated in many ways.

A Report on Specifications for Identity and Purity of Food Additives refers to the start being made on groups of the more important food additives. The brief introduction should on the whole, be a welcome psychological relief for those who might start suspecting deadly things in colourful victuals. It is good to be told that "food additives are usually employed in relatively small quantities and traces of impurities may pose no serious health hazards",—of course, "prudence dictates that reasonable limits be established for impurities."

A 1959 Supplement brings further up-to-date the F.A.O. publication on National Grain Policies.

The 1959 Year Book on Forest Products Statistics embodies new improvements in the quantity and quality of the data presented.

Agricultural Credit in Economically Underdeveloped Countries by Dr. Horris Belshaw is replete with data of pressing interest to India. Picking certain themes at random, ti may be worthwhile to reproduce a paragraph or two. Discussing conditions affecting the demand for agricultural credit the author observes that "low and precarious income increases the risks if new practices fail. The familial characteristic of farming and the importance attached to perpetuation of the family affect the balance in motivation, on the one hand, between security and conservation of the farm as a foundation for the economic future of the family and, on the other, the taking of risks to earn more current income. But the transition toward cash farming itself is likely to involve additional risks. These must be recognised as obstacles to be overcome in inducing changes in the character of the demand for credit, and allowed for in the conditions under which credit is given, and by the integration of credit with extension and marketing, and provision for effective supervision."

The system of supervised credit is explained as involving the prior preparation of farm production and home improvement plans and budgets. "While all types of farmers in an area may be covered, the primary purpose of supervised credit is to assist poor farmers who are potentially credit worthy, to become credit worthy in fact. It is not a method of dispensing 'soft' credit."

The F.A.O. Monthly Bulletins are seldom disappointing. A recent article by F. Dovring, having surveyed "The Share of Agriculture in a Growing Population" with reference to a number of countries, comes to the challenging conclusion : "In most of the less developed countries today, there is no reason to expect reduction of absolute numbers in the agricultural population within the near future. In several of them, continued increase of the agricultural population must be expected for quite a long time to come. The latter conclusion extends to the world of today, taken as a whole. It will require decades before agriculture ceases to employ and support the majority of the world's population".

The same day, a well-known Journal contained the news that the British Government have shown the door to the farthing (about 1.4 nP) one of world's smallest coins.

Progress of Agricultural Production*

The Second Five Year Plan broadly envisages a continuation and intensification of the process of agricultural development initiated under the First Plan. In the agricultural sector, while the First Plan sought to rehabilitate the Indian economy hard hit by World War II and partition, the Second Plan aims at providing adequate food for the increased population, the raw materials needed for a growing industrial economy and larger export surplus to earn the much needed foreign exchange. It also aims at diversification of agricultural production through its emphasis not only on different agricultural crops but also on development of animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries, forestry, etc. Besides, it provides for the strengthening of programmes of agricultural research, education and training, extension services, improvement in the system of agricultural marketing, etc. Schemes for institutional reforms like development of co-operatives and panchayats, land reforms etc., are also included. In the Second Plan, although agriculture in terms of the percentage allocation out of the total Plan outlay has received less prominence than in the First Plan, the total outlay in absolute terms under the agricultural sector is substantially higher. The First Plan envisaged an outlay on agricultural programmes of Rs. 234 crores, about 9.9 per cent of the total Plan outlay and Rs. 123 crores or 5.2 per cent for Community Development and Co-operation, making a total of Rs. 357 crores or 15.1 per cent for the head 'Agriculture and Community Development'. As against this the Second Plan provided for the agricultural and allied programmes a sum of Rs. 294 crores, *i.e.*, about 6.1 per cent of the total outlay and that for Community Development and Cooperation programmes Rs. 274 crores or 5.7 per cent of the total outlay *i.e.*, a total amount of Rs. 568 crores or 11.8 per cent for 'Agriculture and Community Development'. Besides Rs. 376 crores were earmarked for major and medium irrigation projects as against Rs. 213 crores under the First Plan.

The targets for agricultural production proposed in the Second Five Year Plan were considered by the National Development Council in May 1956. It was felt that if a Plan of a large magnitude, which also aimed at rapid industrialisation, was to be undertaken without the dangers of inflation, it would be imperative to work out higher targets of agricultural production than those proposed earlier. In June 1956, State Governments were requested by the Planning Commission to review their agricultural production programmes and to consider the possibility of raising the targets. This question was also considered by the Conference of the State Ministers of Agriculture convened by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture at Mussoorie in June 1956. After discussions with individual States, Planning Commission announced higher targets for agricultural production in November 1956.

The original and revised targets of production in respect of principal agricultural crops are indicated below:

Commodity	Unit	Base level production on the eve of the Second Plan	Tentative targets of production as mentioned in the Second Plan	Revised targets of production	Percentage increase in the index of production compared to the base level	
					As originally envisaged in the Second Plan	As revised
Foodgrains ..	Million tons	65·0	75·0	80·5	15	23·8
Oilseeds ..	Million tons	5·5	7·0	7·55	27	37·2
Sugarcane (Gur)	Million tons	5·8	7·1	7·8	22	34·5
Cotton	Million bales	4·2	5·5	6·5	31	54·8
Jute	Million bales	4·0	5·0	5·5	25	37·5
Other crops ..	Million tons	—	—	—	9	22·4

*This note was prepared in the Plan Progress Branch of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

With a view to achieving the higher targets, it was proposed to speed up such programmes as the setting up of seed farms, fuller utilisation of local manurial resources and development of minor irrigation facilities. The need for achieving a close integration of the programmes for multiplication of improved seeds, use of fertilisers and local manurial resources, irrigation, soil conservation etc. was stressed, particularly in the NES and CD Blocks and in areas with secure irrigation and adequate rainfall. Stress was also laid on the importance of enlisting local participation and community effort especially in the programmes of minor irrigation and contour bunding. The establishment of village panchayats and multi-purpose cooperative societies in villages to ensure that every family had an integrated plan for the use of improved seeds, fertilisers and organic and green manures was also emphasised. It was recognized by the Planning Commission that at a later stage during the course of the Plan, it might be necessary in some instances to make small additions to the allotments available for agriculture through internal adjustments and in other ways.

Trends in Agricultural Production.— Despite fluctuations from year to year, the basic trend of agricultural production in the country has been upward, although in 1959-60, due to adverse weather conditions almost all the crops except sugarcane suffered a temporary setback. The overall index number of agricultural production (base 1949-50-100) which stood at about 117 on the eve of the Second Five Year Plan rose to 132 in 1958-59, but was lower by about 5 points in 1959-60. Thus the rate of increase of agricultural output during the first three years of the Second Plan averaged about 4 per cent per annum as against 2.8 per cent during the First Plan period.

The actual levels of production for different commodities apart from the effects of the developmental measures depend also upon some of the unpredictable factors, such as weather conditions, relative prices for different crops, etc. The effect of the latter factors cannot be assessed quantitatively though the influence exercised by them on production is substantial. The actual and the anticipated production of foodgrains and major commercial crops during the Second Plan period is shown in the following table :

Crop	Unit	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 (Partially Revised)	1959-60 (Final)	1960-61 (Anticipated)	Second Plan target
FOODGRAINS :								
Rice ..	Million tons	27·1	28·6	24·9	30·4	29·3		
Wheat ..	„	8·6	9·3	7·7	9·8	9·7	75·0	80·5
Cereals ..	„	54·9	57·4	53·0	62·6	60·5		
Pulses ..	„	10·9	11·4	9·5	12·9	11·3		
Total Foodgrains	„	65·8	68·8	62·5	75·5	71·8		
Sugarcane (Gur)	„	6·0	6·8	6·9	7·1	7·6	7·2	7·8
Oilseeds ..	„	5·6	6·3	6·1	6·9	6·4	7·2	7·55
Cotton ..	Million bales	4·0	4·7	4·7	4·7	3·8	5·4	6·5
Jute ..	„	4·2	4·3	4·1	5·2	4·5	5·5	5·5

Foodgrains.—For the Second Five Year Plan, the revised target of additional production of foodgrains is 15.5 million tons. In 1956-57, the first year of the Second Five Year Plan, the production of foodgrains was 68.75 million tons, exceeding the peak level of 68.63 million tons attained in 1953-54. Under the impact of extremely unfavourable weather conditions, however, there was a serious setback during 1957-58 and the production came down to 62.5 million tons. During 1958-59 agricultural output touched a new record peak level and the production of foodgrains increased to 75.5 million tons (Partially Revised Estimate). During 1959-60 weather conditions were not entirely favourable. During the kharif season, heavy rains and floods and during the rabi season a virtual drought affected the crops. The foodgrains production during 1959-60 is estimated at 71.8 million tons (Final Estimate). The level of output expected to be reached by the end of the Second Plan is estimated at 75 million tons.

Cotton.—As a result of sustained efforts to raise agricultural production, the cotton output in the country is also increasing steadily. The production under the First Plan rose to 40 lakh bales. The Second Plan envisaged a target of 65 lakh bales (392 lbs. each). During 1957-58, production reached a new peak level of 47.5 lakh bales despite the general setback in agricultural production. The average production of cotton in the first three years of the Plan period has been about 47 lakh bales as compared to 40 lakh bales in 1955-56, the last year of the First Plan. In 1959-60, cotton production marked a severe decline over previous years and was estimated at 38.4 lakh bales. This decline has been due partly to a decrease in acreage under the crop and partly to unfavourable weather conditions in the important cotton growing areas of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. It is anticipated that by the end of the Second Plan the production level will be about 54 lakh bales. The country has now attained a large measure of self-sufficiency in cotton upto 1-1/16" staple length. To increase the production of extra long-staple cotton comparable to Egyptian styles, the Government have sanctioned a five-year scheme for the development and improvement of Sea Island cotton of staple length of 1-3/16". Under this scheme, Sea Island Andrews variety is proposed to be produced in Kerala, Mysore and Assam over an area of 3 lakh acres which is expected to produce 2 lakh bales of cotton.

Jute.—Production of jute reached a new record level of 51.6 lakh bales during 1958-59 against the Second Plan target of 55 lakh bales. Jute output in 1959-60 was, however, 45.5 lakh bales. This decrease was due partly to lower acreage sown under the crop following a marked fall in jute prices during 1959-60 season and partly due to unfavourable weather conditions.

Oilseeds.—The target for oilseeds production has been fixed at 75.5 lakh tons for the last year of the Plan. The output of major oilseeds during the first two years was a little more than 60 lakh tons. The year 1958-59 registered a record production of 69 lakh tons, showing an increase of 25 per cent over the base level production. During 1959-60 the production fell to 64 lakh tons due to excessive rains in some areas and drought in others.

Under the Oilseeds Extension Scheme, put into operation by the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee, emphasis has been laid on the increased production of groundnut and castor which are important foreign exchange earners. Some efforts to secure increased production of oilseeds are being made under the Oilseeds Development Schemes being subsidized by the Government of India. It is expected that the level of oilseeds production in 1960-61 may be around 72 lakh tons.

Sugarcane.—There has been an intensification of the sugarcane production drive during recent years. The scheme of intensive manuring of sugarcane which was started in 1954 continued to show encouraging results. Intensive manuring under sugarcane was scheduled to be extended to an area of about 29.9 lakh acres during 1959-60 as against the corresponding acreages of 19.91 lakh acres and 20.90 lakh acres in 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively.

Production of sugarcane has maintained a steadily rising trend. The production in 1956-57 recorded an increase of 17.2 per cent over the base level. The year 1957-58 witnessed a further increase of about 1.5 per cent and 1958-59 of 2.9 per cent over the preceding years. The production of sugarcane during 1959-60 is estimated at 7.6 million tons (in terms of gur), which is higher by about 7 per cent than in the previous year.

Development Programmes.—The increase in production was proposed to be achieved partly by extension of cultivation to new areas, but primarily through intensification of inputs and improvement of per acre yields. Measures for the purpose broadly relate to the provision of irrigation facilities, increased use of fertilizers, local manurial resources and improved seeds, land development and soil conservation and propagation of plant protection and other improved agricultural practices. The target of additional foodgrains production has been worked out in terms of the contributions anticipated from the different programmes such as irrigation (minor, major and medium), manures and fertilisers, improved seeds, land reclamation and development, plant protection and improved cultural practices. The physical targets envisaged for these various programmes are as under:

Important Programmes	Target
Major and Medium Irrigation (Additional area to be benefited)	12 million acres. (10·4 million acres—revised).
Minor Irrigation (Additional area to be benefited)	9·0 million acres
Fertilizers (Nitrogen) (Consumption level to be reached)	5·0 lakh tons.
Land Reclamation	1·5 million acres.
Land Development	2·0 million acres.
Soil Conservation on Agricultural Lands	2·0 million acres.
Seed Farms (Number to be set up)	4,328 (about 25 acres each).

The contribution of the various programmes in the attainment of the Second Five Year Plan target of additional foodgrains production as envisaged is as under :

	Million tons
Major Irrigation	3·0
Minor Irrigation	1·9
Land development and soil conservation	0·9
Manures and fertilizers	3·8
Improved seeds	3·4
Improved agricultural practices	2·5
	15·5

The general upward trend in agricultural production reflects the effect of developmental efforts undertaken during the Second Plan period. An idea of the progress made under the various programmes is given below:

Irrigation.—It was proposed to provide irrigation facilities to an additional area of 21 million acres. Of this 9 million acres were proposed to be covered by minor irrigation schemes under the agricultural sector and the community development and NES programmes and the balance by major and medium irrigation projects.

The minor irrigation programme is showing a steady progress and during the first three years, an area of about 5.8 million acres is estimated to have been benefited. Available information about the anticipated achievements indicates further increase in

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area to the extent of about 2.2 million acres during 1959-60. Stress is being laid on the acceleration of the minor irrigation programmes and also on the effective utilization and proper maintenance of the irrigation facilities already created. The expectation is that the target of 9 million acres envisaged for minor irrigation programmes under the Second Plan will be fully achieved.

In the case of major irrigation which involves comparatively larger investment and requires greater foreign exchange, the original target of 12 million acres has been revised to 10.4 million acres. The area likely to receive actual irrigation benefits during the Plan is, however, likely to be about 6 million acres. There exists an unduly large gap between the irrigation facilities created and the actual irrigation. Steps have been initiated during the last few years to ensure greater utilization of the irrigation facilities already created.

Fertilizers and Manures.—Increased use of fertilizers is one of the surest and quickest measures of raising agricultural production and considerable importance has been given to it in the country's development programmes. The Second Plan envisages increase in the consumption of nitrogenous fertilizers from 1.03 lakh tons in 1955-56 to 5 lakh tons (in terms of Nitrogen) in 1960-61. The demand for fertilizers has been rapidly increasing in recent years and has exceeded the present production capacity by a substantial margin. During 1958-59, only about 55 per cent of the demand for nitrogenous fertilizers amounting to about 3 lakh tons (in terms of Nitrogen) could be met. For 1960-61, the demand for nitrogenous fertilizers is estimated at 4.62 lakh tons (Nitrogen) while indigenous production is expected to be only 1.03 lakh tons (Nitrogen). The demand for nitrogenous fertilizers is expected to rise further in subsequent years. Efforts are being made to reduce the gap by increasing imports to the extent foreign exchange resources permit. Measures are also under way for expanding the internal production capacity by setting up more fertilizer factories.

The consumption of phosphatic fertilizers is also increasing. The demand for superphosphate in 1960-61 is estimated at 3.64 lakh tons (0.61 lakh tons P_2O_5) as against the consumption of about 2.43 lakh tons (0.40 lakh tons P_2O_5) during the previous year.

To supplement supplies of chemical fertilizers, stress is being laid on the development and utilization of local manurial resources and green manuring practices. Under the urban compost scheme, about 23 lakh tons of urban compost was produced during 1959-60 and a target of 30 lakh tons has been set for 1960-61. This scheme is making a good headway.

A scheme for the utilization of sewage and sullage of important towns and cities, a larger and better utilization of local manurial resources in NES and CD Blocks, night soil composting in bigger panchayats and in small villages have also been introduced. So far 1,433 NES and CD Blocks are reported to have been covered under the scheme of larger and better utilization of local manurial resources for compost production. It is hoped that by the end of the Second Plan 1,500 Blocks will be covered.

The night soil composting schemes have also been taken up in rural areas and so far 754 bigger panchayats in population group of 2,000 to 4,000 have been persuaded to take up this work. In the case of smaller villages with a population of 1,000 to 2,000 persons, the work has been taken up on a pilot basis in 50 villages each in Madras and Bihar. Green manuring practices are also being propagated through the distribution of green manuring seeds, organisation of propaganda campaigns etc.

Land Development and Reclamation.—Under the Second Five Year Plan it was proposed to reclaim 1.5 million acres and to carry land improvement measures over an area of 2 million acres through the Central and State Tractor Organisations and other agencies and through manual labour of individual cultivators. It is provisionally estimated that an area of slightly over 1 million acres benefited from land development and reclamation operations carried out in the various States during the first three years of the Second Plan. The programme of land reclamation operations has been hampered by the shortage of foreign exchange needed for the import of tractors. The import policy for tractors has been somewhat liberalised and some tractors are being imported through the State Trading Corporation on a rupee

payment basis from Eastern European countries. Arrangements are also under way for the manufacture of tractors in the country.

Soil Conservation and Dry Farming.—It was emphasised in the Second Plan that soil conservation programmes should be taken up as people's programmes and should be executed with a large measure of participation from agriculturists. Under the Second Plan, 20 lakh acres of agricultural lands are proposed to be covered by the soil conservation programmes. The pace of soil conservation work in the beginning of the Second Plan was affected due to lack of organisation of requisite type and absence of suitable legislation in the States. The position has, however, steadily improved and the tempo of work is being accelerated. During the first three years of the Plan, an area of about 8 lakh acres was covered by soil conservation programme. It is expected that the Plan target of 20 lakh acres will be fully achieved.

With a view to developing proper know-how among the cultivators to take up soil conservation on a large scale, 40 dry farming demonstration projects on catchment areas, each covering an area of about 1,000 acres or so have also been recently initiated. These projects are entirely financed by the Central Government.

Improved Seeds.—With a view to saturating the entire country with improved seeds, a programme for establishment of 4328 seed multiplication farms (of 25 acres each) has been taken up under the Second Plan. The objective is to cover all the development blocks with seed farms. The progress under the scheme was slow in the earlier years mainly due to the difficulties experienced by the State Governments in acquiring suitable plots of land for organizing seed farms and the high prices of land in the various States. As a result of the liberalization of Central financial assistance to States for purchase of lands and taking of land on lease, where outright purchase was found difficult, the scheme exhibited steady progress. Over 3110 farms have already been established out of which about 92 per cent have started production of improved seeds. It is likely that about 4000 farms will be set up by the end of the Second Plan.

Improved Agricultural Practices.—The improved practices comprise various types of measures such as the Japanese method of paddy cultivation, double cropping, proper spacing and seed rates, proper transplanting method, protection of crops, eradication of weeds etc.

Under the Japanese method of paddy cultivation, an area of 80 lakh acres was proposed to be covered by the end of the Second Plan. During 1956-57 and 1957-58, 23.7 lakh acres and 40 lakh acres were covered under this scheme. During 1958-59, 58 lakh acres were covered as against the target of 76.9 lakh acres. The target for 1959-60 was fixed at 76 lakh acres.

The coverage under the plant protection programme is also gradually increasing. An area of about 10 million acres under various crops is estimated to have been covered in 1958-59 as a result of direct Governmental efforts. During 1960-61, the aim is to cover an area of 30 million acres with various pest control and plant protection measures.

Crop Campaigns.—One of the important measures taken recently to intensify agricultural production was the launching of special crop campaigns. A rabi production campaign was mounted in 1958-59 in nine States on four major rabi crops, *viz.* wheat, barley, gram and rabi jowar. The campaign involved systematic and concentrated effort wherein all the available resources, agencies and organisations were mobilised for creating conditions for increasing the production of foodgrains. The success achieved in the Rabi Campaign led to the launching of similar production campaigns in the kharif and rabi seasons of 1959-60 and 1960-61 on a nation-wide basis. Under the kharif production campaign, efforts were concentrated on the augmentation of the output of rice and other cereals including jowar, maize, bajra and ragi.

Intensive agricultural district programme.—An intensive agricultural development project known as Intensive Agricultural District Programme ("Package Programme") has been formulated on the lines of the recommendations of the Ford Foundation Team. The project is being taken up in one selected district each in seven States during 1960-61. The pilot project envisages that there should not be a piece-meal approach to the problem of agricultural production in the areas chosen. On the other hand, a "bundle of things"

such as adequate provision of fertilizers, better seeds, minor irrigation and rural credit among other means of production which are likely to contribute significantly to rapid increases in food production needs to be undertaken simultaneously. The project will be implemented over a period of five years. It is expected that in the first year 20 per cent of the cultivators will participate in the scheme which will be gradually raised to about 65 per cent in the fifth year.

Initially the programme is being taken up with the financial assistance from the Ford Foundation in 100 Blocks of seven selected districts of West Godavari (Andhra Pradesh), Shahabad (Bihar), Tanjore (Madras), Raipur (Madhya Pradesh), Ludhiana (Punjab), Pali (Rajasthan) and Aligarh (U.P.) (four rice, two wheat and one millet districts). The scheme has already been launched in Tanjore district during the current kharif season while in the remaining six districts it is to be implemented from the next rabi season.

Strengthening of Administration.—It is recognized that for ensuring speedy and effective implementation of the developmental programmes and for undertaking the increased responsibilities involved in the expanding spheres of the agricultural sector, reorientation of the administrative organisation of the States is absolutely necessary. A number of recommendations such as delegation of powers at different levels, procedure for expeditious sanction of schemes, improvement of agricultural services, etc., have been made by the Agricultural Administration Committee (Nalagarh) for improvement of the set-up of State Agricultural Departments.

These recommendations were discussed at the Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture in February 1959 and were generally accepted by all the State Ministers. The State Governments have been requested to effect speedy implementation of the recommendations of the Committee. With regard to the items which involve Central assistance, it has been indicated that the Central Government will share 50 per cent of the expenditure involved during 1960-61 and 1961-62 on such of the items as are specifically approved by them.

As a result of the measures taken the production has been gradually increasing. The overall index of agricultural production is expected to rise to 135 by the end of the Second Plan which shows an increase of 15.5 per cent over the entire Plan period. However, there still remains a large leeway to be made up before the country's requirements can be fully met. There is an urgent need to step up the pace of our agricultural development. The programmes for the Third Plan are being drawn up with this objective in view.

TARGETS FOR THE THIRD PLAN

One of the basic objectives of the Third Plan is to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains and increase the production of other agricultural and commercial crops to meet the requirements of the industry and the export trade. Agricultural production is proposed to be stepped up by 30 to 33 per cent compared with an increase of 15.5 per cent expected to be achieved during the Second Plan period. The targets for the Third Plan are, however, still tentative and will be finalised in the light of discussions with the States and after the results of the work on Agricultural Plans are taken into account.

The target of foodgrains production for the Third Plan is at present envisaged at 100 to 105 million tons as against the estimated production of 75 million tons at the end of the Second Plan. This would mean an additional production of 25 to 30 million tons representing an increase of 33 to 40 per cent during the Third Plan period. Production of various commercial crops is also to be raised. Targets of production envisaged for the principal crops are as under :

Commodity	Unit	Expected production in 1960-61	Target of production in 1965-66	Percentage increase in 1965-66 over 1960-61
Foodgrains	M. tons	75·0	100—105	33 to 40
Oilseeds	M. tons	7·2	9·2—9·5	28—32
Sugarcane (Gur)	M. tons	7·2	9·0—9·2	25—28

Commodity	Unit	Expected production in 1960-61	Target of production in 1965-66	Percentage increase in 1965-66 over 1960-61
Cotton	M. bales	5·4	7·2	33
Jute	M. bales	5·5	6·5	18
Coconut	M. nuts	4,500	5,750	28
Arecanut	Thou. tons	93	100	8
Cashewnut	Thou. tons	73	150	106
Pepper	Thou. tons	29	30	3
Cardamom	Thou. tons	2·26	2·62	16
Lac	Thou. tons	50	62	24
Tobacco	Thou. tons	300	325	8
Tea	M. pounds	725	850	17
Coffee	Thou. tons	45	80	78
Rubber	Thou. tons	26·4	45	71
All commodities		—	—	30—33

Technical programmes under the Third Plan.—The principal technical programmes for increasing the agricultural production envisaged for the Third Plan relate to (*i*) irrigation, (*ii*) soil conservation, dry farming and land reclamation, (*iii*) supply of fertilizers and manures, and (*iv*) better ploughs and improved implements.

Irrigation.—The major and medium irrigation projects are expected to create irrigation facilities for an additional area of about 13 million acres (gross). About 13.5 to 14 million acres are envisaged to benefit from minor irrigation works. After making allowance for depreciation and the fact that some of the works undertaken are primarily for stabilizing the existing irrigation works, the net irrigated area in the country is expected to increase by about 20 million acres, *i.e.*, from the anticipated level of 70 million acres at the end of the Second Plan to about 90 million acres at the end of the Third Plan.

Soil conservation and dry farming.—About 200 million acres in unirrigated regions of the country are estimated to suffer from soil erosion. Under the Third Plan, a programme for large scale soil conservation and dry farming is proposed to be undertaken on the basis of mass participation on the part of the communities concerned. It is envisaged to cover 13 million acres under soil conservation work with contour bunding and 2 million acres with other soil conservation programmes. Flood control, drainage and water-logging schemes are proposed to cover 5 million acres. Dry farming practices are expected to cover 40 million acres. It is envisaged that the programme of dry farming will have the first priority in unirrigated areas against provisions for agricultural programmes in the Community Development blocks.

Land reclamation and development. An area of 1.4 million acres including 0.4 million acres of saline and alkaline land is proposed to be reclaimed.

Fertilizers and manures.—The consumption of nitrogenous fertilizers is proposed to be increased from about 3.60 lakh tons (N) at the end of the Second Plan to one million tons (N) and of phosphatic fertilizers from about 67 thousand tons to about 4 to 5 lakh tons in terms of P_2O_5. The

rapid increase in the consumption of fertilizers in recent years justifies the expectation that the above targets are practicable provided the requisite quantities of fertilizers are made available to the cultivators.

Increased attention would also be given to the development of local manurial resources with a view to providing a judicious combination of chemical fertilizers and organic manures which is needed for increasing agricultural production. Urban composting schemes are estimated to benefit 24 million acres. The target for the additional area which would benefit from green manures is proposed at about 50 million acres.

Better ploughs and improved agricultural implements.—A serious gap in the agricultural programmes during the past decade has been in the field of improved agricultural implements. The draft outline of the Third Plan therefore lays special emphasis on the introduction of improved agricultural implements. Surveys of implements in use in different parts of the country have been undertaken by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, and four regional research-*cum*-testing centres for bullock-drawn implements are being set up. A number of agricultural implements have been selected in consultation with the States for large-scale production. The important measures proposed to be taken for the use of improved agricultural implements relate to (a) selection and demonstration of the improved implements which have been already established, (b) training of village blacksmiths and carpenters in the repair and manufacture of improved implements, and (c) closer cooperation between research and extension agencies and those engaged in the manufacture of improved implements. Arrangements are also proposed to be made in each State for the manufacture and distribution of agricultural implements of improved types.

Intensive agricultural districts programme.—Besides implementing the programmes mentioned above, it is proposed to make an intensive effort to increase agricultural production in selected areas where on account of the availability of irrigation and assured rainfall, conditions seem to be favourable. The Intensive Agricultural Districts Programme will be extended to all the States during the Third Plan period.

Out of the public sector outlay of Rs. 7,250 crores envisaged under the Third Plan, Rs. 625 crores have been tentatively proposed for Agriculture. A sum of Rs. 400 crores has been proposed for Community Development and Cooperation, Rs. 650 crores for major and medium irrigation projects and Rs. 240 crores for the production of fertilizers. The provision for agricultural programme is, however, necessarily subject to revision in the light of the targets and requirements assessed by the State Governments on the basis of the agricultural programmes which will be prepared in the course of the next few months. It has been recognized in the Draft Outline that "sufficient resources should be provided for the essential agricultural programmes so as to draw out the physical potential that exists in each area to the utmost extent feasible". Given the necessary financial and physical resources, it is expected that the targets envisaged in the Third Plan will be realized.

Index Numbers of Agricultural Production 1949-50 to 1959-60

The Index Numbers of Agricultural Production in India (covering 28 principal agricultural commodities arranged in seven sub-groups) for the years 1950-51 to 1958-59 were published in the August 1959 issue of this journal. The estimates of production utilised in the construction of those indices were generally the finally revised estimates for the years 1949-50 to 1955-56, partially revised estimates for 1956-57 and 1957-58 and final estimates (subject to revision) for 1958-59. Revised data for the years 1955-56 (tea only), 1956-57 (all crops), 1957-58 (tea, coffee, rubber, potato and tobacco) and 1958-59 (all crops) and final estimates (subject to revision) for 1959-60 excepting in a few cases have now become available. The index numbers for the years 1955-56 to 1958-59 have also been, therefore, revised. A statement giving the Index Numbers of Agricultural Production in India for the years 1950-51 to 1959-60 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, they do not remain strictly comparable from year to year. 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. Therefore, in any analysis of trends in the production of any commodity or in agricultural production as a whole, reliance should be placed on these indices rather than on absolute figures which are not strictly comparable.

The overall index numbers of agricultural production in respect of the years 1949-50 to 1959-60 as also those for the two main groups, *viz.*, 'foodgrains' and 'non foodgrains' are given below :

Year	Nature of production estimates	Index Numbers of Production		
		Foodgrains	Non-foodgrains	All commodities
1949-50	Finally Revised	100·0	100·0	100·0
1950-51		90·5	105·9	95·6
1951-52		91·1	110·5	97·5
1952-53		101·1	103·8	102·0
1953-54		119·1	104·7	114·3
1954-55		115·0	120·9	117·0
1955-56		115·3	119·9	116·8
1956-57		120·8	130·6	124·0
1957-58	Partially Revised	107·9	128·1	114·6
1958-59		130·1	136·7	132·3
1959-60	Final	124·3	133·1	127·2

The Index Number of overall agricultural production for 1958-59 based on final estimates stood at 131. On the basis of Partially Revised estimates, the Index for 1958-59 now stands at 132.3. This upward revision in the Index for 1958-59 has resulted from an upward revision in the index of production of foodgrains from 128.2 to 130.1 and also in the index of production of non-foodgrains from 136.6 to 136.7. The Index number of overall agricultural production for 1959-60 based on final estimates stands at 127.2 showing a decrease of 3.9 per cent when compared with the revised Index of 1958-59.

Trend in Agricultural Production.—A discussion of the trend of the overall index and the several components for the years 1949-50 to 1958-59 was given in the previous year's article. The year 1959-60 has been marked by unprecedented heavy rains and floods and drought spells over large parts of the country which resulted in considerable damage to crops during both the kharif and rabi seasons. Thus agricultural production during 1959-60 has received a setback with the Index falling to 127.2 from the previous year's peak index of 132.3 marking a decline of 3.9 per cent. The current year's index is, however, still higher by 2.6 per cent than the earlier record of 124 attained in 1956-57. The fall in general agricultural production during 1959-60 as compared to 1958-59 has been accounted for by a fall in production in both foodgrains and non-foodgrains. In the foodgrains group there is a fall of 4.5 per cent from 130.1 to 124.3 while the non-foodgrains group records a fall of 2.6 per cent from 136.7 to 133.1.

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 1950-51 to 1959-60 are given below :

Index Numbers of Production (1949-50=100)

—	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Kharif Cereals ..	87·7	90·4	98·5	120·0	110·4	111·8	116·9	107·7	126·8	122·1
Rabi Cereals ..	102·0	95·1	114·5	120·6	133·3	128·9	136·9	112·4	140·7	139·7
All Cereals ..	90·3	91·2	101·4	120·1	114·5	114·9	120·5	108·5	129·3	125·3
Pulses	91·7	90·3	98·8	112·0	118·5	118·4	122·9	104·2	135·2	117·2
Foodgrains ..	90·5	91·1	101·1	119·1	115·0	115·3	120·8	107·9	130·1	124·3
Oilseeds ..	98·5	97·4	91·9	103·7	122·6	108·6	120·3	115·6	133·4	122·5
Fibres	108·6	128·3	128·4	132·1	140·4	149·7	170·7	165·5	175·0	145·2
Plantation Crops	104·6	109·4	115·7	104·0	113·2	113·2	115·0	123·8	130·0	131·1
Miscellaneous Crops	110·3	114·0	101·5	97·4	115·8	120·1	129·2	126·1	129·0	136·9
Non-Foodgrains	105·9	110·5	103·8	104·7	120·9	119·9	130·6	128·1	136·7	133·1
All Commodities	95·6	97·5	102·0	114·3	117·0	116·8	124·0	114·6	132·3	127·2

A comparison of the sub-group indices for the years 1949—52 with those for the years 1953—60 shows that the fluctuations in the latter period have taken place at higher levels. The trough in the latter period exceeded the peak in the former and the peak is far higher. There is thus a clear evidence of enhanced production capacity even though the peaks attained in 1958-59 have not been maintained in 1959-60. The Index of Kharif Cereals which touched a new mark of 126.8 in 1958-59 has receded to 122.1 in 1959-60. This is, however, the second highest on record. The rabi cereals

index at 139.7 has declined only by 0.7 per cent as compared to the peak index of 140.7 attained in 1958-59. The Index for pulses has, however, recorded an appreciable fall of 13.3 per cent as compared to the peak index of 135.2 in 1958-59 due to a substantial fall in the production of gram. The indices of oilseeds and fibres have also fallen to 122.5 and 145.2 from the peak indices of 133.4 and 175.0 recorded in 1958-59 showing a fall of 8.2 per cent and 17 per cent respectively.

Individual Commodities

Some of the noteworthy points that emerge from the study of Index Numbers of Production for individual crops are mentioned below :

(*i*) Except for maize the production of all the foodgrains has shown a fall during the current year as compared to 1958-59. The fall is, however, pronounced only in the case of jowar and bajra in the cereals group and in the case of gram in the pulses group;

(*ii*) The production of the two important cereals—rice and wheat—is higher than that in any other previous year except 1958-59 which was a year of record and is in fact the second peak attained in recent years;

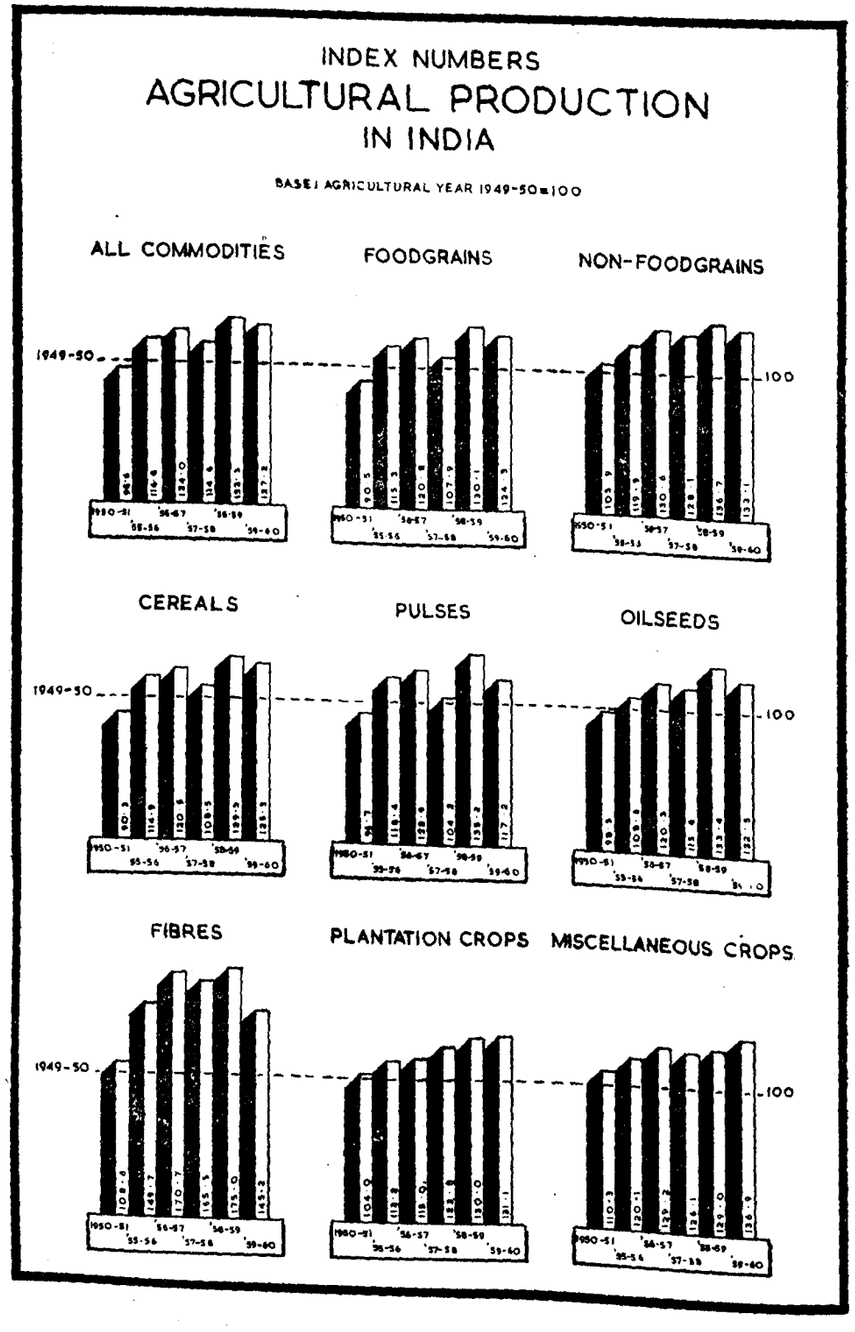
(*iii*) The production of maize during 1959-60 is the highest on record and even exceeds the peak production of 1958-59 by 6.9 per cent;

(*iv*) A very important feature from the point of view of food production in the country is that the peaks and troughs for the different cereals and pulses are not attained simultaneously as seen from the following table:

Index Numbers of Individual Commodities

Commodity	Minimum		Maximum		Current year
	Year	Index	Year	Index	Index
Cereals :					
Rice	1950-51	87·9	1958-59	127·6	123·3
Jowar	1950-51	89·8	1954-55	132·3	114·8
Bajra	1951-52	75·8	1953-54	135·0	111·0
Maize	1950-51	84·4	1959-60	143·6	143·6
Ragi	1951-52	80·4	1958-59	126·3	125·2
Small Millets	1957-58	87·9	1954-55	126·8	105·3
Wheat	1951-52	93·9	1958-59	147·1	146·5
Barley	1957-58	95·1	1954-55	124·4	110·7
Pulses :					
Gram	1951-52	88·2	1958-59	179·1	140·3
Tur	1957-58	76·6	1956-57	106·2	86·4
Other Pulses	1950-51	85·6	1958-59	105·3	103·6

(*v*) Among pulses, gram attained its highest mark at 179.1 during 1958-59. During 1959-60, however, the production index has receded to 140.3 showing a fall of 21.7 per cent as compared to 1958-59. The production index of tur has also recorded a fall from 90.9 in 1958-59 to 86.4 in 1959-60, which is the second trough noticed in recent years, the first being at 76.6 in 1957-58;



(*vi*) Among oilseeds, the production index of rapeseed and mustard has attained its highest level in 1959-60 at 129.7. The production indices of groundnut and linseed have receded from the peak levels attained in 1958-59 at 142.7 and 105.2 to 130.2 and 100 respectively. The production index of sesamum has fallen even below the base level to 95.3 and is the second trough attained in recent years, the first being at 85.9 in 1957-58. The index for castorseed continues to be lower at 84.4 as compared to the base year;

(*vii*) The production indices of cotton, jute and mesta have recorded a substantial fall from 178, 158.6 and 224.1 in 1958-59 to 145.7, 139.8 and 165.4 respectively in 1959-60. The extent of fall is of the order of 18.1 per cent in cotton, 11.9 per cent in jute and 26.2 per cent in mesta;

(*viii*) The production of tea, coffee and rubber is higher by 24 per cent, 145.7 per cent and 37.9 per cent respectively as compared to the base year; and

(*ix*) The index for sugarcane is again the highest on record during 1959-60 being 48.5 per cent higher than the base year level.

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	1958-59	1959-60
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
I. FOODGRAINS—											
(a) *Cereals* :											
(i) *Kharif*—											
Rice	35.3	87.9	90.1	96.8	118.6	105.8	114.2	120.4	104.8	127.6	123.3
Jowar	5.0	89.8	96.4	106.6	117.0	132.3	96.7	105.3	120.4	127.2	114.8
Bajra	2.7	83.8	75.8	94.8	135.0	107.8	108.3	90.1	112.2	120.7	111.0
Maize	2.1	84.4	101.3	123.3	130.2	127.5	112.3	132.8	133.1	134.3	143.6
Ragi	1.2	87.6	80.4	82.0	115.0	108.6	119.7	118.7	112.0	126.3	125.2
Small Millets ..	1.5	88.9	97.4	97.9	125.9	126.8	105.1	98.0	87.9	108.4	105.3
Kharif Cereals ..	47.8	87.7	90.4	98.5	120.0	110.4	111.8	116.9	107.7	126.8	122.1
(ii) *Rabi*											
Wheat	8.5	101.1	93.9	112.7	120.0	135.4	131.3	140.7	116.5	147.1	146.5
Barley	2.0	105.6	100.0	122.4	123.2	124.4	118.5	120.5	95.1	113.5	110.7
Rabi Cereals ..	10.5	102.0	95.1	114.5	120.6	133.3	128.9	136.9	112.4	140.7	139.7
CEREALS	58.3	90.3	91.2	101.4	120.1	114.5	114.9	120.5	108.5	129.3	125.3
(b) *Pulses* :											
Gram	3.7	98.0	88.2	109.2	125.4	145.9	138.9	159.8	129.7	179.1	140.3
Tur	1.1	91.8	97.7	90.9	99.5	91.8	99.4	106.2	76.6	90.9	86.4
Other Pulses ..	3.8	85.6	90.2	90.9	102.6	99.6	103.9	91.9	87.4	105.3	103.6
PULSES	8.6	91.7	90.3	98.8	112.0	118.5	118.4	122.9	104.2	135.2	117.2
FOODGRAINS ..	66.9	90.5	91.1	101.1	119.1	115.0	115.3	120.8	107.9	130.1	124.3

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	1958-59	1959-60
(1)	(2)	3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
I. NON-FOODGRAINS—											
(a) *Oilseeds*—											
Groundnut	5.7	101.4	93.0	85.3	100.3	123.6	112.4	127.2	131.5	142.7	130.2
Sesamum	1.2	101.6	103.2	106.9	127.6	135.1	104.8	98.2	85.9	124.2	95.3
Rapeseed & Mustard ..	2.0	94.6	116.0	105.5	107.3	127.7	105.8	128.3	115.4	128.2	129.7
Linseed	0.8	87.8	77.1	86.0	89.1	90.3	97.1	90.3	58.6	105.2	100.0
Castorseed	0.2	80.5	82.8	79.7	80.5	95.4	96.1	95.3	69.5	87.5	84.4
OILSEEDS	9.9	98.5	97.4	91.9	103.7	122.6	108.6	120.3	115.6	133.4	122.5
(b) *Fibres*—											
Cotton	2.8	110.7	119.2	121.0	151.8	163.6	153.9	181.2	179.7	178.0	145.7
Jute	1.4	106.3	151.4	148.6	100.0	94.8	135.8	138.7	131.0	158.6	139.8
Mesta	0.3	100.0	104.8	103.3	98.5	136.5	174.7	221.5	194.4	224.1	165.4
FIBRES	4.5	108.6	128.3	128.4	132.1	140.4	149.7	170.7	165.5	175.0	145.2
(c) *Plantation Crops*—											
Tea	3.3	103.8	109.6	115.4	100.6	110.4	107.2	108.7	116.9	122.9*	124.0*
Coffee	0.2	112.3	112.7	125.9	146.5	151.8	196.1	204.1	229.8	241.2*	245.7*
Rubber	0.1	93.8	94.4	106.1	131.8	127.6	146.1	143.4	140.1	143.4*	137.9*
PLANTATION CROPS ..	3.6	104.0	109.4	115.7	104.0	113.2	113.2	115.0	123.8	130.0	131.1
(d) *Miscellaneous Crops*—											
Sugarcane	8.7	113.7	122.8	101.6	89.5	115.9	119.8	137.2	134.7	139.4	148.5
Tobacco	1.9	97.3	78.0	91.3	101.5	95.1	112.9	113.7	89.8	99.7†	102.4*
Potato	1.0	107.4	110.8	128.9	126.5	114.1	120.3	111.6	125.9	148.5†	172.8*
Pepper (Black)	1.2	97.2	107.5	102.8	113.3	127.3	132.6	131.6	128.2	122.9	122.4
Chillies (Dry)	2.0	119.4	118.4	98.0	104.9	131.9	122.9	120.8	125.3	112.8	117.3
Ginger (Dry)	0.3	94.4	96.0	89.6	90.9	94.3	105.7	102.3	102.3	82.8	90.2
MISCELLANEOUS CROPS	15.1	110.3	114.0	101.5	97.4	115.8	120.1	129.2	126.1	129.0	136.9
NON-FOODGRAINS ..	33.1	105.9	110.5	103.8	104.7	120.9	119.9	130.6	128.1	136.7	133.1
All commodities ..	100.0	95·6	97·5	102·0	114·3	117·0	116·8	124·0	114·6	132·3	127·2

*Based on provisional estimates.

†Based on final estimates.

NOTE.—The indices for 1957-58 and 1958-59 are generally based on Partially Revised Estimates while those for 1959-60 are generally based on Final Estimates. The indices for these years are, therefore, subject to revision.

Weather and Agricultural Conditions in India, 1959-60

The significant features of the 1959-60 agricultural year were the unprecedented heavy rains and floods in various parts of the country during the monsoon season, a spell of drought in sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Bihar plains and East U.P. during August 1959 and another spell of drought during February 1960 in the north eastern and north western regions. These had their impact on production when compared with the previous year. Appendix I gives the actual rainfall compared to normal during the four rainfall seasons of 1959-60 and appendix II gives the rainfall conditions during the year.

South West Monsoon Season (1 June to 30 September 1959).

The south-west monsoon season of 1959 will be particularly remembered for the devastating floods in Assam in June, in Jammu & Kashmir and Saurashtra and Kutch in July and the unprecedented floods in Gujarat and coastal Andhra Pradesh in September and West Bengal and Bihar in early October. There was also a spell of drought during August in sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Bihar plains, east U.P., Gujarat, Konkan, Saurashtra and Kutch, Maharashtra and Madras. The season saw some heavy spells of rainfall in different parts of the country but on the whole the rainfall was ill-distributed in time and had a very adverse effect on the growth of kharif crops. Some of the important features of the weather during the south-west monsoon period of 1959 are given below :

(1) The Arabian Sea branch of the south-west monsoon advanced into south Kerala on 31 May. It advanced further into north Kerala on 4th, into coastal Mysore on 5th and south Konkan on 6th June. Its further northward progress was, however, delayed for nearly two weeks. It finally established itself along the entire west coast by 26 June.

(2) The Bay branch of the monsoon set in over Assam on 14 June and remained active over the area till about 24th, causing persistent rains leading to floods in Assam and Manipur.

(3) Both the branches of the monsoon advanced rapidly over the country during the last week of June and had established themselves over the whole country by the first week of July.

Rainfall during June over the whole of India was generally satisfactory except in U.P. (east) and Himachal Pradesh where it was highly deficient and coastal Andhra Pradesh, Assam and interior Mysore where it was markedly excessive during the latter part of the month. During July, good rains were received over the whole country but the rainfall in Jammu & Kashmir, Telengana and Rayalaseema was ill-distributed in time. Saurashtra and Kutch experienced very heavy rainfall and floods during the month. Rainfall during August was generally favourable except for spells of drought in sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Bihar plains and east U.P. in north India, Gujarat, Konkan, Saurashtra and Kutch and Maharashtra in the eastern parts and Madras in the south. Excessive rains were, however, received in Madhya Pradesh (west), Gujarat, Maharashtra, Telengana, coastal Mysore and Kerala. Konkan too had a wet spell for a fortnight from 20 August. September was a month of heavy rainfall over the greater part of the country although it was more or less normal in north-east India. Gujarat, Saurashtra, Kutch, Vidarbha, Maharashtra and Telengana were particularly hit by

heavy rains or riverine floods. The rainfall conditions in different regions during 1959 under :

Region	Rainfall condition
Andhra Pradesh, Vidarbha, East Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch, West Bengal, Mysore, Kerala and Bay Islands.	Excessive.
Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar Plateau, West Uttar Pradesh, Punjab (incl. Delhi), Jammu & Kashmir, East Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Konkan, Deccan (incl. Marathwada) and Arabian Sea Islands.	Normal.
Assam (incl. Manipur and Tripura), Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Bihar Plains, East Uttar Pradesh and Madras.	Deficient.

The heavy rains and floods during the season caused considerable damage to the standing kharif crops in Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra and Gujarat while the drought in August adversely affected the yield of rice and other kharif crops in eastern U.P. and Bihar.

Post-Monsoon Season (1 October to 31 December 1959).

The chief feature of the post-monsoon season was a severe cyclonic storm accompanied by heavy late monsoon rains which caused unprecedented floods in the southern districts of West Bengal and parts of Orissa and Bihar. Short spells of heavy rains in Saurashtra and Kutch, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Vidarbha and east Madhya Pradesh also caused considerable damage to crops during October. Over the rest of the country rainfall during October was generally satisfactory except in South India where rainfall was highly deficient. In November, practically dry weather prevailed in the country as a whole except in coastal Andhra Pradesh and Telengana where the seasonal rainfall was highly deficient. December was practically normal over the whole country except for deficient seasonal showers in Jammu & Kashmir.

The rainfall conditions during this season in the different regions were :

Region	Rainfall condition
Assam (incl. Manipur and Tripura), West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, U.P., Punjab (incl. Delhi), East Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Bombay (excl. Vidarbha).	Excessive.
Bay Islands, Jammu & Kashmir, Vidarbha, Telengana and Madras	Normal.
West Rajasthan, Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Rayalaseema, Mysore, Kerala and Arabian Sea Islands.	Deficient.

The rains during the period were generally favourable for the rabi crops except in the strictly unirrigated areas of Jammu & Kashmir, coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema.

Winter Monsoon Season (1 January to 29 February 1960)

The outstanding feature of the weather during this period was a spell of drought in February over most of north east India, West U.P., Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and east Madhya Pradesh.

The light winter showers during January were practically normal over the whole country except for deficient seasonal showers in Jammu & Kashmir. February was characterised by total lack of rains in Punjab, west U.P., Himachal Pradesh and parts of Jammu & Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh. Elsewhere the weather was generally normal.

The rainfall conditions during the season in different regions are as under:

Region	Rainfall condition
Bay Islands, West Madhya Pradesh and Vidarbha	Excessive.
Arabian Sea Islands	Normal.

Region	Rainfall condition
West U.P., Jammu & Kashmir, East Madhya Pradesh, East Gujarat, Madras and Kerala.	Deficient.
Assam (incl. Manipur and Tripura), West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, East U.P., Punjab (incl. Delhi), Rajasthan, Deccan (incl. Marathwada), Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Telengana and South Interior Mysore.	Scanty.
Saurashtra and Kutch, Konkan, Rayalaseema, Coastal Mysore and North Interior Mysore.	No rainfall.

Though the rabi sowings took place under generally favourable conditions over most parts of the country, the drought in February had a very adverse effect on the growth of crops like wheat, barley and particularly gram in Punjab, Rajasthan, Bihar and western U.P. The condition of the rabi crops elsewhere was generally satisfaetory.

Pre-Monsoon Season (1 March to 31 May 1960)

Unseasonal showers in east U.P., east Madhya Pradesh, Vidarbha, Telengana, Interior Mysore south and Kerala and deficient seasonal showers in Assam and West Bengal were the important features of the weather during March. In April and during a good part of May the seasonal showers in north east India were highly deficient. Elsewhere the weather was generally normal during April. During May the light seasonal showers were deficient in Himachal Pradesh, coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema and the preparatory kharif operations were delayed as a result. Coastal Mysore and Kerala, however, experienced excessive rains in May which hampered the preparatory kharif operations. Over the rest of the country weather was generally satisfactory for carrying out the preparatory kharif operations. The rainfall conditions during the season were as under :

Region	Rainfall condition
Bay Islands, West U.P., East Madhya Pradesh, Konkan, Vidarbha, Telengana, Coastal and North Interior Mysore, Kerala and Arabian Sea Islands.	Excessive.
West Bengal, Bihar Plains, East U.P., West Madhya Pradesh, Deccan (incl. Marathwada), Madras and South Interior Mysore.	Normal.
Assam (incl. Manipur and Tripura), Orissa, Bihar Plateau, Punjab (incl. Delhi), Jammu & Kashmir, East Rajasthan, East Gujarat, Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema.	Deficient.
West Rajasthan and Saurashtra and Kutch	Scanty.

Crop Production.—Appendix III gives area and production of the main crops during 1959-60 compared to 1958-59. It is reassuring to note that in spite of extremely adverse weather conditions the overall production of foodgrains during 1959-60 is as high as 71.8 million tons which is the highest on record next to the bumper crop of 1958-59. This is neary 3.7 million tons less as compared to the partially revised estimate of 75.5 for last year. But as compared to the corresponding final estimates of 1958-59 there is a fall of only 1.7 million tons during 1959-60. There has been a considerable setback in the production of major cash crops barring sugarcane which has recorded a handsome increase. Among foodgrains kharif cereals account for a fall of over 2 million tons shared by rice (1 million), jowar (.85 million) and bajra (.31 million). Gram fell, by 1.49 million tons. The fall in rice production has occurred mainly in U.P., Bihar, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. In West Bengal where also the main rice crop was affected by floods in October 1959, the shortfall in production was made up by the increase in the autumn crop. The fall in jowar and bajra has occurred mainly in Maharashtra and Gujarat and partly in Madhya Pradesh and

Andhra Pradesh. Maharashtra and Gujarat have been the worst hit by heavy rains and floods during the year. Maize is the only cereal to register an increase in production (nearly ·23 million tons). Production of maize during 1959-60 is an all-time record. There is a very insignificant change in the production of rabi cereals—wheat and barley. Though the production of wheat in Punjab and Bihar has gone down as a result of the drought in February, the loss has been made good by a rise in U.P. and Madhya Pradesh. Production of wheat during 1959-60 is only slightly lower than the record production of last year.

Among cash crops, the production of major oilseeds has gone down by 5.55 lakh tons, that is by about 8 per cent. Production of groundnut has gone down by over 4.2 lakh tons and that of sesamum by about 1.2 lakh tons. Rapeseed and mustard alone have recorded a slight increase. The production of cotton during 1959-60 is placed at 38.35 lakh bales which is the lowest on record since 1953-54. The crop was very severely damaged by excessively heavy rains in Maharashtra and Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. Production of jute has also slumped to 45.48 lakh bales as compared to 51.58 lakh bales during 1958-59 showing a fall of nearly 11.8 per cent. This is, however, the second highest on record since 1952-53. The production of sugarcane during 1959-60 is placed at 75.79 lakh tons, (in terms of gur) marking a handsome rise of 4.7 lakh tons compared to 1958-59. This is an all-time record and slightly surpasses the expected achievement at the end of the Second Plan.

On the whole, the total agricultural production during 1959-60 shows a considerable fall as compared to 1958-59. This is mainly due to the extremely adverse weather conditions during the year. Agricultural production during 1959-60 is, however, the second highest on record.

APPENDIX I

Rainfall during 1959-60

(In mms.)

Rainfall Division	Rainfall Seasons: South-West monsoon (1 June 1959 to 30 Sept. 1959)		Post-monsoon (1 Oct. 1959 to 31 Dec. 1959)		Winter monsoon (1 Jan. 1960 to 29 Feb. 1960)		Summer or pre-monsoon (1 March 1960 to 31 May 1960)		Annual rainfall**	
	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Bay Islands ..	2,058	1,479	738	793	140	110	720	471	3,656	2,853
Assam (incl. Manipur and Tripura) ..	1,256	1,567	275	163	8	60	361	631	1,900	2,421
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	1,610	2,205	400	161	2	29	355	401	2,367	2,796
Gangetic West Bengal	1,219	1,095	356	143	0	39	167	185	1,742	1,462
Orissa	909	1,100	263	205	5	36	96	132	1,273	1,473
Bihar Plateau ..	1,123	1,106	283	94	4	56	49	102	1,459	1,358
Bihar Plains ..	801	1,075	246	77	0	31	99	87	1,146	1,270
Uttar Pradesh, East	613	940	115	64	6	36	34	37	768	1,077
Uttar Pradesh, West	895	922	106	43	23	56	49	41	1,073	1,062
Punjab (incl. Delhi)	655	565	39	29	11	60	28	42	733	696
Himachal Pradesh	1,079	*—	57	*—	50	*—	110	*—	1,296	*—
Jammu & Kashmir	177	183	73	63	64	119	147	189	461	554
Rajasthan, West ..	427	275	6	11	1	12	5	21	439	319
Rajasthan, East ..	766	646	50	26	1	11	16	23	833	706
Madhya Pradesh, West	1,105	975	72	55	32	19	27	25	1,236	1,074
Madhya Pradesh, East	1,320	1,197	117	97	29	39	86	68	1,552	1,401
East Gujarat State	1,365	785	142	35	3	5	6	9	1,516	834

APPENDIX I—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Saurashtra & Kutch	907	469	215	19	0	4	4	11	1,126	503
Konkan	2,275	2,062	198	110	0	4	52	25	2,525	2,201
Deccan (incl. Marathwada) ..	559	515	153	104	2	8	53	45	767	672
Vidarbha	1,336	919	75	79	60	23	57	40	1,528	1,061
Coastal Andhra Pradesh	637	518	297	401	1	26	34	70	969	1,015
Telengana ..	993	730	75	91	1	21	83	61	1,152	903
Rayalaseema ..	517	427	91	172	0	13	46	60	654	672
Madras State ..	219	285	551	566	28	53	104	109	902	1,013
Coastal Mysore ..	3,395	2,775	108	245	0	3	526	148	4,029	3,171
Interior Mysore, North	665	549	92	128	0	8	173	74	930	759
Interior Mysore, South	528	372	90	212	0	10	149	146	767	740
Kerala	2,416	1,644	310	496	25	32	930	398	3,681	2,570
Arabian Sea Islands	872	878	311	410	68	65	693	259	1,944	1,612

*—Normal rainfall is not known.

**—Represents the total of the four seasons' rainfall.

SOURCE :—Weekly Weather Reports issued by the Indian Meteorological Department, Poona.

APPENDIX II

Rainfall Conditions during 1959-60

(Rainfall seasons)

Rainfall Division	South-West monsoon (1 June 1959 to 30 Sept. 1959)	Post-monsoon (1 Oct. 1959 to 31 Dec. 1959)	Winter monsoon (1 Jan. 1960 to 29 Feb. 1960)	Summer or pre-monsoon (1 March 1960 to 31 May 1960)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Bay Islands	EX	N	EX	EX
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	D	EX	S	D
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	D	EX	S	N
Gangetic West Bengal	N	EX	S	N
Orissa	N	EX	S	D
Bihar Plateau	N	EX	S	D
Bihar Plains	D	EX	S	N
Uttar Pradesh, East	D	EX	S	N
Uttar Pradesh West	N	EX	D	EX
Punjab (including Delhi)	N	EX	S	D
Himachal Pradesh	*—	*—	*—	*—
Jammu & Kashmir	N	N	D	D

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rajasthan, West	EX	D	S	S
Rajasthan, East	N	EX	S	D
Madhya Pradesh, West	N	EX	EX	N
Madhya Pradesh, East	N	EX	D	EX
East Gujarat State	EX	EX	D	D
Saurashtra and Kutch	EX	EX	N.R.	S
Konkan	N	EX	N.R.	EX
Deccan (incl. Marathwada)	N	EX	S	N
Vidarbha	EX	N	EX	EX
Coastal Andhra Pradesh	EX	D	S	D
Telengana	EX	N	S	EX
Rayalaseema	EX	D	N.R.	D
Madras State	D	N	D	N
Coastal Mysore	EX	D	N.R.	EX
Interior Mysore, North	EX	D	N.R.	EX
Interior Mysore, South	EX	D	S	N
Kerala	EX	D	D	EX
Arabian Sea Islands	N	D	N	EX

EX—Excess—*i.e.*, (+) 20 per cent or more of the normal.
N—Normal.
D—Deficient—*i.e.*, (—) 20 per cent to (—) 59 per cent of the normal.
S—Scanty—*i.e.*, (—) 60 per cent or less of the normal.
N.R.—No rainfall.
*—Rainfall condition not marked due to absence of normals.
SOURCE :—Weekly Weather Reports issued by the Indian Meteorological Department, Poona.

APPENDIX III

Area and Production of Principal Crops in India

1958-59 *and* 1959-60

(1)	Area (thousand acres) 1958-59* (2)	Area (thousand acres) 1959-60 † (3)	Production (thousand tons unless otherwise indicated) 1958-59* (4)	Production (thousand tons unless otherwise indicated) 1959-60 † (5)
I. *Foodgrains* :				
(*a*) *Kharif Cereals*—				
Rice	81,437	81,343	30,354	29,338
Jowar	42,584	41,602	8,714	7,866
Bajra	27,999	26,699	3,789	3,484
Maize	10,457	10,457	3,381	3,615

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. *Foodgrains*—contd.				
(*a*) *Kharif Cereals*—contd.				
Ragi	6,192	6,211	1,877	1,860
Small Millets	12,417	12,340	2,072	2,012
Total Kharif Cereals	181,086	178,652	50,187	48,175
(*b*) *Rabi Cereals*				
Wheat	31,141	31,508	9,772	9,734
Barley	8,243	8,220	2,672	2,605
Total Rabi Cereals	39,384	39,728	12,444	12,339
Total Cereals	220,470	218,380	62,631	60,514
(*c*) *Pulses* :				
Gram	24,865	25,046	6,881	5,390
Tur	5,931	5,843	1,671	1,589
Other Pulses	28,589	28,863	4,320	4,257
Total Pulses	59,385	59,752	12,872	11,236
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	279,855	278,132	75,503	71,750
II. *Other Crops* :				
Sugarcane (gur)	4,803	5,178	7,113	7,579
Black Pepper ‡	2,301	2,320	255	254
Chillies (dry)	1,471	1,499	326	339
Ginger (dry) ‡	357	370	123	134
III. *Oilseeds* :				
Groundnut (nuts in shell)	14,575	15,305	4,812	4,390
Castor	1,203	1,178	112	108
Sesamum	5,500	5,510	511	392
Rape & Mustard	6,021	7,167	1,025	1,037
Linseed	3,965	3,921	447	425
Total Oilseeds	31,264	33,081	6,907	6,352

APPENDIX III—concld.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
IV. *Fibres* ‡				
Cotton (thousand bales of 392 lbs. each) ..	19,926	19,252	4,686	3,835
Jute (thousand bales of 400 lbs. each) ..	1,811	1,707	5,158	4,548
Mesta (thousand bales of 400 lbs. each) ..	825	706	1,488	1,098
Sannhemp	807 (546**)	813 (546**)	81**	80†**

*Relates to partially revised estimate.
†Relates to final estimate.
**Relate to fibre crop only.
‡Figures in hundreds.

The Changing Rural Landscape

The present transformation of agriculture and rural economy is achieved through a combination of developments in many spheres. In the bunch of short articles appearing as a special feature in the succeeding pages, a general indication can be had of the many-sided progress. Other articles and reviews appearing in this issue highlight achievements and hopes in several other directions. Even the total picture thus gathered may fall short of being sufficiently comprehensive. All that is intended is to give a general idea of the range of activities going behind improvements in all stages from production to consumption of crops and in the condition of the rural population.

Intensive Agricultural District Programmes

The ensuing rabi season will see a closely knit, compact, comprehensive programme for maximising agricultural production, in a few selected districts through improved techniques, prompt discovery of and solution to problems and all round expert guidance. Processed through simultaneous evaluation, the experiment holds promise of nation-wide application.

In India higher agricultural production is a vital need to sustain its rising population and pay for its economic development as a welfare State. Immediate gains in agricultural production could be ensured if some favourable areas having assured irrigation could be exploited to the full. At present, even in such areas, essential requirements like chemical fertilisers and pesticides are being supplied to meet only 45 per cent of the damand on account of foreign exchange difficulties. The potential effect of a single improved practice, such as the use of fertilisers, is usually limited if it is not supported by other improved agricultural practices, sufficient credit or other elements, all of which when combined together would result in a much more rapid expansion in production.

Method of Work

The Intensive Agricultural District Programme envisages the selection of a favourable district with maximum irrigation facilities and minimum natural hazards. In this district, all the elements required for increasing production will be simultaneously provided, such as full credit requirements, based on production plans to be prepared with the assistance of trained staff and subsequent supervision of credit with reference to its use. An intensive effort will be made to reach all farmers through Cooperatives and Panchayats and to formulate production plans which will progressively involve all agricultural families. There will be greater concentration of resources and the total effort of the community will be organised and developed as fully as possible. The Project has the twin objective of (*a*) immediately raising the production level in the selected districts by providing the full supplies of fertilisers, pesticides, agricultural credit etc. and (*b*) inducing the farmers to adopt technological improvements for intensive agricultural production. All farmers will be helped to promote the adoption of improved agricultural practices. In addition, a small number of selected cultivators in each village will be encouraged to adopt farm improvement plans on their lands so that their entire holdings could serve the purpose of demonstration of improved techniques.

Ingredients of Programme

The Programme would, among other things, include:

(*i*) Adequate provision of agricultural credit through strengthened cooperative societies and with the cooperation of the Reserve Bank;

(*ii*) Full supplies of fertilisers, pesticides, improved seeds, improved farm implements and other production needs to carry out the production plans;

(*iii*) Marketing arrangements and other services through the Cooperative Societies which will enable the cultivator to obtain the full market price for his marketed surplus and easy repayment of credit.

(*iv*) Intensive educational efforts particularly through systematic scientific demonstration for the dissemination of improved agricultural practices through the existing and additional trained staff who will also be concerned with the preparation of production plans for the farmers. The transport arrangements will be strengthened to ensure mobility of technical staff and supplies;

(*v*) While emphasis on production would be placed, particularly on rice, wheat and other food crops, village planning for increased production would include livestock improvement programmes, and strengthening of village organisations like Cooperatives, Panchayats, Development Councils and Village Leadership.

(*vi*) Analysis and evaluation of the programme from its initiation till it is completed.

In the selected district the main attempt would be to saturate the total cultivated area with improved varieties of seeds, optimum use of fertilisers coupled with organic manure, levelling of land and other improved agricultural practices recommended for increasing production. To begin with, there would be a resources survey which will furnish information about the cultivators, their situation and their farming operations that will be useful in planning the entire programme of supplies, agricultural credit and technological improvements. The total requirement of the supplies based on production plans and the targets aimed at for extra production, will be stocked sufficiently in advance in godowns within bullock-cart distance so that timely supplies could be ensured. Additional flow of short-term credit will be stimulated so that the full requirements of all participating cultivators for maximising production could be met. It is expected that agricultural credit which is provided in the neighbourhood of Rs. 3—4 crores in 100 Blocks at present would rise in the fifth year of experiment approximately to Rs. 27 crores.

Agricultural and cooperative staff will be strengthened in order to handle the increased supplies, help in the preparation of production plans and supervise the utilization of credit for the purpose for which it is given. Scientific demonstrations would play an important role in order to bring 'know how' to the farmers. The Research institutions which are the sources of knowledge, would after taking into account the soil, climatic and other factors involved of the area selected, determine the integrated scientific demonstrations to be laid out on the cultivators' farms on a large scale. Such demonstrations would be suitably planned in advance by bringing together the Research staff and the Extension staff through a suitable mechanism to be established for the purpose.

Coordination of Functions

Proper coordination of the effort at the district level among the staff of different departments concerned, such as Agriculture, Cooperation, Panchayats, Irrigation and Revenue would be effected through the District Collector who will be in overall charge of the programme assisted by a Project Officer. There will be delegation of powers at appropriate levels to ensure speedy decisions. As far as possible, the staff will not be transferred outside the district for the full duration of five years of the programme and their achievements would be judged entirely by the increase in agricultural production which would receive priority over all other types of work, however desirable.

Evaluation of Results

One of the main features of the programme is proper evaluation of results by a scientific assessment of yield per acre of major crops and the total yield of foodgrains. The appraisal of the progress in terms of increased agricultural production would be carried out periodically. In addition to the broad scale pre and post-programme survey and continuous evaluation to measure results of the programme in terms of the stated objectives, village case studies will also be undertaken to identify the influences and factors responsible for changes in the selected area and the study of the effectiveness of the agricultural administrative system responsible for implementing the programme.

The worth of the programme will have to be measured in terms of returns over cost and its effect on living conditions within the district. Where unlimited resources are available, experiments may be designed with regard to cost and returns. Since India is very conscious of the funds that are available for economic development, the evaluation must say whether the programme can be duplicated in other areas as a sound business venture. If the programme is good

enough to be repeated elsewhere, it is necessary to know what is worth transferring and what is likely to be the most successful organisational arrangement.

The scheme will be implemented in the first instance in 100 Blocks in seven selected districts, *viz*. Tanjore in Madras, West Godavari in Andhra Pradesh, Raipur in Madhya Pradesh, Aligarh in Uttar Pradesh, Ludhiana in Punjab, Pali in Rajasthan and Shahbad in Bihar. The programme will cover 5·8 million acres mainly under rice, wheat and millets. It is proposed that the scheme will be further extended to one full district in each State.

The expenditure in 100 Blocks for five years is expected to be about Rs. 7·93 crores including provision for guarantees to stimulate the flow of additional credit. The share of the Government of India will be Rs. 1·76 crores and the State Governments are expected to meet an expenditure of approximately Rs. 2·77 crores including cost of normal work programmes. The Ford Foundation, which is participating in the scheme has made an outright grant upto a maximum of 9·265 million dollars or Rs. 4·37 crores approximately. The scheme has started in Madras and is expected to start in the remaining six States during the ensuing Rabi season.

Progress of Soil Conservation

About 200 million acres of cultivated land invite soil conservation work of some kind or other. Through survey, research, training of personnel and demonstrations, the pace of this work has gained in recent years.

The major soil conservation works are needed in the agricultural land, catchments of river valley projects and flood control schemes, waste lands, denuded forests, ravines and deserts.

A rough estimate places the problem area needing immediate attention to about 200 million acres of which about 100 million acres are of agricultural land, 50 million acres of hilly areas and another 50 million acres of Rajasthan desert where wind erosion is a serious problem.

Progress—Pre-Plan Period

Prior to the First FiveYear Plan, there was no countrywide effort to tackle the soil erosion problem. Although a few States had taken some measures in this direction notably Bombay, Punjab, Madras and U.P.

An organised plan to tackle the problem of soil erosion on a countrywise scale commenced towards the end of the First Five Year Plan when the Central Soil Conservation Board was set up in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India. Since the inception of the Board, a co-ordinated programme of Survey, research, demonstration, training and development has been worked out.

First and Second Five Year Plans—Physical Achievements

Survey.—Under the all India soil and land use survey scheme started in 1957, standard soil survey has been completed for about 88 lakh acres mainly in the catchments of river valley projects of Muchkund, Hirakud, Chambal, Bhakra Nangal, and Damodar Valley.

Research.—Nine research-*cum*-demonstration and training centres have been set up to investigate regional soil erosion problems. These are at Dehra Dun, Chandigarh, Kotah, Agra, Vasad, Bellary, Ootacamund, Chatra and Jodhpur. These centres also serve the purpose of training and demonstration. Two more research centres are expected to be started for red soils, one each for low and high rainfall regions. The Centre at Jodhpur was recently re-constituted into a Central Arid Zone Research Institute in collaboration with the UNESCO for integrated fundamental and applied research in the problems of arid areas.

Training.—Training facilities are provided for officers (Senior Soil Conservation Technicians) and Assistants (Junior Soil Conservation Technicians). Besides, the States have their own training facilities for Sub-Assistants. A regular 9 months' course, a refresher course of three months and a short course of 2-3 weeks for professionals in soil conservation are conducted at Dehra Dun. Against the requirement of 200 officers for the Second Five Year Plan, 146 have been trained in various courses besides 43 already available.

For assistants, regular six-month training courses are conducted at Kotah, Ootacamund, Bellary and DVC's Centre at Hazaribagh (Training at Bellary Centre is temporarily suspended because of inadequate response from the States). Short training courses for 2-3 weeks are also conducted at various centres for the benefit of the officers of the Community Development and National Extension Service. Against the requirement of 1,000 Assistants for the second Plan, 653 Assistants and 168 others have been trained at various centres till August 1960. Besides, 170 were available.

Demonstrations.—As a programme of developing proper know-how for soil conservation, 46 demonstrations on catchments of about 1,000 acres (6 in the watershed of Bhakra Nangal and 40 for intensification of contour bunding and dry farming) have been recommended by the Central Soil Conservation Board, for the arid and semi-arid areas in different districts. Besides, it has also been suggested to the States to lay out demonstrations on large catchments of 3,000 to 5,000 acres, as a self-help programme by the farmers.

Development.—In the First Five Year Plan about 7 lakh acres benefited from soil conservation measures. In the Second Five Year Plan, during the first four years, soil conservation measures have been carried out on 16·6 lakh acres of agricultural land against the physical target of 20 lakh acres. Besides, about 3·85 lakh acres have been protected from soil erosion through afforestation and pasture development against the target of 10 lakh acres.

Legislation.—With a view to preserve the national resources of soil and water by soil conservation measures, a Model Soil Conservation Bill was formulated circulated to States with the suggestion to adopt the same or modify the existing legislations, if any, in the light of the Bill.

Financial achievement.—The financial outlay for development programme in the First Five Year Plan was 3·25 crores and the utilization of funds was about 1·61 crores. In the Second Five Year Plan the financial outlay for State schemes is 20·5 crores and the utilisation of funds is expected to be 20·43 crores.

Outlook for the Third Plan

The tentative soil conservation programme for the Third Five Year Plan envisages soil conservation with contour bunding for 13 million acres on agricultural land, afforestation and pasture development for 2 million acres, dry farming for 40 million acres, and reclamation of saline and alkaline soils for 0·4 million acres. Major emphasis in implementing the programme is placed on development of village leadership and people's participation.

Survey, research, training and demonstration activities will continue at an enhanced rate to fulfil adequately the objectives of the Plan programme.

Fertilisers

Fertiliser consumption is rapidly increasing. More manufacturing plants are coming up, carrying the country nearer and nearer to self-sufficiency in fertiliser supply.

Sharp Increase in Consumption

The consumption of fertilisers in India registered a very sharp increase in 1959-60 over the previous year. For ammonium sulphate, the allocation for 1959-60 was, 1,184, thousand tons as against 800 thousand tons in 1958-59. For superphosphate the

figure for 1959-60 was around 340 thousand tons which was about double what it was for 1958-59 . For 1960-61 the demand for the consumption of ammonium sulphate is expected to go up beyond 2,350 thousand tons and for superphosphate to reach at least 364 thousand tons. In view of the need to reduce imports and gradually eliminate it, provision had already been made to ensure that as many as 8 States in the Union had a fertiliser factory each.

New Sites for Factories

The Third Plan provides for a target of 1 million tons of fertilisers in terms of nitrogen. A Committee headed by Dr. G.P. Kane, Senior Industrial Adviser to the Union Government is now engaged in preparing preliminary reports on suitable sites for location of fertiliser plants.

The Committee has already suggested one unit at Kothagudam in Andhra Pradesh with an annual capacity of 80,000 tons of fertilisers in terms of nitrogen, another at Hanumangarh in Rajasthan with a capacity of 30,000 tons in terms of nitrogen and ammonium sulphate by the gypsum process, 347,200 tons. The Committee has also selected Itarsi in Madhya Pradesh with a capacity of 50,000 tons in terms of nitrogen. The Committee is examining the question of locations in other States where no fertiliser factory has yet been provided for. It is expected that there would be substantial foreign participation in the development of the fertiliser industry under the Third Five Year Plan.

Plant Protection (1959-60)

Quite a few insects and pests have become the regular enemies of crops. They are meeting successful challenge from earth and the air.

Combined Attack on Pests and Diseases

The benefits of plant protection as one of the quickest means of adding to agricultural production, is now increasingly appreciated. The total crop area, treated against pests and diseases as a result of direct Government efforts rose from 6·1 million acres in 1956-57 to over 12 million acres in 1959-60. The total quantity of pesticides sold for agricultural purposes was 29,000 tons valued at Rs. 3·51 crores in 1959 as against about 19,450 tons valued at Rs. 1·36 crores in 1955. Pesticides and manually operated spraying and dusting machines continued to be distributed to farmers at subsidised rates by many State Governments. An aerial unit of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture sprayed 20,700 acres of *Jowar* and sugarcane crops, attacked by grasshoppers and *Pyrilla* respectively, in the old Bombay State. Two commercial firms also started services for aerial spraying of crops against pests.

Field rats constituted a serious menace to crops in most parts of India and many large-scale campaigns were organised to destroy them. Two dozen locust swarms came into India from the West and gregarious breeding occurred over a gross area of about 6,000, square miles in Rajasthan. No serious loss to crops was reported. Control measures were organised. However, the beginning of a locust plauge were apprehended.

A Wide Range of Visitations

A sporadic weevil pest attacked young plants of wheat, barley, gram and vegetables over extensive areas in parts of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and the Punjab. There were heavy and widespread infestations of thrips and a pod-boring caterpillar on chilli crop in Andhra Pradesh and Madras State, red-hairy caterpillar on groundnut crop in Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Mysore States and of jassid and fulgorid bugs and stem borer on paddy crop in Andhra Pradesh and Madras. Control measures against these pests were undertaken by the concerned State Plant Protection organisations and farmers with assistance sometimes from the Central Plant Protection Stations of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

The Cooperative Movement

One major line of attack on the farmers' problems is through cooperative credit. This service has grown in dimensions in recent years.

Organisational Changes

According to the Second Plan rural credit societies are to be connected with primary marketing societies serving a mandi area. In addition to loans, the credit societies will also provide members with their requirements either for cash or against approved credit limits. The societies are also to collect crops for disposal through the marketing societies. In turn they are to obtain stocks from marketing societies and distribute them to members.

The progress achieved during the first two years of the Second Plan by the State Cooperative Banks, Primary Agricultural Credit and Multi-purpose Societies, Central Land Mortgage Banks and Primary Land Mortgage Banks is indicated in the tables at pages 576 and 577.

On the Eve of the Third Plan

The Draft Outline of the Third Five Year Plan states that by 1960-61 the total amount of credit advanced by cooperatives will amount to Rs. 190 crores. It is also estimated that by the end of the Second Plan there will be about 200,000 primary agricultural societies with a total membership of about 17 million, serving about 33 per cent of the agricultural population and about 25 per cent of the total rural population.

Warehousing

The Central and State Warehousing Corporations have become the principal agency in the provision of additional accommodation for storing crops.

The Central and State Corporations

The twenty-seven warehouses functioning under the Central Corporation stocked about 7,89,025 maunds till the end of May, 1960 and had a storage capacity of about 11,85,800 maunds. These were located in the following States : Andhra Pradesh 3, Bombay 5, Kerala 3, Madhya Pradesh 1, Madras 2, Mysore 3, Orissa 2, Punjab 1, Rajasthan 2, Uttar Pradesh 2, West Bengal 1, Delhi 1 and Bihar 1.

The State Corporations, which started their activities in eleven States in 1959, provided storage accommodation for about six lakh maunds in the first six months.

More Accommodation and More Crops

Warehousing facilities are now available for about 59 commodities. These include foodgrains, oilseeds, cattle fodder, raw cotton, cotton seed, raw jute, turmeric, *gur*, ginger and pepper. During 1959-60 the storage capacity available with the 'Central' warehouses also increased from 3,83,000 maunds to more than 11,00,000 maunds. The Corporation has conducted a survey of 68 centres all over the country for opening new warehouses.

Among the schemes being considered by the Corporation are storage facilities for vegetable oils, molasses, wool and lac intended for export, cold storages in Delhi and Gauhati and storage of apples and potatoes at Theog in Himachal Pradesh.

Apart from the storage and banking facilities provided to depositors, the Corporation further intensified its programme of imparting training. Two hundred and thirty-one persons were trained during the year in scientific storage, marketing, banking, accountancy and other allied subjects.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIA

PROGRESS SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

Year	State Cooperative Banks			Central Cooperative Banks			Primary Agricultural Credit and Multi-purpose societies			Central Mortgage Banks			Primary Land Mortgage Banks		
	No.	Working capital (in thousands)	Loans advanced (in thousands)	No.	Working capital (in thousands)	Loans advanced (in thousands)	No.	Membership (in thousands)	Working capital (in lakhs)	No.	Working capital (in thousands)	Loans advanced (in thousands)	No.	Working capital (in thousands)	Loans advanced (in thousands)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1950-51	15	34,42,07	42,13,31	505	56,36,77	82,84,04	1,04,998	44,08	37,25	5	7,72,06	1,32,83	286	6,65,73	1,29,02
1951-52	16	36,71,70	55,27,41	509	60,11,40	1,05,63,55	1,07,925	47,77	45,22	6	10,16,58	2,50,65	289	7,59,50	1,29,59
1952-53	17	38,63,87	39,93,31	505	61,22,65	65,57,86	1,11,628	51,26	49,18	7	12,30,86	1,70,57	288	8,66,30	1,46,18
1953-54	22	40,84,10	51,77,17	499	66,11,09	64,70,41	1,26,954	58,49	54,41	9	13,92,66	1,92,40	291	9,55,27	1,40,50
1954-55	23	47,62,53	50,25,82	485	73,69,36	69,16,78	1,43,320	65,65	62,93	9	15,78,82	2,43,49	292	10,41,98	1,44,79
1955-56	24	63,33,93	67,86,38	478	92,66,65	79,83,43	1,59,939	77,91	79,10	14	18,52,63	2,83,04	302	11,34,85	1,73,64
1956-57	23	79,54,24	1,23,71,34	451	1,10,25,85	1,00,80,46	1,61,510	91,71	98,30	14	21,32,47	3,80,22	326	12,70,44	2,05,46
1957-58	21	1,09,06,74	2,19,00,77	418	1,41,16,50	1,59,86,53	1,66,543	1,02,21	1,33,75	17	25,88,28	4,62,43	347	14,05,83	2,51,66

STATE-WISE PROGRESS OF PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES, PRIMARY & CENTRAL MARKETING SOCIETIES AND FARMING SOCIETIES, 1957-58

State	Primary Agricultural Credit Societies				Primary and Central Marketing Societies			Farming Societies			
	No.	Membership (lakhs)	Working Capital (lakhs)	Loans Advanced (lakh Rs.)	No.	Membership	Value of goods sold (lakh Rs.)	No.	Membership	Area under cultivation (acres)	Working Capital (thousand Rs.)
Andhra Pradesh	10,681	11·0	16,06·3	11,51·2	161	1,31,562	5,07·5	1,034	1,00,420	82,708	24,82
Assam	2,590	1·2	1,66·2	1,31·1	50	5,196	4·1	184	6,116	4,481	6,26
Bihar	14,685	5·3	2,33·9	97·4	81	3,006	14·8	19	746	1,832	1,55
Bombay	18,354	14·8	37,57·7	30,33·5	498	2,06,722	18,68·0	499	18,591	42,488	77,92
Jammu and Kashmir ..	1,355	1·9	89·0	36·0	30	7,064	85·8	5	582	1,076	11
Kerala	2,072	4·7	2,80·9	1,79·4	62	21,702	1,32·6	59	8,671	8,447	5,75
Madhya Pradesh	16,750	5·9	11,23·0	8,64·3	108	32,052	79·4	160	3,497	13,163	15,72
Madras	8,184	10·6	13,16·0	9,11·4	107	1,51,627	1,95·9	54	3,344	9,488	4,99
Mysore	7,264	8·9	10,91·9	6,96·7	220	67,107	6,89·1	123	7,928	14,216	10,35
Orissa	6,251	2·9	3,57·4	1,78·1	48	9,490	36·7	28	1,088	1,552	5,18
Punjab	14,344	8·0	12,92·8	7,89·3	116	16,040	1,79·1	678	11,892	1,22,813	1,06,69
Rajasthan	6,163	2·8	28·42	21.26	72	6,295	48·9	113	2,240	7,610	8,83
U.P.	44,060	18·6	13,71·2	10,72·2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	471	15,137	1,37,717	96,20
West Bengal	12,591	4·6	2,87·1	2,12·0	222	39,365	49·7	168	7,139	4,894	16,56
Union Territories	1,199	0·9	1,16·6	43·2	66	2,998	35·6	42	2,361	5,254	34,57
TOTAL ..	1,66,543	102·1	1,33,74·1	96,08·3	1,841	7,01,348	39,27·2	3,637	1,89,572	4,57,739	4,15,50

Agricultural Marketing 1959-60

Investigations and surveys on costs and processes, standardization and grading have contributed substantially to the reliability of agricultural products and facilitated promotion of their exports.

With the increased recognition given to agricultural marketing in both the First and Second Five-Year Plans, there has been all-round progress during the year. The major activities of the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection related to:

(1) Investigations and surveys of major agricultural and animal husbandry products;

(2) Standardization, promotion and expansion of grading of agricultural and animal husbandry products under Agmark;

(3) Standardization of contract terms relating to specific agricultural commodities;

(4) Implementation of marketing developmental Programme through regulation of markets;

(5) Promotion of Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Industry and administration of the Fruit Products Order, 1955;

(6) Training of personnel in Agricultural Marketing.

The important achievements during the year in respect of the foregoing are briefly enumerated as under:

Investigations and Surveys

This is by far the most important item of work carried out by the Directorate to study in detail various processes and costs involved in the marketing of each important agricultural and livestock product. These reports help to spot-light the defects prevalent in the marketing systems of the country and indicate the lines on which the developmental activities should be directed.

So far the Directorate had published over 100 commodity marketing survey reports/ brochures on 40 important agricultural, livestock and forest products including wheat, rice, millets, oilseeds, tobacco, meat, cattle, hides, skin, ghee and other milk products, poultry, etc. Six more publications were added to the list during the year. They relate to mangoes, suagar-cane gur, sann-hemp, pulses and include two Atlases, one on marketing aspects of food crops and the other on that of commercial crops.

Standardization and Grading

For the development of orderly marketing particularly to ensure that the producer-seller may receive prices commensurate with the quality of his produce, grade specifications have been prescribed under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, for 33 commodities covering 117 varieties of agricultural, livestock and horticultural products. Appropriate grading and marking rules have been framed for each. While grading for internal trade is voluntary, it has been made compulsory under Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act in case of certain specific commodities prior to export.

(a) For internal consumption

A number of commodities are voluntarily graded for internal consumption. The most important of these are ghee, vegetable oils, creamery butter, eggs, rice, wheat atta, sugarcane gur, potatoes, fruits and cotton. The initial grading of these commodities is done by pretesting the product in the packer's laboratory (when chemical analysis is the pre-requisite for grading) or by trained graders (when physical factors are the criteria for grading). In order to further ensure that the commodities so graded conform to Agmark specifications, the Directorate maintains an independent Inspectorate to exercise constant supervision on the working of different grading stations. They draw check samples from lots of graded produce from the packers' premises as well as from the markets and the same are systematically analysed in the Directorate's Laboratories located in different parts of the country. Even under voluntary grading, tangible progress has been achieved in respect of various commodities graded under Agmark and notwithstanding the slightly higher cost for graded products as compared to ungraded stuff, the former have attracted discriminating consumers. The quantum and value of some of the commodities graded for internal consumption during 1959 are as follows:—

Commodity	Quantity	Value in Rs.
1. Ghee	1,75,842 Mds.	3,62,49,266
2. Edible Oils	3,50,434 Mds.	2,40,23,979
3. Butter	28,09,560 Lbs.	89,55,280
4. Rice	29,205 Mds.	5,91,914
5. Wheat Atta	53,493 Mds.	8,64,369
6. Eggs	105,42,482	12,88,396
7. Cotton	4,74,827 Bales	22,46,19,407
8. Gur	15,653 Mds.	2,33,432
Fruits—		
9. Citrus	44,00,759 Nos.	3,89,681
10. Chickoos	3,65,880 Nos.	8,150
11. Mangoes	1,80,465 Nos.	46,113
12. Apples	2,94,884 Nos.	57,983
13. Pears	7,724	1,149

(b) Grading for Export

The commodities that are now graded for export on a compulsory basis are sann-hemp, tobacco, wool, bristles, lemon-grass oil and sandalwood oil.

With the introduction of compulsory quality control schemes, the reputation of Indian products in foreign markets has improved considerably. It has enabled to stabilise prices and firm orders are now placed by overseas buyers on the basis of Agmark standards and banks are no longer chary of advancing loans against stocks. The goodwill earned for Agmark in foreign markets is no doubt a positive proof for extending compulsory quality control to many other commodities featuring in the export trade.

The value of all commodities graded under Agmark on compulsory basis during 1959 was Rs. 30.22 crores as against Rs. 28.93 crores graded in 1958. Nearly 82,000 bales of sann-hemp valued at Rs. 98.5 lakhs, over a crore pounds of tobacco leaf valued at Rs. 13.1 crores, 4.54 lakh lbs. of bristles valued at Rs. 1.70 crore, 4.77 crore pounds of wool valued at Rs. 12.36 crores, 20.3 lakh lbs. of lemon-grass oil valued at Rs. 91.8 lakhs and 2.16 lakh lbs. of sandalwood oil valued at Rs. 1.75 crores were graded under Agmark in 1959.

For implementation of the compulsory grading programme, in the export field, the Directorate maintains a special Inspectorate of Senior Marketing Officers, Marketing Development Officers, Inspectors, graders, analysers, etc. in the various packing centres and ports. In addition, the Directorate also maintains a chain of laboratories for systematic analysis of various graded products.

Standard Contract Terms for trading in linseed were framed during the year and finalised in consultation with the trade interests concerned.

Marketing Developmental Programme

Regulation of markets is probably the most important single facilitating measure that has been adopted in certain States for rationalising buying and selling of agricultural produce. The poor standard of primary and secondary markets, prevalence of various malpractices like short weights, excessive market charges, unauthorised deductions and allowances and absence of any machinery to settle disputes between sellers and buyers invariably resulted in reducing the net return earned by

the producer-seller through the sale of his produce. Necessary legislation for regulation of markets has been enacted in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Bihar, Punjab, Delhi and Tripura. Other States are also expected to fall in line soon. Out of 2,300 whole-sale assembly markets in India, 701 have been brought within the regulatory orbit in various States till May 1960.

The economic benefits that had accrued to the cultivators as a result of introduction of this method are indeed spectacular. As a result of rationalisation of market charges alone, it is estimated that there has been a net saving of Rs. 8.6 crores per annum to the users of these markets. When to these are added the advantages of correct weighment, competitive buying and fair refractive allowances, in terms of money, the benefits derived would be indeed very much greater. This is clearly reflected from the number of producer-sellers that now bring their produce to the regulated markets. Until 1944, less than 40 per cent of the produce was taken to these markets by the producers themselves. The average has now gone up to 70 percent.

Promotion of Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Industry

There is obvious need for economic utilisation of the surplus fruits and vegetables which are in short supply in this country. The Government of India have promulgated the Fruit Products Order under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, in order to improve the standard of quality of various fruit and vegetable products. This provides for compulsory licensing of the manufacturers of fruits and vegetable products with a view to ensuring that all manufactured products conform to the minimum standards in respect of quality, packing, marking, labelling and for maintenance of proper hygienic and sanitary conditions in the manufacturing premises. The administration of the Order rests with the Directorate.

When the Order was first promulgated, the Industry was not only disorganised but was completely out of tune with modern technological advancement. The percentage of sub-standard production was as high as 80. With the enforcement of the Fruit Products Order, a spectacular improvement occurred and now the percentage of sub-standard production is almost negligible. For enforcement of the Order, the Directorate employs a number of qualified technologists.

Of the different schemes framed by the Directorate for promotion of the industry, the scheme for subsidy on tin-plate aims at reducing the cost of manufacture of canned products by providing subsidy at the rate of Rs. 500 per ton of tin-plate used in the manufacture by the industry. It came into operation from June 1958 and is scheduled to be continued as long as the price of tin-plate, whether indigenous or imported, continues to exceed Rs. 1,200 per ton. The supply to different licencees is regulated through the allotment of annual quotas fixed according to installed capacity, annual production and/or orders in hand. A sum of Rs. 12.28 lakhs, for 2,456 tons of tin-plate used, has been paid to the industry for subsidised cans supplied upto the 31st March, 1960.

The industry has made striking progress. The number of licencees has gone up from 654 in 1955 to 982 in 1959. Production has increased from 14,063 tons in 1955 to 27,063 tons in 1958. The quantum of export has been increased from 1,700 tons valued at Rs. 31.08 lakhs in 1955 to 1,716 tons valued at Rs. 32 lakhs in 1958.

Training in Agricultural Marketing

The need for training of personnel in agricultural marketing for manning the State Marketing Departments, Co-operatives, Regulated Markets, etc. was emphasized at the Marketing and Co-operation Conference held at Hyderabad and Jaipur in 1955 and 1956 respectively. In pursuance to that recommendation, the Directorate is running two Courses one of a duration of one year for imparting training to superior personnel of the State Marketing Departments and the other of a duration of 4 months for training market secretaries, market superintendents, etc. The Course of one year is run in the Directorate since 1956 and that of four months' duration for market secretaries etc. is being run at Sangli in Maharashtra and Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh since 1957.

By the end of July 1960, 78 candidates including 25 in the current course, would have received their training in the course of one year duration. The number of

Fisheries in the Plan

The Central and State Governments have taken several important measures for the development of Indian fisheries. The First Plan made a provision of Rs. 1 crore for Central Schemes and Rs. 4 crores for the State schemes of which about Rs. 2.8 crores was actually spent. In the Second Plan, there is a total allocation of Rs. 3.38 crores for Central Fisheries Schemes and about Rs. 8 crores for the State Fisheries Schemes. The major Central Schemes are (*i*) the expansion of fishery research, (*ii*) exploratory fishing in high seas, (*iii*) establishment of technological research, (*iv*) training, (*v*) fisheries extension activities, and (*vi*) fish transport by rail. Owing to shortage of foreign exchange, some of the schemes like large-scale exploratory fishing have had to be curtailed. In most of the other sectors work is in progress. The two fisheries research stations established in 1947, *viz.*, the Central Marine Fisheries Research Station at Mandapam and the Central Inland Fisheries Research Station at Calcutta, have made substantial progress in their programmes.

State Schemes for developing marine fisheries include the supply of engines to indigenous craft, supply of new and existing fishery requisites (boats, yarn, etc.) at subsidised rates, and provision of fish curing, storage and transport facilities. In the development of inland fisheries the schemes are meant for the reclamation of tanks and swamps for fish culture, collection and distribution of fish seed for stocking, establishment of nursery ponds, transport, storage and marketing of fish. Organisation of fisheries cooperatives also figures in some of the State Schemes.

Training

One of the essential requirements for modernising Indian fisheries is the establishment of training facilities for various categories of personnel. Apart from the traditional methods employed, the entire approach to this subject is a new discipline to our country, particularly in the field of application of mechanised methods and industrial practices. The Central Inland Fisheries Station is now giving a course of inland fisheries training to graduates who would become qualified to take fishery developmental activities in State Fishery administration. With the operation of the Second Plan it has become more and more apparent that training facilities for administrative personnel are inadequate and the Government of India have recently decided to set up a higher fisheries training institute with United Nations Assistance.

In view of the rapid changes towards mechanisation of fishing craft, special attention is being paid to training fishermen in the operation of mechanised craft and gear and in handling of engines. A small number of persons are trained in the deep sea fishing vessels belonging to the Government of India, where they complete a four-year course of study before being absorbed as skippers of fishing vessels. Training in mechanised fishing for fishermen has been set up in fishing centres such as Veraval, Satpati, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin and Kakinada.

Major Lines of Further Development

In the Third Plan the major lines proposed are :

(1) Expanded mechanisation of existing fishing craft;
(2) Introduction of new types of coastal fishing craft;
(3) Exploratory and commercial fishing on the high seas by modern type vessels;
(4) Installation of adequate shore facilities for storing, freezing and processing of fish;
(5) Large scale stocking of inland waters;
(6) Improved methods of fishing in deep inland waters;
(7) Fisheries co-operatives;
(8) Fish transport by rail and adequate internal transportation assisted by a sufficient number of ice plants scattered throughout the country;
(9) Improved marketing; and
(10) Establishment of canning, fish meal and ancillary industries.

It is hoped to increase the production of fish to about 1.8 million metric tons by 1965-66.

Absence of suitable administrative machinery in the States is the main difficulty in the way of adequate implementation of fishery projects. It is hoped to overcome

this within the coming few years, with the increased impetus given to training programmes. The fishing population has generally been drawn from the poorer sections of the community and the lack of organisation among them has been a contributory factor to the somewhat slow pace of development but it is hoped that this too will be overcome, by a more concerted drive towards cooperative effort amongst fishing communities. Fishing craft gear and other requisites will be distributed through cooperative organisations. In inland fisheries, the Community Development areas where fisheries are important, will be given assistance for common ownership of fishery resources through Panchayats, leading to systematic stocking and exploitation. An all round increase in production, better utilisation of resources and better organised marketing and trade are expected to take shape within the few years ahead.

Poultry Development—1959-60

Poultry development has another source to enlarge and enrich food supply. Table birds and eggs are becoming increasingly abundant in many parts of India.

Through poultry development the nation secures a substantial source of supplementary food for the nation, a gainful subsidiary occupation for a large section of the people and a by no means negligible contribution to the solution of rural unemployment, especially among educated farmers. The tempo of work under the All-India Poultry Development scheme increased greatly during the year as compared with the previous years.

The All-India Poultry Development Scheme envisages the establishment of five regional poultry farms and 300 poultry development-*cum*-extension blocks in India at a total cost of Rs. 258·8 lakhs. During the year, three regional poultry farms at Bombay, Bhubaneswar and Bangalore were started in addition to the two already functioning at Delhi and Simla, thus completing the target. The farms at Delhi and Simla produced 2·67 lakh eggs, distributed 24,813 birds at concessional rates and trained 322 progressive poultry farmers in modern methods of poultry keeping. In 1958-59, these two farms produced 2·06 lakh eggs, distributed 17,433 birds and trained 176 progressive poultry farmers.

Poultry extension-cum-development centres

Ninety poultry extension-*cum*-development centres were established during the year, thus bringing the total to 299 centres established so far, against a target of 300 centres. During the first two years of the Second Five Year Plan, 2·02 lakh eggs were produced at the Extension Centres and 11,346 birds were distributed to the farmers for breeding purposes. In 1958-59, the egg production in these centres totalled 5·31 lakhs, and 17,174 birds were distributed to the farmers. The progress was continued in 1959-60, when 6.53 lakh eggs were produced and 18,424 birds were distributed to the farmers.

Training of farmers

The scheme provides for the training of 15 poultry farmers and distribution of wire netting subsidy to 5 progressive farmers in each poultry extension block. Six hundred and ninety poultry farmers received training during 1959-60 against 371 trained during 1958-59. Four hundred and thirty-two farmers were given wire netting subsidy in 1959-60, thus bringing the total to 939.

Impact of scheme on the development of poultry in the villages

Recently a survey was undertaken by some of the States at the instance of the Union Food and Agriculture Ministry to assess the increase of poultry population in the villages covered by the poultry extension centres. The percentage of increase in these villages was 275 in Punjab, 149 in Mysore, 190 in Pondicherry, 221 in Bihar, 141 in Himachal Pradesh, 103 in Jammu and Kashmir, 63 in Orissa, 610 in Delhi C.D. Blocks, 147 in Uttar Pradesh, 218 in West Bengal and 140 in Rajasthan, as compared to the poultry population obtaining in these villages in 1956.

Influence of poultry development scheme on supply of eggs in consumable areas

Egg production within the Bombay State increased from 255·06 million in 1955-56 to 282·59 million in 1958-59, representing an increase of 11 per cent. Similarly the production of eggs in Madras State increased from 250 million in 1955-56 to 325 million in 1958-59 which represents an increase of 30 per cent. West Bengal produced 310·55 million eggs against 302·55 million eggs three years before.

Metric System

In the general transformation of agriculture, the metric system is also taking its place—gradual after elaborate preparatory work.

From 1st October, 1958 the metric system was introduced on an optional basis, in certain specified areas and fields of activity.

It was the beginning of a concerted effort to end the prevalent confusion in weights and measures and evolve order where chaos existed. Since then the metric system has been progressively introduced in various other spheres of activity as well. The current year bids fair to be a crucial year in the implementation of the metric reform. After a two-year transitional period during which the metric system of weights was permitted on an optional basis in some parts of the country, in October this year, these systems will be made compulsory in those areas.

With the end of the transitional period round the corner, efforts have been stepped up by the weights and measures authorities of the States to persuade important trade associations in the areas concerned to change over to metric system even earlier than October, so as to avoid a last minute run on stocks of weights with the licensed dealers. Some of the trade associations have already gone over to the new system well ahead of the target date. In Delhi, for example, the wholesale trade in 'kirana' has already done so from July. Effective media of publicity are also being employed both by the Central and the State Governments to impress on the trade that the use of weights other than metric will be illegal in these areas, from 1st October. Conversion tables have been distributed in lakhs.

Compulsory use

The compulsory use of metric weights in a sizeable area of the country from 1st October, 1960, is bound to generate increasing demand for metric weights. There is enough capacity to meet this demand. It has been estimated that there are over 300 establishments in India capable of producing metric weights and measures.

During the two transitional years, the State Governments who are responsible for the actual enforcement of weights and measures, have enacted necessary legislation and set up organisations to enforce weights and measures. A number of manufacturers and dealers have been licensed to ensure that weights of guaranteed accuracy are available to trade in sufficient quantity and at reasonable prices. Every weight will be verified and stamped by a Government Inspector before it is used.

The metric system will also become compulsory in October this year in the purchase of material and sale of products by a number of industries, which include cotton textiles, iron and steel, engineering, heavy chemicals, cement and business in forward markets in cotton. From 1st October, 1960, raw cotton will be purchased by mills in bales of 180 kg. All transactions relating to cotton will be in kilogram. The metric system has become compulsory in jute mills in July this year.

Step by step

During the current year, the new system has also been permitted in a number of industries like coir, vanaspati, paints, biscuits, soap, drugs, fertilisers, tea and petroleum. The metric system was permitted in sugar industry from November, 1959. Though the system will become compulsory in the industry only from 1st November, 1961, a number of sugar factories have begun buying sugarcane in metric units. The cane growers have not only taken kindly to a system hitherto foreign to them, but are able to use it with considerable facility. Sugar bags are being marked both in maunds and seers and in kilograms. The use of metric system in vanaspati industry will become compulsory from 1st October, 1960. Vanaspati will be sold in tins of 16, 5, 4, 2, and 1 kilogram and 500 grams.

The adoption of metric system by trade has also provided an opportunity to evolve appropriate units to express retail and wholesale prices. After considering the views of the recognised Chambers of Commerce and Industry and Agricultural Marketing Departments of the State Governments, a quintal (100 kg) was recommended as a pricing unit for wholesale transactions in grains and pulses; spices; plantation products, such as coffee, rubber, cashew nuts, tobacco, forest products, such as lac, textile fibres such as raw cotton, raw jute and raw hemp; oils, oil-seeds and oilcakes; sugarcane sugar and gur, in place of the present unit of maund. For retail trade in commodities like foodgrains, pulses, spices, vanaspati, oils, ghee; fruits, vegetable, meat, fish, sweets, tea, coffee, sugar, salt and bread, the kg has been recommended in place of seer, pound, rathal, viss etc.

The Railways fall in

Another mile-stone was reached (or should we say, kilometre stone?) when the Railways switched over to metric system in their commercial branches from April last. The consignors have the option to show weights in forwarding notes in maunds and seers. The Railways would convert them to metric units. They have announced the freight rates in metric units and have also brought out conversion tables for converting maunds and seers.

Other important Government Departments like the Customs and Central Excise will also adopt the metric system this year.

A major step was taken by the Government when it decided to permit the use of metric weights throughout the country from 1st April, 1960. This was a logical corollary to the earlier introduction of metric reform in selected areas. Where they have been introduced for the first time on 1st April, 1960, their use will become compulsory from 1st April, 1962.

The above measures, covering as they do, practically the whole area of industrial and trading activity in the country augur well for the success of the reform. The problems posed by the change-over are stupendous, though unavoidable. If during these last two years the reform has taken giant strides, this has, in no small measure, been due to its acceptance by the public and the trade.

On the Air—"The Rural Hour"

The peasant and his family are now receiving instruction and news on agriculture, through a regular service in the All-India Radio. Many useful messages are conveyed in proper time and technique.

In recent years, more and more effective teaching tools like films, filmscripts, flash cards and flannel graphs have become available for dissemination of agricultural information. One such powerful medium for mass communication is the radio. In many countries, Farm Radio has become the right hand of extension. In an agricultural country like India, the Farm Radio can become equally important.

Realising the important role that radio can play in the dissemination of agricultural information, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research set up a "Farm Radio Service" in January, 1958. With the formation of the Directorate of Extension, this work was transferred to that body in October, 1958.

Source of broadcasts

Agricultural information is collected from various authoritative sources such as published literature issued by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and other Commodity Committees. Agricultural journals published in different parts of India are scanned and valuable information of practical importance to the farmer is gathered. Experts in various fields are contacted. Reports and research papers are consulted. All this information is processed into a form suitable for communication over the radio.

Usually, the information is being presented either in the form of a straight talk or a dialogue or a discussion or a feature. These scripts are intended to supplement the programmes put out by the All India Radio during the rural hour. Since the inception of the service, the Directorate of Extension has issued over 200 Farm Radio Releases. The Releases are in simple English so that they can be readily translated and presented in regional languages by the Stations. The Releases are issued 2 to 3 months in advance so that they can be translated and broadcast during the appropriate season.

In homely talks

The dialogue is between the compere (who conducts the rural programme) and the "Stock" character (usually the patwari or village accountant) who by his odd and inconvenient questions keeps the dialogues running smooth. The subject of the talk is not presented straight away but flows naturally from some interesting talk between them—some story or incident in their lives. For example, the subject of the importance of casting silt to enrich the soil (broadcast in March) begins with a reference to Shivarathri heralding a period of rest and leisure to the farming community. This idea of converting this leisure into some productive work is discussed and the subject of silt is introduced. Results of experiments with silt application are brought in. The script ends with an exhortation on carting silt during summer months.

Sometimes the releases take the form of features with appropriate sound effects. For example, the usefulness of wind breaks and shelter belts for broadcast in August begins with the jamming of doors and window shutters. The effects of high wind on hearths and homes, farms and orchards are brought in with suitable sounds—of tree branches, falling roots being carried away, branches being uprooted. This feature dramatising the effects of high winds is followed later by a talk on suitable plants that should be grown in the wind breaks and shelter belts.

Other techniques of presentation of agricultural material are being attempted.

Assistance to Indian Agriculture by the United States Technical Cooperation Mission

T.C.M. is making manifold contributions to the scientific development of Indian agriculture. The assistance covers an extensive range with results immediate and remote.

During the year beginning July, 1, 1959, and ending June 30, 1960 T.C.M. technical assistance to Indian agriculture consisted of: (*a*) furnishing 48 U.S. technical advisers requested by the Centre and various States, (*b*) sending 150 Indian agriculturists to the U.S. for training, and (*c*) providing, $238,000 worth of commodities for demonstration and educational purposes. The above does not include such benefits to agriculture as may accrue from several Development Loan Fund projects, and from the use of the rupee

proceeds of imported U.S. agricultural commodities under the P.L. 480 programme for economic development purposes.

Agricultural education and research

Approximately 40 per cent of the T.C.M. technical assistance to agriculture during the year was devoted to the Agricultural Education and Research Project. This project involves contracts with five U.S. Land-Grant Universities to provide assistance to 43 Indian Agricultural Colleges and Institutes. The U.S. Universities involved are : University of Illinois, Ohio State University, University of Missouri, Kansas State University and the University of Tennessee. The University of Illinois is also participating in a special contract and programme to assist in the establishment of a new Agricultural University at Rudrapur in U.P. State. This new University will open with its first class of 250 students in July, 1960. While other T.C.M. assistance projects may have more immediate benefits to Indian Agriculture, results that may accrue from T.C.M. assistance in the field of Agricultural Education and research should be of significance in future years because strong agricultural education and research institutions are essential elements in developing a productive agriculture.

Twenty-three Soil Testing Laboratories for which T.C.M. has furnished the laboratory equipment and a technical adviser, are now in operation and most of them are now testing at least 1,000 samples per month. These laboratories will play an important role in acquainting cultivators with the need for chemical fertilizers and in educating them as to the kind, rate and time of applying fertilisers in order to obtain the best results.

Extension and home science

T.C.M. has continued to give some assistance in the field of Extension and Home Science training. The need for a strong extension education programme in India is very great in order to teach the cultivator those improved farming techniques that will increase yields and improve his economic status and level of living. Large numbers of well trained extension workers are needed to carry on an effective extension programme. Although T.C.M. assistance to the extension programme is now quite limited, this is a field where T.C.M. can make a significant contribution to increased food production in India because of the U.S. experience in agricultural extension and the major role this activity has played in the phenomial in agricultural production in the U.S. in recent years.

Hybrid maize

In the Punjab and U.P., T.C.M. along with the Rockefeller Foundation, has assisted in the development of hybrid maize. It has been demonstrated that corn yields can be tripled by using hybrid seeds along with other recommended methods. Production of adapted hybrid seeds in these two States has now reached the point where an intensive educational and sales programme is needed to utilise all the seed that is available. However, the hybrid seed presently being produced is small in comparison to the ultimate demand when farmers understand and are convinced of the advantages of using hybrid maize varieties.

Soil and water conservation

Soil and water conservation is a very important programme in India. T.C.M. has been providing some technical assistance to the Central Soil Conservation Board in the training of personnel and the establishment of pilot demonstrations. Adequate drainage and the proper use of irrigation water are both of great importance in agricultural production and need to be considered as a part of the soil and water problem along with soil and water conservation. Accordingly, U.P. State has requested and been furnished technical help in developing a drainage programme to overcome some of the water-logging and soil salinity conditions that now prevail over large areas and have greatly reduced the productivity capacity of the lands affected.

Livestock

In the livestock marketing field, T.C.M. has assisted in initiating auction sales as a means of providing the cultivators a better market for their livestock. Considerable interest has developed in India during the past year in this method of marketing.

Seven dairy processing plants in India are under construction for which T.C.M. is providing equipment. These plants will serve a very useful purpose in providing sanitary milk to the community they serve, and at the same time, will stimulate increased production of milk by the cultivators because of the improved facilities for the collection and marketing of the milk and the additional income the cultivators will receive from the milk they produce.

Warehousing

During the year a programme of construction of fifty prefabricated warehouses provided by T.C.M. for the storage of grain was completed. Each warehouse has a capacity of 1,000 tons. Also, construction was started on a 10,000 ton elevator at Calcutta for bulk storage of grain. The imported materials needed for the construction and operation of this elevator have been provided by T.C.M. This elevator, along with the one previously constructed at Hapur, are for the purpose of testing and demonstrating the potentials in India for bulk storage of foodgrains.

The Chairman of the Outlook and Situation Board of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (Dr. Bushrod Allin) spent three months as a consultant to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The Directorate with Dr. Allin's assistance, has developed a plan for a more effective Statistical and Outlook programme to better serve the needs of Indian agriculture. T.C.M. plans to provide further technical assistance in the implementation of this programme.

FOODGRAINS IN 1959-60

The general food position which had considerably improved during the 1958-59 season as a result of increased production remained largely free from any vexing developments during the major part of 1959-60. Production of foodgrains no doubt showed a fall of about 5 per cent, but due to larger imports and judicious distribution, the Government was able to build up large stocks. The position has been conspicuously easy for wheat and the Government is contemplating removal of restrictions on its movement. Compared to the position in 1958-59, prices of cereals were lower upto February, 1960; thereafter they were slightly higher. The regulatory and other measures taken by the Government earlier remained in force in 1959-60 though procurement was discontinued in certain deficit States.

The 1959-60 season was characterised by unfavourable weather conditions in certain parts of the country. Heavy rains and floods affected the kharif crops in the southern districts of West Bengal, the delta districts of Andhra Pradesh and parts of Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. In eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar plains, the paddy crops were affected by drought. The rabi crops too were affected by adverse weather. In Bihar and Punjab, the wheat crop was damaged by drought and in parts of Maharashtra and Gujarat by untimely rains and hailstorm.

The foodgrains production therefore suffered a setback in 1959-60. According to available information, the outturn of the foodgrain crops during the year was about 71.8 million tons compared to the record output of about 75.5 milion tons during the previous year, showing a decline of nearly 5 per cent. Production of rice during 1959-60 was estimated at 29.3 million tons as against the partially revised estimate of 30.4 million tons in 1958-59—a decrease of 3.3 per cent. Wheat production was estimated at 9.73 million tons as against the 1958-59 outturn of 9.77 million tons—a decline of 0.4 per cent. Estimates of grain-wise production in the years 1957-58 to 1959-60 are given below :

Production of Foodgrains

('000 tons)

Commodities	1957-58†	1958-59 †	1959-60*
Kharif Cereals			
Rice	24,885	30,354	29,338
Jowar	8,246	8,714	7,866
Bajra	3,522	3,789	3,484
Maize	3,036	3,381	3,615
Ragi	1,665	1,877	1,860
Small Millets	1,671	2,072	2,012
Total Kharif Cereals	43,025	50,187	48,175

*Final estimates.
† Partially revised estimates.

Production of Foodgrains—contd.

Commodities	1957-58†	1958-59 †	1959-60*
Rabi Cereals			
Wheat	7,741	9,772	9,734
Barley	2,238	2,672	2,605
Total Rabi Cereals	9,979	12,444	12,339
Total Cereals	53,004	62,631	60,514
Pulses			
Gram	4,979	6,881	5,390
Tur or Arhar	1,412	1,671	1,589
Other Pulses	3,116	4,320	4,257
Total Pulses	9,507	12,872	11,236
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	62,511	75,503	71,750

Market Arrivals

During 1958-59, the production of foodgrains showed a substantial improvement over 1957-58, but the flow of market arrivals out of the crops harvested in 1958-59 did not show a corresponding increase. On the other hand, during 1959-60, although the production of foodgrains showed some decline over the previous year, the flow of market arrivals did not show a corresponding decline and in certain states there was even a considerable increase in market arrivals of rice and wheat.

The flow of market arrivals of rice in the marketing season of 1958-59 (*i.e.* from October 1958 to September 1959) was larger than in the previous season in the surplus States of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh but smaller in the deficit States of West Bengal, Bihar and Bombay. In the marketing season of 1959-60 market arrivals were higher than those in the corresponding months of the previous marketing season in Punjab, Madras, Bihar, Mysore and U.P. but lower in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Market arrivals of wheat during the year April 1959—March 1960, which were out of the 1958-59 wheat crop were lower than those in the previous year in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh but slightly higher in Madhya Pradesh. On the other hand, out of the 1959-60 crop which was smaller than in the previous year, arrivals recorded in the first four months April-July 1960 were higher than those in the corresponding period of last year in all the important wheat producing States.

Prices

Prices of cereals which started declining from September 1958 continued to do so upto May 1959. The index number of wholesale prices of cereals as a group which was at the peak level of 115 in September 1958 declined to 99 in May 1959. In the third quarter of 1959, as a result of reports of damage to kharif crops, prices tended to rise and the index moved to 110 in October 1959. With the arrival of the kharif crops in the market, however, the situation improved and in December 1959 the index came down to 101. During the first half of 1960 the index number of prices of cereals gradually moved up though indices of individual grains showed varying fluctuations. The index number of prices of cereals rose from 101 in December 1959 to 107 in June 1960. At this level, the index was about 5

per cent higher than the corresponding index of 1959. Subsequently, in August 1960 the index was lower than in August 1959.

As for individual cereals, the seasonal decline in the prices of rice which started from October 1958 continued upto March 1959, after which there was again the off-seasonal rise. The index of rice prices which had come down from the pre-harvest peak of 118 in August 1958 to 92 in March 1959 rose again to 113 in August 1959. The arrival of the 1959-60 rice crop in the market brought the prices down and the index came down to 101 in December 1959. Prices of rice in the first half of 1960 showed a gradual rise, the index touching 114 in June 1960 at which level it was nearly 12 per cent higher than the corresponding index of the previous year.

Prices of wheat which started their upward movement from July 1958 continued to behave likewise up to January 1959. The index number of wholesale prices of wheat which was 93 in June 1958 rose to the peak level of 125 in January 1959. With the arrival of the new crop in the market, wheat prices recorded a fall and in May 1959 the index dropped to 92. In the following months there was an off-seasonal rise in prices but the extent of rise was very moderate. Paradoxically enough, in the lean months of November and December 1959, the wheat prices instead of going up showed some decline, the index falling from 100 in October to 96 in December 1959. With the harvest of the 1959-60 crop, prices again started declining and the price index fell from 98 in February 1960 to 87 in June at which level it was about 6 per cent lower than the index in the previous year.

Prices of pulses as a group, rose from July 1958 to Feburary 1959 but declined thereafter. The index number of prices which was 100 in July 1958 rose to 121 in February 1959 but declined to 90 in September 1959. Thereafter the prices of pulses remained more or less stationary around the level of 90 except for some slight rise on occasions. Prices of pulses as a whole were lower in first half of 1960 compared to those in the corresponding period of 1959, the index at 90 in June 1960 being lower by about 6 per cent than that of June 1959.

The movement of index numbers of prices of cereals and pulses during the last three years may be seen from the following table:

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

(Base 1952-53=100)

Month	1958				1959				1960			
	Rice	Wheat	Cereals	Pulses	Rice	Wheat	Cereals	Pulses	Rice	Wheat	Cereals	Pulses
January	101	86	97	80	92	125	105	117	102	97	102	92
February	99	84	95	76	92	124	105	121	105	98	104	95
March	100	84	95	78	92	114	102	113	106	94	103	90
April	103	85	97	82	95	100	99	96	108	91	104	89
May	106	86	99	82	98	92	99	95	113	87	106	90
June	111	93	106	91	102	98	102	96	114	87	107	90
July	115	97	110	100	109	95	107	96	—	—	—	—
August	118	101	114	102	113	96	109	93	—	—	—	—
September	118	105	115	105	111	98	108	90	—	—	—	—
October	115	109	114	109	112	100	110	94	—	—	—	—
November	108	112	111	112	108	98	106	94	—	—	—	—
December	98	114	105	111	101	96	101	92	—	—	—	—

On the whole, foodgrain prices in the major part of the 1959-60 season remained below the level of 1958-59. While prices of wheat and pulses in 1959-60 were considerably lower, the prices of rice, after ruling at lower levels upto October 1959, became higher thereafter. To augment the internal supplies, substantial quantities of foodgrains were imported largely under aid programmes. Imports of cereals, during the period from January 1960 to July 1960 were 3.05 million tons as against 3.81 million tons during the whole of 1959 and 3.17 million tons during 1958. Internal procurement was also continued mainly in the surplus areas. Total purchases of rice and paddy (in rice equivalent in the first nine months of the 1959-60 season (November-July) both by the Central and State Governments were about 908 thousand tons as against 1,385 thousand tons during the whole year 1958-59 (November-October). The wheat purchases which were made by the State Government on their own account were about 345 thousand tons during the current season (April-July) 1960 as against 295 thousand tons purchased during whole of the previous season. The imported quantities together with those internally procured were either directly distributed from Central Government godowns to fair price shops or roller flour mills or supplied to State Governments for distribution through their own arrangements. The total off-take of foodgrains from the Central Reserve Depots in 1959 amounted to 4.4 million tons comprising about 3.4 million tons of wheat, about one million tons of rice and a small quantity of coarse grains.

The regulatory and anti-speculative measures which were in force prior to 1959-60 were continued during that year. In order to check profiteering and speculative activity, forward trading in all foodgrains including non-transferable specific delivery contracts remained banned. To promote regional self-sufficiency and to check cross-movements of foodgrains the general pattern of zonal arrangements and other movement restrictions that was already in force continued during 1959-60. A significant change was the formation in December 1959 of the Eastern Rice Zone consisting of West Bengal and Orissa. Selective control of bank credit against foodgrains was continued as part of the overall policy to check speculative holding of foodgrains. Two new directives were issued by the Reserve Bank one on 10 July 1959 and the other on 16 January, 1960 which provided for certain adjustments in the existing restrictions. As an anti-hoarding measure, sub-Section 3(A) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act was applied in suitable cases and the State Governments were delegated powers to enable them to requisition stocks of foodgrains from traders and millers at an average of three months' prices prevailing in the locality before the date of application of the Act. Foodgrains dealers brought under the licensing system throughout the country were required to submit periodical returns of stocks, sales and purchases. The ban on open market purchases of wheat by roller flour mills was continued in most parts of the country and the requirements of the mills were met from Government stocks.

State Trading

With a view to exercising strict control on the foodgrains economy and ensuring fair levels of prices both to the producers and the consumers, the National Development Council in November 1958 decided upon the policy of State trading in foodgrains.

In accordance with the scheme, wholesalers and millers were licensed throughout the country and the Government purchase operations were extended to deficit and marginally placed areas also in the 1958-59 season. Thus, the West Bengal Government extended its purchases to the entire State including deficit areas, Governments of Bihar, U.P., and Madras also commenced purchases on their own account in the 1958-59 season. Assam and Mysore Governments which had made small purchases in the 1957-58 season enlarged the operations in 1958-59. The 1958-59 paddy harvest being good, the Central Government, in addition to continuing purchases in Andhra Pradesh and Punjab, resumed its operations in Orissa and extended them to Madhya Pradesh. The Madhya Pradesh Government also started purchases of paddy on its own account in the 1958-59 season. With the harvest of the 1958-59 rabi crops, purchases of wheat were also undertaken by the Governments of Punjab, U.P., Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan on their own account.

The purchases were generally made either on the basis of voluntary offers or by levy. The right of monopoly procurement given to the apex marketing society of Assam in one district of the State initially, was subsequently extended to a few more districts.

The experience of State trading was not quite happy in the deficit and marginal States where the flow of market arrivals of rice and wheat was adversely affected despite higher output. The worst affected State was West Bengal where there was a sharp decline in arrivals of rice and paddy. The West Bengal Government had, therefore, to give up procurement of rice from June 1959. The Bihar Government had already withdrawn levy on milled rice. After their experience in the 1958-59 season, the Madras and Mysore Governments also decided not to undertake procurement of rice in the 1959-60 season in their respective States. With the decision to discontinue purchases, the maximum controlled prices for rice and paddy which were fixed in various States to facilitate procurement were also withdrawn in these States and in Kerala. During the 1959-60 season, the Rajasthan Government did not resume purchases of wheat. More recently the U.P. Government have also suspended levy on traders.

Imports

The substantial quantities of foodgrains imported by the Government of India during the year under review were partly under the arrangements already made and partly under the new arrangements entered into during the year. The following agreements with other countries were concluded during the year:

(*i*) Agreement dated 2 September 1959 with Canada for supply of about 110 thousand tons of wheat. This quantity was imported as an aid under the Colombo Plan.

(*ii*) Agreement dated 13 November 1959 with the Government of United States under Title I of PL 480 providing for the import of an estimated quantity of about 3 million tons of wheat.

(*iii*) Agreement dated 29 September with the Government of Burma for the supply of about 1.1 lakh tons of rice. This quantity was in addition to the import of about 3.5 lakh tons of rice to be imported under the Indo-Burmese long-term agreement.

(*iv*) Agreement dated 23 November 1959 with the Government of the United States under Title I of PL 480, providing for the purchase of approximately 0.15 million tons of rice.

(*v*) Agreement dated 21 March 1960 with the United Arab Republic providing for the import of 100 thousand tons of rice.

(*vi*) Agreement dated 21 March 1960 with the United States under Title I of PL 480 providing for the supply of 60 thousand tons of rice.

Two outstanding factors bearing on imports were the decision of the Government to build up a reserve stock of 5 million tons (consisting of 4 million tons of wheat and one million tons of rice) and to make long-term arrangements for imports so as to have assured supplies for some years. In pursuance of this, on 4 May 1960, the Government of the United States and the Government of India signed an agreement under Title I of P.L. 480 providing funds for the sale of an estimated quantity of 16 million metric tons of wheat (12 million metric tons for consumption and 4 million metric tons for reserve) and one million metric tons of rice (for reserve) to India over a period of four years. The shipments under this agreement will probably start from about the second half of September 1960.

Such huge imports particularly for purposes of building up a large reserve of foodgrains necessitate construction of extensive storage accommodation. The storage accommodation of about two million tons now available with the Government is sufficient to meet the current needs. Steps are being taken to raise this capacity speedily to about three million tons by constructing new godowns of different types. Besides, there would be five to six lakh tons capacity in the pipelines in the ports. Furthermore, the technical aspects of bulk storage of wheat, whereby a given storage capacity can accommodate much larger quantities, are being examined.

SUGAR

Sugar is the second largest of organised industries in India ranking next to cotton textiles. The industry employs about 1.35 lakh workers besides a large number of persons in cultivation of sugarcane, distributive trade and subsidiary industries. The amount of capital invested in the industry represents about 7.4 per cent of the total fixed capital and about 14.7 per cent of the total working capital of 28 major industries in the country put together. The industry is a source of substantial revenue to Government, the yield from excise duty on sugar alone being of the order of Rs. 60 crores in 1958-59.

Production of sugarcane.—The production of sugarcane in the country has increased considerably in recent years. During the First Five Year Plan, production in terms of gur rose from 5,615 thousand tons in 1950-51 to 5,979 thousand tons in 1955-56, showing an increase of 6.5 per cent. For the Second Five Year Plan, the target of production has been put at 78 lakh tons (in terms of gur) or an increase of 34.5 per cent. In the first year of the Second Plan, cane output reached 67.52 lakh tons. In 1957-58 the production was 68.71 lakh tons. Despite a slight decline in area during 1958-59, the outturn of sugarcane (in terms of gur) reached the level of 71.58 lakh tons showing an increase of 2.87 lakh tons or 4.2 per cent over that of the previous season. The increase in production was due largely to higher yield per acre helped by favourable seasonal conditions, during the period of growth. The increase was shared mainly by Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal, Mysore and Assam. The following table shows the production of sugarcane in the principal sugarcane producing States during 1957-58 and 1958-59:

(Thousand tons in terms of gur)

State	1957-58	1958-59
Uttar Pradesh	3,070	3,076
Bihar	450	604
Punjab	674	725
Madras	403	384
Bombay	813	800
Other States	1,461	1,569
TOTAL INDIA ..	6,871	7,158

Production of crystal sugar.—Out of the total outturn of sugarcane about 30 per cent is utilised for the production of sugar, the rest being accounted for by gur and khandsari manufacture etc. The production of crystal sugar has also been rising rapidly. During the First Plan period production went up from 11.16 lakh tons to 18.62 lakh tons, or an increase of 66.8 per cent. The target of production of crystal sugar for the Second Plan has been fixed at 22.5 lakh tons. The outturn was 20.29 lakh tons during 1956-57 and 19.78 lakh tons in 1957-58. During 1958-59 production amounted to 19.19 lakh tons, a decline of 2.98 per cent over the outturn of the previous season. This fall in production was largely in western Uttar Pradesh and to a lesser extent in Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa, more than offsetting the increase in eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay and Mysore. Compared to the production in the last season, sugar output in eastern U.P. increased by 27 thousand tons during 1958-59 consequent on higher cane production while in western U.P. it declined by 81 thousand tons. The lower production in western U.P. was due to a sizeable fall in cane production, to a large diversion of cane to khandsari and to temporary stoppages of cane supplies to factories consequent on the cane growers' agitation for increase in minimum sugarcane prices. Among the other major sugar producing States, Bihar showed an increase of 36 thousand tons or 13.09 per cent over 1957-58. Bombay recorded a

light improvement during the year. Assam also started producing sugar from this season contributing 2 thousand tons to the total output. The following table gives a comparative picture of sugar production in different States during 1957-58 and 1958-59 seasons:

(Thousand tons)

State	1957-58	1958-59
Western U.P.	620	539
Eastern U.P.	322	349
All Uttar Pradesh	942	888
Bihar	275	311
Bombay	320	321
Andhra Pradesh	152	120
Madras	68	74
Punjab	82	69
Madhya Pradesh	34	21
Mysore	73	85
Other States	32	30
ALL INDIA	1,978	1,919

The setback in sugar production in 1958-59, despite increased production of cane, was due mainly to reduced availability of sugarcane for crushing purposes consequent on larger diversion to khandsari manufacture and frequent stoppages in supplies and the resultant shorter duration of crushing season as also to lower percentage recovery in all the States except Bombay, Madras and Mysore. The production of sugar upto 30 June 1960 during the current season 1959-60 amounted to 24.01 lakh tons as against 19.04 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the previous season. The total production during 1959-60 is likely to be of the order of 24.15 lakh tons as against 19.19 lakh tons actually produced during 1958-59, showing thereby an increase of about 5 lakh tons or 25.8 per cent. The expected production during 1959-60 season will thus be higher than the Second Plan annual production target of 22.5 lakh tons. The rise in sugar production is attributed to better cane production, higher recovery of sugar and the various incentives offered by the Government to raise sugar output. The incentives given were (*i*) concession of 31 nP. per maund for early start of factories in U.P. and north Bihar, (*ii*) a 50 per cent rebate in the basic excise duty on sugar produced in excess of the average production of the previous two seasons, and (*iii*) raising of the minimum price of sugarcane from Rs. 1.44 per maund for gate delivery and Rs. 1.31 per maund for delivery at rail centres to Rs. 1.62 and Rs. 1.50 respectively with effect from 25 October 1959. Further, the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab took necessary administrative measures to ensure adequate supply of cane to sugar mills throughout the season and also to encourage power crushers and khandsari units to operate increasingly away from factory areas.

Installed capacity.—The installed capacity of sugar industry which stood at 15 lakh tons at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan is scheduled to be increased to 25 lakh tons by the end of the Second Plan. By the end of 1958-59 the actual installed capacity stood at 20 lakh tons. Licences have 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:

Additional Installed Capacity of Sugar Industry in terms of Production of Sugar

(Lakh tons per annum)

Expansion in 70 existing factories	3·95
Establishment of 54 new factories	6·20
	10·15

In addition to the above, permission has been given for the establishment of one factory at Pondicherry with 1,200 tons capacity. For this factory, a licence was not called for as the Industries Act was not yet applicable to Pondicherry State. This factory will have a production capacity of 14 thousand tons of sugar per annum.

Figures relating to installed capacity, duration of season and actual production of sugar since 1956-57 are given below:

Season	Installed capacity* (Lakh tons)	Duration of season (Days)	Actual sugar production (Lakh tons)
1956-57	17·30	150	20·29
1957-58	18·70	129	19·78
1958-59	20·00	118	19·19

*Calculated on the basis of an average season of 120 days.

A significant feature of the programme for expansion of sugar industry is the establishment of sugar factories by sugarcane growers on cooperative basis. Licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act have so far been granted to 38 cooperative factories. During the 1958-59 season the cooperative sugar factories contributed 1.79 lakh tons to the total sugar production of 19.19 lakh tons or nearly 10 per cent. There were 21 cooperative sugar factories in operation during the year as against only 2 in 1954. Seventeen more are expected to be set up by the end of the Second Plan. The total number of working cooperative sugar factories in India by the end of the Second Plan period is scheduled to go up to 31 with a crushing capacity of about 30 thousand tons.

Consumption.—Sugar consumption has tended to go up in recent years due mainly to growth in population, rising per capita income and changes in the dietic habits of the people. It amounted to 9.43 lakh tons just before the beginning of the First Plan and is estimated at 19.9 lakh tons in 1956-57, 20.4 lakh tons in 1957-58 and 20.8 lakh tons in 1958-59.

Foreign Trade.—Due to larger production of sugar in the country imports have been stopped since 1956-57. In fact in recent years the country has been in a position to export some quantities of sugar. In 1956-57 (November to October) total exports were 1.40 lakh tons. During the 1957-58 season exports amounted to 41 thousand tons. During the 1958-59 season it was initially decided to export 100 thousand tons of sugar. This was, however, revised to 50 thousand tons, then to 25 thousand tons and ultimately reduced to 12.5 thousand tons. The quantity actually exported was about 10 thousand tons. Exports during 1959-60 have been stopped for the time being to meet the internal requirement of sugar at reasonable prices.

Sugarcane prices.—To provide incentive to the sugarcane growers guaranteed minimum prices of cane delivered to sugar factories are being announced each year. Since the 1953-54 season the minimum price was fixed at Rs. 1.44 per maund for gate deliveries and Rs. 1.31 per maund at rail heads. With effect from 25 October 1959 the minimum price has been raised to Rs. 1.62 per maund for delivery at the gate of the factory and to Rs. 1.50 per maund for delivery at purchasing centres connected by rail.

Prices of sugar.—During the 1958-59 season (November to October) sugar prices remained at a reasonable level, until April 1959 when some increase was witnessed. The Government of India advised all State Government on 7 May 1959 to license wholesale dealers in sugar. The Government also decided on 27 May 1959 to have the entire production of sugar by mills at their disposal for direct allocations as might be necessary, against only 25 per cent prior to this date. Further, the Government banned export of sugar from Delhi with effect from 28 May, 1959 and subsequently

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on 29 June, 1959 banned the export of sugar from Greater Bombay. With a view to arranging distribution of supplies at reasonable prices, the Government started assigning since July 1959, specific quotas to individual States and banned inter-State movement of sugar so as to ensure that the quotas allotted are available for consumption within the respective States. As a result of these measures prices during July and August 1959 tended to ease at several centres. Towards the end of the season, *i.e.* during September and October 1959, prices again firmed up, the slight increase being attributable to the withdrawal of restrictions on the movement of khandsari sugar.

During the 1959-60 season, the prices of sugar have shown more or less a mixed behaviour upto June 1960. The Government of India have also fixed the ex-factory price of Rs. 38.35 per maund for ISS-D-29 grade of sugar produced by factories in South Bihar, *vide* their Press Note dated 4 April 1960. Ex-factory prices of other grades are according to prescribed differentials. The controlled price will apply to all the stocks available with the mills, and also to the sugar produced hereafter. The entire sugar of these factories will now be allotted by the Central Government for sale at the fixed ex-factory price. Sugar produced by the factories in Uttar Pradesh, North Bihar and Punjab is already allotted by the Central Government at fixed ex-factory prices.

OILSEEDS

Area

Area under cultivation of the five major oilseeds in India during 1959-60 was estimated at 33.1 million acres as compared to the partially revised estimate of 31.3 million acres during 1958-59. Area under groundnut increased from 14,575 thousand acres in 1958-59 to 15,305 thousand acres in 1959-60. Increase in acreage was reported by almost all the States and was attributed generally to favourable climatic conditions at the sowing time. Area under cultivation of sesamum increased slightly from 5,500 thousand acres in 1958-59 to 5,510 thousand acres in 1959-60. The increase in acreage was reported mainly by Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh where weather conditions were favourable during the sowing time. There was, however, a decline in area under sesamum cultivation in Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab, Maharashtra and Gujarat. Acreage under rape and mustard advanced significantly from 6,021 thousand acres in 1958-59 to 7,167 thousand acres in 1959-60. Increase in area occurred mainly in U.P., the major rape and mustard producing State and partly in West Bengal and Bihar and was attributed to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time. This increase was, however, offset to some extent by decrease in Punjab and Rajasthan due to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time. In the case of castorseed, area under the crop declined from 1,203 thousand acres in 1958-59 to 1,178 thousand acres in 1959-60. Decrease in acreage was accounted for mainly by Bombay due to unfavourable weather conditions. Area under linseed cultivation decreased from 3,965 thousand acres in 1958-59 to 3,921 thousand acres in 1959-60. Decrease in acreage was reported mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar and was attributed to unfavourable seasonal conditions at the sowing time. This decrease was, however, offset to some extent by the increase in area reported mainly from West Bengal and Maharashtra.

Production

Production of the five major oilseeds in India during 1959-60 was estimated at 6,352 thousand tons as compared to the partially revised estimate of 6,907 thousand tons during 1958-59. Output of groundnut declined from 4,812 thousand tons in 1958-59 to 4,390 thousand tons in 1959-60. Decrease in production was accounted for mainly by Bombay and Madhya Pradesh where the crop was affected by excessively heavy rains during the growing period. Production of sesamum declined heavily from 511 thousand tons in 1958-59 to 392 thousand tons in 1959-60. Unfavourable weather conditions during the period of growth of the crop in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh accounted for the large fall in production. Rapeseed and mustard production rose from 1,025 thousand tons in 1958-59 to 1,037 thousand tons in 1959-60. The large increase in acreage under rape and mustard in Uttar Pradesh accounted for the increase in production. It was, however, largely offset by decrease in output reported by Punjab, Rajasthan, Assam, Bihar and West Bengal. The decline in production in these States was due partly to the fall in acreage and partly to unfavourable weather conditions during the period of growth. Castorseed production declined from 112 thousand tons in 1958-59 to 108 thousand tons in 1959-60. Decrease in production was shared equally by Andhra Pradesh and Bombay and was attributed to decrease in area in the former and unfavourable climatic conditions during the growing period of the crop in the latter. Production of linseed during 1959-60 was estimated at 425 thousand tons as compared to the Partially Revised Estimate of 447 thousand tons during 1958-59. The decline in production was reported by all the States except Madhya Pradesh and was attributed partly to the decrease in area and partly to unfavourable weather conditions during the period of growth.

Exports

Export policy in respect of oilseeds, vegetable oils and oilcakes was considerably liberalised in the latter half of 1958 mainly on account of foreign exchange considerations. This liberalised policy was continued during the period under review also and the pace of exports in 1959 was significantly better than in 1958. Exports of groundnuts from India totalled 27,000 tons valued at Rs. 2.4 crores in 1959 as compared to 3,000 tons valued at about Rs. 21 lakhs exported during 1958. Export of groundnut oil also improved considerably in 1959 because of the operation from January 1959 of the incentive scheme under which exporters of groundnut oil are allowed to export 3½ tons of groundnut (expeller) cake for every ton of groundnut oil exported so that the loss on groundnut oil exports was made good by profits earned from exports of groundnut (expeller) cake. India exported over 41,000 tons of groundnut oil valued at over Rs. 5.7 crores in 1959 as compared to less than one thousand tons valued at about Rs. 14 lakhs in 1958. Exports of linseed and castor oils from India during 1959 were about 19 thousand tons (valued at Rs. 2.7 crores) and 35,000 tons (valued at Rs. 4.9 crores) respectively as compared to about 22 thousand tons of linseed oil and 20 thousand tons of castor oil, each valued at about Rs. 3 crores, exported during 1958. Exports of linseed oil during 1959 were lower mainly because of the wide disparity in prices in the internal and overseas markets. Castor oil exports improved because of heavier imports by countries belonging to the Communist block. Exports of oilcakes during 1959 totalled 5.2 lakh tons valued at Rs. 19.5 crores compared to 2.4 lakh tons valued at Rs. 7.5 crores during 1958. There was brisk demand for oilcakes from European countries because of the severe winter and consequent difficulty in getting other items of cattle feed. Total earnings from exports of oilseeds, vegetable oils and oilcakes during 1959 amounted to Rs. 36 crores compared to Rs. 15.2 crores in 1958.

In 1960, the exports are expected to be considerably lower than in 1959. The incentive scheme for exports of groundnut oil which worked successfully in 1959 has not helped groundnut oil exports during 1960. This is mainly because internal prices of both groundnut oil and groundnut expeller cake are very high. Prices of oilseeds, vegetable oils and oilcakes in general are ruling high and hence export prospects are not bright.

Prices

During the year under review, *i.e.*, 1959-60, prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils ruled at generally high levels. Groundnut and groundnut oil which were quoted at Rs. 30.86 and Rs. 63.17 per maund respectively in Bombay at the end of June 1959 eased slightly and moved down because of dull export outlook for groundnut oil combined with low off-take of supplies by crushers and vanaspati manufacturers in anticipation of further fall in prices. At the end of October 1959 groundnut was quoted at Rs. 26.45 per maund and groundnut oil at Rs. 55.84 per maund. From November 1959, however, the prices started rising because of good export business put through in HPS groundnuts, groundnut oil and groundnut cakes. There was sustained strength in the spot section because of good off-take by crushers and vanaspati manufacturers. Some unhealthy speculative activity was also considered to be responsible for this trend. Even the arrivals of the new crop of kharif oilseeds into the market had no sobering effect on prices. In order to check the contrary seasonal rise in prices, the Reserve Bank of India issued a directive in December 1959 requiring all scheduled banks to maintain stipulated margins in respect of advances against groundnuts and other oilseeds. Prices, however, continued to rise and at the end of January 1960 groundnut and groundnut

oil were quoted in Bombay at Rs. 32.33 and Rs. 65.38 per maund respectively. Tight supply and improving prospects for export of groundnuts and groundnut oil were reported to be contributing to the bullish influence. With a view to curbing speculation in the groundnut market the Forward Markets Commission directed the Bombay Oilseeds and Oils Exchange Ltd. on 29 January 1960 to levy a special margin of Rs. 106.25 per candy from members holding a total long position in excess of 1,500 candies in respect of February and May 1960 deliveries even during the non-delivery period whenever the price of either of these contracts ruled above Rs. 212·50 per candy. The Commission took parallel action in respect of other recognised associations. The Bombay Oilseeds and Oils Exchange Ltd., also fixed with effect from 4 February 1960 with the approval of the Forward Markets Commission, maximum price of groundnut May 1960 contract at Rs. 225 per candy. All these measures did not have any pronounced effect on the upward trend in prices. Fall in production of the groundnut crop during 1959-60 coupled with increasing demand especially from crushers and vanaspati manufacturers gave fillip to the rising trend of prices. With minor fluctuations, prices of groundnut and groundnut oil rose steadily till the close of the period under review. The increase was particularly marked in June 1960 and was attributed mainly to rumours of a likely increase in the allotment of groundnut (expeller) cake to exporters of groundnut oil. Added to this were the reports of encouraging demand for groundnut cakes from U.K. and the Continent. Export prospects for oilcakes were considered good in view of a rising trend in consumption of cattle feeds in the U.K. in the coming years. Supply position was reported to be tight. At the end of June 1960 groundnut and groundnut oil were quoted at Bombay at Rs. 34.16 per maund and Rs. 69.97 per maund respectively as compared to the corresponding quotations of Rs. 30.86 and Rs. 63.17 during 1959.

Sesamum seed and sesamum oil which were quoted at Rs. 33.06 per maund and Rs. 66.05 per maund respectively at Bombay at the end of June 1959 showed an easy tendency during the next two months. Subsequently, an upward trend was evident. Movement of prices was influenced more or less by the general behaviour of the market for other edible oilseeds and vegetable oils. However, in December 1959 sesamum oil price declined heavily to Rs. 55.62 per maund while price of sesamum seed still ruled at the relatively higher level of Rs. 34.33 per maund. From early 1960, prices of both sesamum seed and oil showed a more or less continuously rising trend. In June 1960 sesamum seed and oil were quoted at over Rs. 36 and Rs. 86 per maund respectively at Bombay as compared to the corresponding quotations of Rs. 33 and Rs. 66 per maund in 1959. This large rise in prices in June was on account of the fact that it was the lean season for the crop. The large fall in production during 1959-60 accentuated the upward trend in prices during the period under review.

Movement of prices of mustard seed and mustard oil during 1959-60 was highly erratic. Mustard seed and oil which were quoted at Kanpur at Rs. 30.47 and Rs. 68 per maund respectively at the end of June 1959, moved down to Rs. 26.67 and Rs. 66.50 per maund at the end of August 1959 in sympathy with the general trend in other oilseeds and oils. Since September 1959 there was an upward trend and at the end of December, they were quoted at Rs. 32.00 and Rs. 69.00 per maund respectively. During 1960 the trend of prices has been irregular. Mustard seed prices at Kanpur declined from Rs. 32 per maund at the end of January 1960 to Rs. 29.09 per maund at the end of May, but again rose to Rs. 30.47 per maund at the end of June 1960. Mustard oil prices after an initial fall from Rs. 74 per maund in January 1960 to Rs. 70 per maund at the end of March, moved up again to Rs. 74 per maund in April. In May the price of mustard oil declined to Rs. 70 per maund, to rise again to Rs. 73 at the end of June 1960. In spite of the increase in production of rapeseed and mustard during 1959-60 prices have not shown any corresponding downward trend during the season. This is mainly because of the increasing demand for edible oils in the country.

During the first few months of the year under review prices of castorseed and castor oil ruled at relatively low levels. Castorseed and castor oil which were quoted at Bombay at Rs. 22.04 and Rs. 53.36 per maund respectively at the end of June, 1959 moved down to Rs. 21.49 and Rs. 47.75 per maund respectively at the end of October, 1959. Pressure of spot supplies and favourable weather reports were reported to have influenced the market sentiment. Comfortable supply position combined with absence of overseas enquiries for castor oil especially from the U. S. A. depressed the prices. Reports of sizeable increase in estimates of world production added momentum to the downward trend. Since November 1959, however, castorseed and castor oil prices started rising and up to the end of the period under review, they continued to rule at high levels. At the end of June 1960 castorseed and castor oil were quoted at Bombay at Rs. 24.61 and Rs. 54 per maund respectively as compared to the corresponding quotations of Rs. 22.04 and Rs. 53.36 in 1959. Reports of revival of U.S. interest in Indian Commercial castor oil and claims of sizeable business having been put through with Communist countries strengthened market sentiment towards the end of 1959. Brazil was reported to have little surplus of castor oil to supply the U.S. market and hence prospects for exports from India were considered good. Trade expectations are that exports of castor oil during 1960 will touch a record level. Encouraging export outlook acted as the most important bullish factor accounting for rise in prices during the second half of the year under review.

Linseed and Linseed oil prices ruled at relatively lower levels during 1959-60 as compared to those of the previous year. The decline in prices in the early part of the year under review was partly on account of the large crop of linseed in 1958-59. Production in 1958-59 was 430 thousand tons as compared to 249 thousand tons during 1957-58. At the end of June 1959 linseed and linseed oil were quoted at Bombay at Rs. 24.24 and Rs. 50.60 per maund respectively. Prices eased slightly in the next two months; they rose again to Rs. 25.89 and Rs. 51.42 per maund respectively at the end of November 1959. At this time of the year there were reports of Australian enquiries for Indian linseed oil. In addition, the release of an export quota of linseed oilcake enthused the market. Limited offerings in the face of good export business in both oil and cake acted as additional bullish factors. Later, however, the trend was reversed. Since December 1959 to February 1960 prices steadily declined. Export prospects for linseed oil were considered dull in view of the wide disparity between prices of Indian and foreign varieties of the oil. Apprehensions that the U.S. Commercial Credit Corporation would release a substantial quantity of linseed oil from its stockpile imparted weakness to the market. Linseed and linseed oil were quoted at Bombay at Rs. 22.95 and Rs. 46.28 per maund respectively at the end of February 1960. Thereafter there was an almost steady rise in prices of both the seed and oil up to the end of the period under review. Linseed was quoted at Rs. 24.70 per maund and linseed oil at Rs. 49.40 per maund at the end of June 1960. Reports that Britain was showing interest in Indian linseed oil since Argentina could not ensure regular supplies acted as a bullish factor during the latter half of the period.

Developmental Activity

The Second Plan production target of oilseeds has been fixed at 75.5 lakh tons. The Government of India are financing Oilseeds Development Schemes in U.P., Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Assam and Gujarat. The cost of the scheme is being met on a 50:50 basis by the Central and State Governments. Similarly, the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee is financing, in full, Oilseed Extension Schemes in all the important oilseeds producing States including those in which Oilseeds Development Schemes are in operation. These are an integral part of the oilseeds production drive. Special emphasis has been laid on the production of groundnut and castor because of their importance as foreign exchange earners. Attention is also being given to intensive cultivation of groundnut on the lines of the Japanese method of paddy cultivation. Planting of castor on both sides of railway tracks, canals and bunds is being carried out under the drive for increasing production.

A Central Oilseeds Supervisory Committee has been constituted to review, from time to time, the position regarding the production of oilseeds in the country with special reference to the attainment of targets. In most of the States also similar bodies have been constituted. A liberalised pattern of financial assistance has been sanctioned by the Government of India in respect of groundnut seed multiplication and distribution schemes. With a view to providing effective and timely assistance to oilseeds growers, to control pests and diseases 26 special plant

protection units, each covering an area of 25,000 acres, are also being established at an estimated cost of about Rs. 35 lakhs. The scheme for free distribution of castor seeds to the growers through the State Governments during 1959-60 and 1960-61 also continues in operation. Short-term loans are also being advanced to the State Governments for purchase and distribution of fertilizers to the oilseeds growers. For 1960-61, loans amounting to Rs. 48 lakhs have been sanctioned. Other measures for stepping up production of oilseeds relate to multiplication and distribution of improved seeds, provision of irrigational facilities for oilseeds crops, publicity through radio, the cinema and brochures and leaflets in regional languages.

COTTON

Cotton production in the 1959-60 season has been the lowest in the past seven years. In contrast, the level of mill consumption has been the second highest on record next only to 1956-57. The relative share of indigenous cotton in the total consumption declined during the year while that of foreign cotton increased. Due to the shortfall in production, liberal imports were allowed while exports were restricted. Stocks with the mills at the end of May 1960 were lower than in the previous year. Due to the recovery in textile activity and rise in mill consumption of raw cotton on the one hand and fall in cotton production on the other prices showed an abnormal rise.

Area and Production.—The All-India Final Estimate of the 1959-60 cotton crop shows the acreage and production at 19.25 million acres and 38.35 lakh bales compared to the partially revised estimates of 19.93 million acres and 46.86 lakh bales for the previous season. Thus, production, during the year showed a fall of 8.51 lakh bales or 18.2 per cent and acreage of 0.68 million acres or 3.4 per cent. The decrease in 1959-60 acreage occurred mainly in Maharashtra and Gujarat and to a lesser extent in Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore and is attributed to unfavourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. The crop was also washed away in parts of Gujarat due to torrential rains in October 1959. The decrease in production is also shared mainly by Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh and has been attributed partly to a fall in area and partly to unfavourable seasonal conditions during the growing period. In parts of Maharashtra and Gujarat the crop was also severely damaged by heavy rains in September and October and again by hailstorms in January 1960. To some extent the decline in production has been offset by increase in Madras, Mysore, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh due largely to better climatic conditions.

While the decline in production has occurred in the Jarilla, Dhollera, Broach-Vijay and Oomra varieties, the increase has occurred mainly in Americans and Southern varieties. The decline has occurred in all the staples. There has, however, been a substantial decrease in medium staple cottons.

The area under improved varieties which has been registering a gradual increase during recent years suffered a slight setback in 1958-59. In 1950-51 the area under improved varieties was 7.20 million acres, which increased to 13.70 million acres in 1956-57 and 14.10 million acres in 1957-58. In 1958-59 it recorded a slight fall to 13.96 million acres. However, the area under improved varieties formed 72 per cent of the total acreage under cotton during 1958-59 as compared to 71 per cent in 1957-58 and 50 per cent in 1950-51.

A striking feature of cotton production during 1959-60 was a change in the relative share of different staples. Though the production of long staple cotton has declined during the current year, yet it accounted for 43.6 per cent of the total production in 1959-60, recording the highest percentage ever reached since partition. Medium staple cotton accounted for 39.8 per cent and short staple cotton for 16.6 per cent. As against this, during 1958-59 long, medium and short staple cottons accounted for 34.8 per cent, 48.7 per cent and 16.5 per cent respectively.

Imports.—For a considerable part of their requirements of long and extra long staple cotton Indian mills are dependent on imported foreign cotton. A growing tendency to substitute foreign cotton with indigenous cotton wherever possible is, however, discernible from the trend of imports and consumption of raw cotton by mills. India's average annual requirements of foreign cotton is estimated at about 6-7 lakh bales, though actual imports tend to vary with internal supply position. Generally imports are allowed in respect of cotton of staple length of $1\frac{1}{16}$" and above which is required by Indian mills for the manufacture of fine and superfine cloth, the bulk of which is exported. Sometimes, however, small quantities of medium staple cottons are also imported.

The fall in cotton production during 1959-60 necessitated a liberal import policy for cotton. During the eleven months of the 1959-60 season (September 1959—July 1960) total import quotas announced amounted to 15.8 lakh bales as against the overall import quota of 6 lakh bales during 1958-59. Actual imports of raw cotton during 1958-59 were 5.1 lakh bales as against 4.2 lakh bales during the preceding season. During the first eight months of the 1959-60 cotton season (September 1959 to April 1960) imports of raw cotton amounted to 4.29 lakh bales against the corresponding figure of 2.44 lakh bales for the previous year.

Exports.—India has been for long an exporter of raw cotton particularly of the short staple variety, the production of which is generally in excess of her requirements. These exports are regulated by a system of quotas keeping in view the country's supply and demand position. In view of the poor crop position the export quota released during the 11 months (September 1959 to July 1960) of the 1959-60 season amounted to 1.5 lakh bales as against 5 lakh bales in 1958-59. Zoda cotton and yellow pickings were allowed freely for export during both the seasons. Actual exports of raw cotton from India, were 3.9 lakh bales during 1958-59 as against 2.9 lakh bales during the preceding season. During the first eight months of the 1959-60 cotton season (September 1959—April 1960) exports of raw cotton amounted to 1.43 lakh bales as against the corresponding figure of 2.72 lakh bales for the previous year.

Consumption.—Consumption of raw cotton by mills during 1958-59 was 50.72 lakh bales consisting of 46.16 lakh bales of Indian cotton and 4.56 lakh bales of foreign cotton. During the first nine months of the 1959-60 season, *i.e.*, from September 1959 to May 1960, the consumption of raw cotton by mills was 38.25 lakh bales consisting of 33.98 lakh bales of indigenous cotton and 4.27 lakh bales of foreign cotton. In the corresponding period of the 1958-59 season, consumption was just the same at 38.25 lakh bales consisting of 34.92 lakh bales of Indian cotton and 3.33 lakh bales of foreign cotton. A noteworthy feature in this respect has been that the consumption of raw cotton by Indian mills has tended to increase continuously with the steady expansion of the Indian textile industry. Alongwith increased consumption, the proportion of indigenous cotton has also increased. This trend has not been, however, maintained during 1959-60, when the proportion of foreign cotton consumed has marked an increase over the previous years.

Stocks.—Total stocks held by mills in India at the end of 1958-59 season were 14.39 lakh bales consisting of 12.79 lakh bales of Indian cotton and 1.60 lakh bales of foreign cotton as compared to 12.75 lakh bales at the end of 1957-58, consisting of 11.36 lakh bales of Indian cotton and 1.39 lakh bales of foreign cotton. Stocks of raw cotton with mills at the close of May 1960, were lower than those at the same period in the previous season and stood at 13.26 lakh bales consisting of 10.21 lakh bales of Indian cotton and 3.05 lakh bales of foreign cotton.

Prices.—Floor and ceiling prices are fixed by the Government of India before the commencement of each season for different varieties of cotton. Actual prices in the market are allowed to vary between these maxima and minima and corrective regulatory measures are generally taken when these limits tend to be crossed. During 1959-60 cotton season, the floor and ceiling prices of cotton remained unchanged at Rs. 495 (floor) and Rs. 820 (ceiling) per candy for the basic variety of cotton Jarilla M.G.F. 25/32". In addition to this for the first time during 1959-60 season floor and ceiling prices were fixed for extra long staple varieties at Rs. 765 and Rs. 1,165 per candy respectively for a basic staple length of 1" fine. Sea-Island and hybrid cotton were kept out of the purview of price control.

During 1959-60 in view of the disappointingly poor crop, there has been a virtual scramble for available lots and this has sent prices shooting up as compared to Rs. 700 per candy at the end of August 1959 the price per candy of Jarilla M.G.F. rose to Rs. 720 at the end of September, Rs. 740 in October, Rs. 785 at November-end and Rs. 840 by the close of December. The price at the end of December was higher than the

ceiling price by Rs. 20 per candy. Since December 1959 this upward trend has been persisting generally because of low production, increased demand and speculative activity, thus the price of Jarilla M.G.F. at the end of June 1960 was Rs. 925 per candy and at July-end at Rs. 915.

To curb this rising trend a number of measures have been taken by the Government. In the first place the Cotton Control Order 1955 has been amended by Notification issued on 4 December 1959 to the effect that no manufacturer can purchase or otherwise acquire *kapas* unless he is the owner or lessee of a cotton ginning factory who would be permitted by the Textile Commissioner, subject to such conditions as he may specify, to purchase such quantity of *kapas* as is capable of being ginned at that factory. When almost all varieties of Indian cotton are subjected to price control, control or purchase of *kapas* by textile mills was considered necessary to prevent an abuse of the price control by textile mills as the mills have to sell lint at prices not higher than the ceilings prescribed.

With effect from 1 January 1960, the Textile Commissioner has taken two further measures, namely the institution of compulsory quality survey and allocation of cotton quotas to textile mills. According to the provision for compulsory quality survey, all deliveries of Indian cotton in the form of loose or fully pressed bales should be accompanied by a certificate of survey from the East India Cotton Association, Bombay showing description, staple and grade of cotton, if it is sold above the maximum price.

According to the details of the quota system of distribution as announced by the Textile Commissioner, textile mills will be given quotas to the extent of 50 per cent of their consumption during 1958-59 season. This will be done by taking into account purchases made by the mills from September to December 1959. For mills situated in Punjab, Delhi, U.P., Rajasthan and Vidarbha, Khandesh and Marathwada areas of former Bombay State such quota would be 60 per cent of the consumption. The issue of further quotas would be related to the actual production in the units and also to the consumption of foreign cotton.

On 25 February 1960 the Textile Commissioner issued a circular instructing the mills that it was not enough if mills obtained quotas of foreign cotton but that the entire quantity so allotted should be brought into the country for consumption by 31 August 1960. He also warned that if the mills did not apply for import licences by 31 March 1960, in respect of the quantity allotted, he would withhold additional quotas of Indian cotton.

By another circular dated 22 March, the mills were informed that if they consumed during 1959-60 more Indian cotton than the quota allotted to them by drawing upon the carry-over from the previous season, they would be allotted *pro-rata* reduced quantities of Indian cotton quotas in the subsequent period September 1960 to February 1961.

By another notification dated 13 May, 1960 the Textile Commissioner announced that with effect from 1 August 1960 cotton is to be sold at ceiling prices to manufacturers nominated by him. If the Textile Commissioner does not nominate a manufacturer within 15 days of receipt of the application for such nomination, or if the manufacturer nominated by the Textile Commissioner fails to take delivery of the cotton, the seller is free to sell the cotton to any manufacturer of his choice.

In addition to the above measures the Government of India issued liberal import quotas during the season. The import quotas released during the first eleven months of the season up to the end of July 1960 were 15.8 lakh bales as against the normal import allocation of 6 lakh bales per year. The export quotas allocation may amount to 2 lakh bales against the normal allocation of 3 to 5 lakh bales.

Development activities.—The Second Plan target for cotton is 65 lakh bales envisaging an increase of 62.5 per cent over the production in 1955-56. Programmes for cotton development comprise measures such as multiplication and distribution of improved seeds, grant of loans to cultivators for the purchase of seeds and fertilisers and extension and propaganda among cotton growers. An important feature of these schemes is the emphasis on increasing the production of long staple cotton particularly in areas recently brought under irrigation.

To increase the production of long staple cotton, comparable to Egyptian styles, the Government of India have worked out a

five year scheme for the development and improvement of Sea-Island cotton which has a staple length of 1-3/16". This scheme is in operation from May 1957. Under this scheme Sea-Island 'Andrews' variety is proposed to be produced in Kerala, Mysore and Assam over a total area of 3 lakh acres which might yield about 2.25 lakh bales. This will enable the country to reduce its imports of long staple cotton of 1-3/16" and above. During 1958-59 total production of this cotton amounted to 208 bales.

Much progress has been made in recent years in the evolution of finer and larger staple cotton. There has been a marked rise in the production of long staple Indo-American (mainly CO_2) cotton of one inch staple. Output of these varieties increased to 3.7 lakh bales during 1958-59 compared to only 2 lakh bales during 1958-59. The evolution of more Indo-American varieties such as 170 CO_2 and 134 CO_2—M. MCu^1—and MCu^2, LL-54 and M.A. 5 as also the development of Sea-Island 'Andrews' cotton constitute important landmarks in the progress of cotton research in the country.

JUTE

Area and Production.—Area under jute in 1959-60 was 17.1 lakh acres which was 5.7 per cent lower than the 1958-59 jute acreage of 18.1 lakh acres. This decline was attributable partly to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time and partly to the low market prices of jute fibre in 1958-59. Production of jute during 1959-60 at 45.5 lakh bales was also 11.8 per cent lower than the previous season's record production of 51.6 lakh bales. This fall in production was due partly to lower acreage and partly to unfavourable weather conditions. However, even this production was higher by 8.4 per cent as compared to 41.97 lakh bales in 1955-56, the base year of the Second Plan.

The area and production of mesta also were lower in 1959-60. The area at 7.1 lakh acres was lower than the previous year's acreage of 8.3 lakhs by 14.4 per cent. The decrease in acreage was mainly attributable to the low market prices of mesta fibre during the previous season. The mesta production during 1959-60 at 10.98 lakh bales was also lower than the previous year's production of 14.88 lakh bales by 26.2 per cent. The sizeable decline in production was partly attributable to shrinkage in acreage and partly to unfavourable weather conditions during the growing period.

The following table gives the area and production of jute and mesta in India during the last three seasons :

Season	Area (Thousand acres)		Production (Thousand bales)	
	Jute	Mesta	Jute	Mesta
1957-58(P)	1742	764	4052	1291
1958-59(P)	1811	825	5158	1488
1959-60(F)	1707	706	4548	1098

(P) Partially revised. (F) Final estimate and subject to revision.

Imports.—In order to bridge the gap between the normal requirements of jute estimated at about 65 lakh bales in respect of jute mills and about 2 lakh bales as extra factory consumption, the imports of raw jute had to be continued during the current season. In fact, the imports during 1959-60 season had to be slightly liberalised so as to meet the shortfall in production. The actual imports during the season beginning from July 1959 were 6.01 lakh bales as compared to 3.40 lakh bales during the previous season.

Exports.—Generally, since partition no exports of raw jute have been possible from this country because of shortage in supplies *vis-a-vis* requirements. However, during 1958-59 owing to a phenomenal rise in the production of jute and mesta and consequent steep fall in prices, exports of raw jute were allowed and a quantity of 0.43 lakh bales was exported. During the 1959-60 season, no exports have been allowed, except to the extent contracted for by the State Trading Corporations against quantities released for export from the 1958-59 crop.

Consumption.—During the 1958-59 season, the consumption of raw jute and mesta by

Indian mills was 60.23 lakh bales as against 61.34 lakh bales in the preceding season. Total consumption of raw jute by mills since the beginning of the 1959-60 season upto May 1960 was 57.78 lakh bales as compared to 55.36 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season. The increased consumption during the period under review has been attributed to good export demand for jute goods.

Stocks.—Stocks of raw jute with mills at the end of the 1958-59 season were 16.73 lakh bales as against 11 lakh bales at the end of the 1957-58 jute season. To a certain extent, the stock position in 1958-59 was influenced by the Indian Jute Mills Association's decision that mills may carry stocks equivalent to their five months' requirements for relieving the pressure of huge supplies (and consequent low prices) caused by record production of jute and mesta in 1958-59. During the current season the stocks held by the mills were generally lower than those held during the previous season. The stocks with the mills at the end of the current season *i.e.* June 1960 stood at 12.51 lakh bales.

Prices.—Prices of raw jute showed a heavy fall during the 1958-59 season as a result of substantial increase in production. In order to avoid this phenomenon during the 1959-60 season, the question of stabilisation of raw jute prices was considered early in the season and it was decided that :

(*i*) Bufferstock operations should be carried on with the object of stabilisation of raw jute prices ; and

(*ii*) it would be desirable to carry on these buffer stock purchase operations through the Indian Jute Mills Association which should be given reasonable facilities.

It was also decided that steps might be taken to organise co-operative jute marketing societies which should form a federation through which stabilisation operations should be carried on.

However, during the 1959-60 season, price of raw jute were generally steady during the first four months but firmed up thereafter mainly due to lower production and consequently smaller supplies. The price of Assam Bottom variety at Calcutta which was Rs. 23.25 per maund at the end of July, after some fluctuations either way, again stood at Rs. 23.25 at October-end. At the end of November, however, the price went up by 10 per cent to Rs. 25.50 per maund. In December, there was a much steeper rise in prices when Assam Bottom was quoted at Rs. 33 per maund which was 29.4 per cent higher than the November-end price. This steep rise in prices was attributable partly to a decline of 11.8 per cent in the 1959-60 raw jute production and of 26.2 per cent in mesta production, and partly to good demand for jute goods and also to speculative activity. In order to curb speculative increase in prices, the East Indian Jute and Hessian Exchange imposed in December 1959 margin deposits payable on futures transactions of raw jute and jute goods at or above specified levels. The Government considerably relaxed restrictions on imports of jute from Pakistan. These measures led to the curbing of speculative activity and jute prices receded during January 1960. The price of Assam Bottom variety at Calcutta declined to Rs. 30.75 per maund. This, however, was short-lived and prices started rising again from April 1960. The rise in prices was due to uncertain prospects of the 1960-61 jute crop following an unusually long spell of drought during the sowing season. This gave a fresh fillip to the speculative activity and, consequently, there was a sudden spurt in jute prices during May 1960 when they recorded unprecedented levels since the Korean boom. The quotations for May 1960 of Assam Bottom Variety at Calcutta were Rs. 50, of Bottom White variety at Agartala Rs. 47 and Bottom variety at Nowgong Rs. 48.34 as compared to Rs. 21.50, Rs. 16 and Rs. 18.31 respectively during May 1959. Part of the rise in prices during 1959-60 season could be explained as an improvement over the abnormally low levels recorded by jute prices during the previous season. In order to arrest this steep rise in jute prices, certain measures were adopted, *e.g.*, imposition of additional slabs of special margins on future contracts, fixation of ceiling prices for hedge contracts and authorisation of supplementary import licences for Pakistan jute cuttings. In view of the short supply of jute and also lack of adequate rainfall in the sowing season and consequent delay in the arrival of the new crop, the industry had to adjust its production to the available raw jute supplies. In order to conserve stocks of jute the Indian Jute Mills Association allowed its member mills to seal additional looms with effect from 6 June 1960. Thus in June 1960, 2 per cent of the total loomage had to be sealed in addition to the 9 per cent already under seal; in July the total looms under seal was 13 per cent. These measures, followed by improvement in weather conditions during May 1960 led to the reversal of the uptrend in jute prices during June 1960. The closing quotation of the Assam Bottom variety at Calcutta during the 1959-60 season was Rs. 41 per maund. Mesta prices generally followed the trend in jute prices. The closing quotation of mesta at the end of the season at Calcutta was Rs. 20 per maund. It rose to Rs. 48 by May 1960 and declined to Rs. 39.25 at the end of the 1959-60 season. Prices of hessian at Calcutta at the end of June 1960 were Rs. 46.60 per 100 yards as against Rs. 40.40 during the corresponding period of last year. Prices of sacking per 100 bags at Calcutta stood at Rs. 131.75 by June 1960 as against Rs. 94.08 at the end of the 1958-59 season.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1959-60

August 1959

1. Inaugurating the one-week regional F.A.O. Seminar on Food Technology at Mysore the Union Food Minister urged that consideration should be given to the application of modern food science and technology to the production of protective foods.

5. Export of nigerseed, kardiseed, sesamum seed, nigerseed oil, kardiseed oil, sesamum seed oil, salad oil, nigerseed oilcake, kardiseed oilcake, maize oilcake and meal, undecorticated cottonseed, oilcake, other oilcakes (excluding groundnut oilcake, linseed oilcake and coconut oilcake) and green coconuts licensed freely without any quantitative restriction up to the end of July, 1962 to all permissible destinations excluding the Portuguese possessions.

13. A new quota of 1,000 tons of rice bran of West Bengal origin released for export upto the end of September 1959.

All-India final estimate of cotton, 1958-59.

15. Punjab's first Rural Institute of Higher Education was formally opened by the State Education Minister at Rajpura.

18. Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Bill passed. It aims at democratic decentralisation of administration.

24. A two-day conference of the representatives of cooperative banks from several States was held at New Delhi.

Shri S. K. Patil took over charge as Union Minister of Food and Agriculture.

26. Futures trading in gur resumed at Meerut.

September 1959

1. All-India final estimate of sugarcane, 1958-59.

5. The floor and ceiling prices for extra long staple cotton were announced in Bombay.

Prime Minister inaugurated the 13th meeting of National Development Council. It discussed the food situation in the country with particular reference to State trading.

10. The President gave assent to Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Bill.

15. The Fourth All-India Conference of Warehousemen held at Poona.

Bihar Cabinet approved the draft proposal for the fixation of ceiling on land varying from 30 to 90 acres.

16. The Madhya Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill published, fixing maximum land holding at 32 standard acres per head of a family with the provision that each of his dependants would be entitled to hold an additional six standard acres but not exceeding 62 standard acres in the aggregate.

20. Government of India decided to erect a fertiliser plant in Andhra Pradesh at an estimated outlay of about Rs. 30 crores.

24. The Kashmir Assembly passed the Jammu and Kashmir Alienation of Land (Temporary Restriction) Bill. The Bill seeks to prevent agriculturists from alienating their lands to money-lenders and others on account of the recent floods in the State.

28. The Assam Government decided on State trading in sugar with effect from October 1.

30. The Burmese trade delegation and the Government of India signed an agreement under which India would buy an additional 1.5 lakh tons of rice from Burma out of the 1959 crop.

The Planning Commission's Panel on Agriculture discussed in detail various measures for increasing agricultural production in the Third Plan.

October 1959

1. The Government of India removed restrictions on export of khandsari sugar from Uttar Pradesh.

October 1959 *(contd.)*

2. The Prime Minister inaugurated the Rajasthan democratic decentralisation scheme at Nagaur and told members of Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads that they were undertaking the great responsibility of developing the State. The Rajasthan Government created a separate service called the Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Service to man these institutions.

10. The Prime Minister inaugurated the Shad Nagar Panchayat Samiti, the first one to be organised in Andhra Pradesh under the new Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act.

28. All-India final estimate of tobacco, 1958-59.

31. The Tenth Annual Conference of F.A.O. began at Rome.

November 1959

7. All-India Cooperative Week began.

9. Twenty-eighth meeting of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee in New Delhi.

10. Prime Minister inaugurated the 10,016 service cooperatives set up in Uttar Pradesh with a total membership of 7·42 lakhs and share capital of Rs. 1·25 crores.

12. The second annual conference of the All-India Panchayat Parishads at Ujjain stressed the need for democratic decentralisation as an essential step for the progress of the nation.

23. The Union Minister for Food and Agriculture announced the decision to form a statutory committee for fixation of prices of all agricultural crops.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad inaugurated the annual meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power in New Delhi and said that since small irrigation schemes could confer great benefit, power project experts should attach the same importance to them as to bigger projects.

25. The Government of India allowed the import of two lakh bales of cotton by actual user mills for their basic consumption.

27. Dr. Rajendra Prasad inaugurated the 11th General Conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers and stressed the need for cooperation between farmers of the world.

December 1959

3. All-India final estimate of potato, 1958-59.

10. Madras Government fixed minimum wages for agricultural workers. These rates range from 62 nP. to Rs. 1·25 a day.

11. Dr. Rajendra Prasad opened the World Agriculture Fair and laid stress on the foremost question for India—the production of enough food for its requirements.

19. All-India final estimate of jute, 1959-60.

20. The executive of the All-India Cooperative Union decided to launch a project for cooperative farming on voluntary basis in about 30 villages of Bihar as an experimental measure.

21. The Eastern Rice Zone consisting of surplus Orissa and deficit West Bengal formed.

24. Forward trading in groundnut oil commenced at Bombay under the auspices of the Bombay Oilseeds and Oils Exchange Limited.

25. All-India Agricultural Economics Conference began at Baroda.

29. Union Minister of Food and Agriculture inaugurated the First meeting of the Central Board of Fisheries and stressed the urgency of stepping up fish production.

30. Minimum wages, fixed by the West Bengal Government covering three million agricultural workers, came into force.

January 1960

2. The Government of Assam announced its decision to create a buffer stock of 35 lakh maunds of paddy during the current year.

4. The West Bengal Warehousing Corporation undertook the agency for storing and handling foodgrains of the State Food Department.

7. The Government of India banned forward trading in vanaspati.

January 1960 (*contd.*)

9. The Government of India allowed import of 180,000 bales of U.S. cotton stapling 1" and below under P. L. 480.

10. Union Government approved an expenditure of Rs. 1.90 crores for the establishment of an Agricultural University at Rudrapur in Uttar Pradesh.

18. Prime Minister inaugurated the Panchayat Raj scheme of Kerala under which 146 of about 900 panchayats in the State gained powers of directly implementing development plans in areas under their jurisdiction.

21. Union Minister of Community Development inaugurated the two-day Conference of State Development Commissioners at New Delhi and pointed out that the changes brought about by Panchayat Raj were much more radical in nature than anything else attempted under the Community Development Programme.

28. Union Minister for Agriculture inaugurated a 10-day Seminar at New Delhi to discuss the problems relating to the harnessing of radio-isotopes for agricultural and animal husbandry development, application of fertilisers and manures and the use of bacterial fertilisers and the economics of the cow-dung gas plant.

February 1960

12. The Punjab Government set up a 12-member Food Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of the Food Minister.

The President of India inaugurated the sixth National Convention of Farmers in New Delhi.

An All-India Poultry Show, the first of its kind, opened in New Delhi.

14. The seven-member Wheat Utilisation Mission arrived in Calcutta. Among other things they examined the adequacy of the existing storage facilities in the country.

17. A quota of 10,000 tons of groundnut oil released for export upto the end of September 1960.

29. World Agriculture Fair concluded.

March 1960

1. The fourth training course in warehousing practices organised by the Central Warehousing Corporation inaugurated in New Delhi.

9. All-India final estimate of groundnut, 1959-60.

12. All-India final estimate of kharif pulses (other than tur), 1959-60.

17. Union Minister for Agriculture inaugurated the three-day session of the Indian Council of Agricultural Education in Bombay.

19. Prime Minister inaugurated the fourteenth meeting of the National Development Council and presented the draft outline of India's Third Five Year Plan.

21. An agreement was signed in New Delhi providing for the import of one lakh tons of rice from U.A.R. against non-convertible Indian rupees which will be utilised for purchasing Indian jute, tea and certain non-traditional items.

U.S. Department of Agriculture announced a new Public Law 480 agreement with India supplementing the agreement signed between the U.S. and India on November 13, 1959. Under the supplementary agreement India will buy for Indian rupees about 1.3 million cwt. of U.S. rice worth $7,770,000.

22. The Union Minister for Food and Agriculture said in the Lok Sabha that despite the cut in the allocation under the head 'Agriculture' he was confident that the target of 105 million tons of foodgrains production would be achieved by the end of the Third Plan.

24. The Union Food and Agriculture Minister inaugurated the twenty-seventh annual general meeting of the Indian Sugar Mills Association in New Delhi and asked sugar manufacturers to create an atmosphere favourable for the decontrol of sugar.

All-India final estimate of mesta, 1959-60.

25. Free licensing of the export of cottonseed oil and mustard/rapeseed oil continued. Export of cotton seed oil permitted upto the end of July 1962 and mustard/rapeseed oil upto the end of September 1960.

A further quota of 20,000 tons of H.P.S. groundnut kernels released for export upto the end of June, 1960.

28. An agreement signed in New Delhi between the Government of India and the U.S. Technical Cooperation Mission for U.S. Assistance for the development of agricultural education in India.

April 1960

6. A bill fixing the ceiling on land holdings at 30 standard acres for every person of family of not more than five members introduced in the Madras Assembly.

All-India final estimate of sannhemp, 1959-60.

Export of vanaspati on free licensing basis without any overall ceiling upto the end of July 1962 by all shippers on shipping bills allowed.

7. Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha passed the Madhya Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill providing for the fixation of land ceiling at 28 standard acres.

8. All-India final estimate of bajra, 1959-60.

11. All-India final estimate of ragi, 1959-60.

15. Average village in Devangere Block in Chitradurga district of Mysore awarded prize as India's best village.

Import of Pakistan cotton worth Rs. 50 lakhs with a staple length of 1" and below and validity for shipment upto May 31, 1960 announced.

16. The Rajasthan Assembly passed the Panchayat (Amendment) Bill 1960 for the setting up of Nyaya Panchayats in the State.

17. The National Development Council set up a high powered committee to examine all questions relating to price policy.

20. All-India final estimate of ginger, 1959-60.

All-India final estimate of pepper, 1959-60.

24. India signed an agreement with a Hungarian company for the setting up of bio-gas and bio-fertiliser plants in India.

25. All-India final estimate of castorseed, 1959-60.

26. Lok Sabha passed a bill to levy estate duty on agricultural lands.

27. Ford Foundation granted $10.5 million to boost food production in India by at least 50 per cent in five years.

May 1960

4. The Union Minister of Food and Agriculture and President Eisenhower signed the Indo-U.S. Food Agreement under which U.S.A. will supply India 16 million tons of wheat and 1 million tons of rice during the next four years.

5. The Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha passed the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Bill which relates to the rights and titles of tillers of the soil in certain areas of the Kumaon division.

7. The West Bengal Government announced a target of raising 12.5 million additional coconuts and placing 2,000 acres more under coconut cultivation by the end of the Third Plan.

18. The Union Government issued an order imposing stricter control on cotton transactions.

It was decided to issue supplementary import licences for long jute and jute cuttings in addition to quantities recently released to mills.

19. U.S.A. agreed under P.L. 480 to authorise India to buy 3,25,000 metric tons of U.S. wheat or wheat flour worth $ 9,947,000.

27. India and West Germany signed an agreement whereby West Germany gave India a credit of $ 30 million.

31. All-India final estimate of sesamum, 1959-60.

June 1960

2. The supply of subsidised rice through modified ration shops in rural areas before the onset of monsoon proposed by the Government of West Bengal.

5. Report of the Cooperative Credit Committee submitted to the Union Government recommending loans to the landless cultivators.

6. The Annual Conference on Community Development commenced at Srinagar.

7. Agreement with U.S.A. under P.L. 480 for Rs. 607 crores worth of foodgrains finalised by the Union Government.

All-India final estimate of jowar, 1959-60.

9. All-India final estimate of maize, 1959-60.

June 1960 (*contd.*)

15. To increase jute production in West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and U.P. the Government of India sanctioned short term loans of Rs. 2.5 million.

17. The validity period of the quotas of HPS groundnut kernel totalling 40,000 tons released for export during January-June, 1960 was extended upto the end of December 1960.

27. Indian Council of Agricultural Research recommended over 200 new research schemes and extension of current schemes in agriculture and animal husbandry.

July 1960

5. Draft of the Third Five Year Plan with an investment of Rs. 10,200 crores released. Its major goals are to achieve an annual increase of over 5 per cent in national income, food self-sufficiency and increase in agricultural output in the next five years to meet the requirements of industry and exports.

12. All-India final estimate of barley, 1959-60.

All-India final estimate of tur, 1959-60.

Repeat allotment of HPS groundnuts kernel to established shippers and cooperative societies for export upto the end of December 1960 announced.

13. All-India final estimate of gram, 1959-60.

14. All-India final estimate of wheat, 1959-60.

All-India final estimate of rapeseed and mustard, 1959-60.

15. All-India final estimate of sugarcane, 1959-60.

19. U.S. Government announced a loan to India between $ 20,000,000 and $ 30,000,000 from the Development Fund to finance development of the Trombay fertiliser plant.

Government of India decided to give allotment of HPS groundnut kernels to established shippers equal to 20 per cent of their basic year exports.

20. West Bengal Government to extend modified rationing scheme in rural areas.

21. All-India final estimate of linseed, 1959-60.

25. All-India final estimate of small millets, 1959-60.

The Agricultural Marketing Organisation of West Bengal launched an extensive programme with a financial target of about Rs. 1 crore to improve the marketing facilities in the State.

26. Bihar Government set up a third Agricultural College at Pusa in North Bihar for preparing about 1,770 graduates in Agriculture for the Third Plan.

28. Release of 6,000 tons of potatoes for export during the period ending September 1960 or till the ceiling is reached, whichever earlier, announced.

29. The West Bengal Government agreed to a new scheme for 'regulated export' of rice and paddy from Orissa to West Bengal under the Eastern Food Zone.

An Agreement for the import of 4 lakh bales of American cotton against rupee payment under Public Law 480 signed.

It was decided that the floor and ceiling prices of cotton would remain unchanged at Rs. 495 (floor) and Rs. 820 (ceiling) per candy of Jarilla MGP stapling 25/32" during the 1960-61 season.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Final Estimate of Small Millets, Linseed and Cotton, 1959-60.

All-India Third Estimate of Tobacco, 1959-60.

Area and Production of Foodgrains in India (State-wise), 1958-59 and 1959-60.

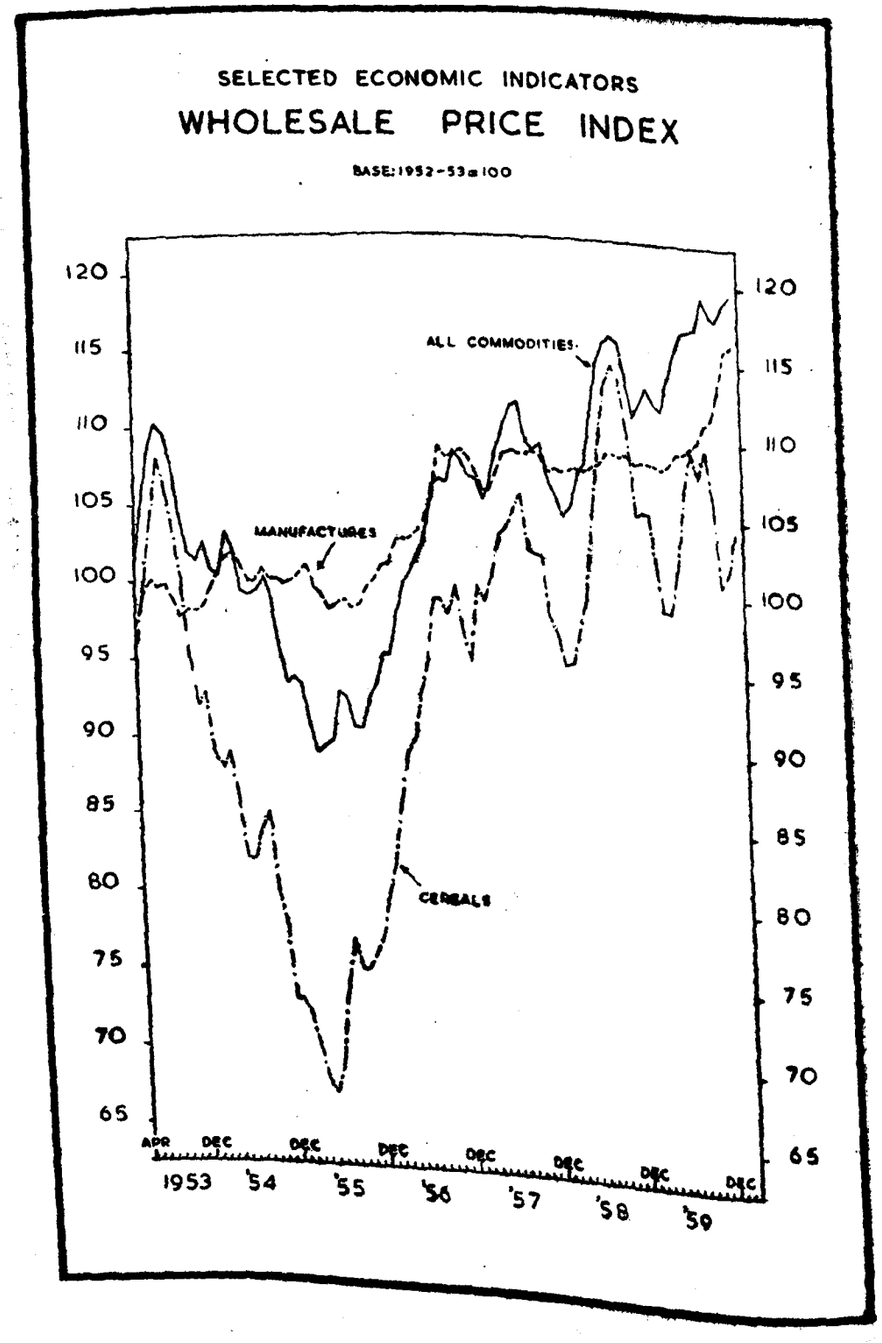
District-wise Area and Production of Gram in India

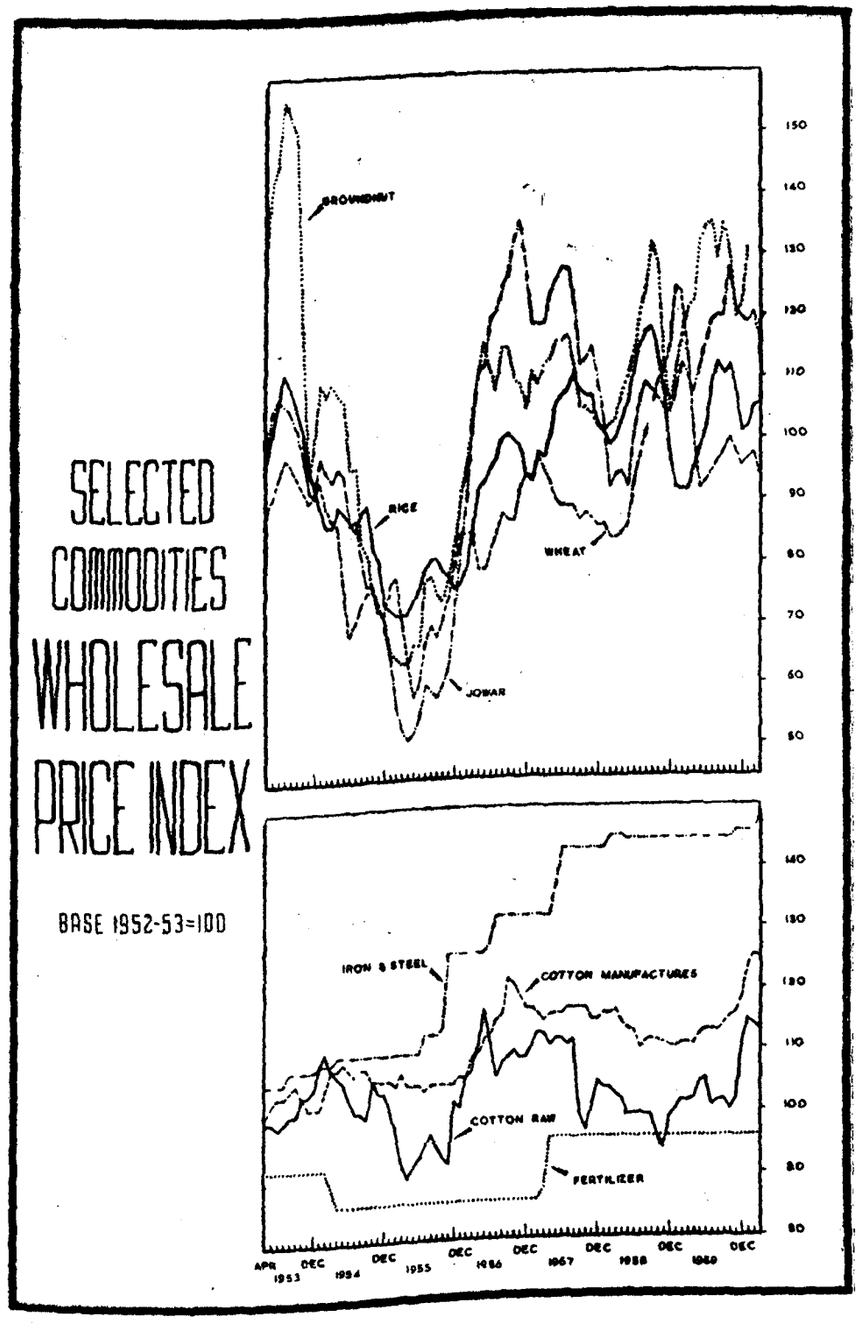
Area and Production of Major Oilseeds in India (State-wise), 1958-59 and 1959-60.

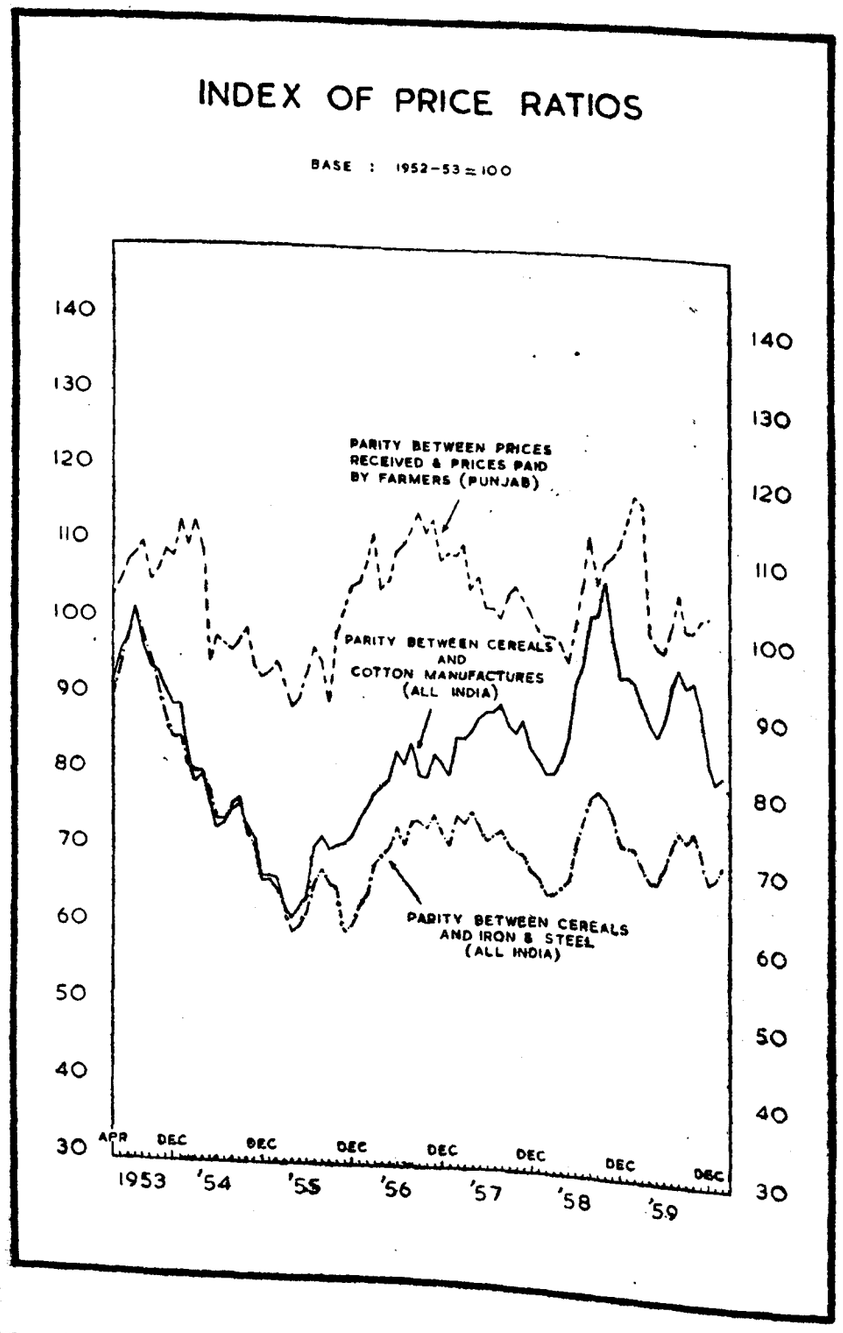
Irrigation Rates in Kerala.

Adjusted Estimates of Production of Foodgrains in India.

M/Dte of Eco & Stat (60)—11


SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS
WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX
BASE: 1952-53 = 100
ALL COMMODITIES
MANUFACTURES
CEREALS
120
115
110
105
100
95
90
85
80
75
70
65
APR 1953
DEC '54
DEC '55
DEC '56
DEC '57
DEC '58
DEC '59


SELECTED COMMODITIES
WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX
BASE 1952-53=100
GROUNDNUT
RICE
WHEAT
JOWAR
IRON & STEEL
COTTON MANUFACTURES
COTTON RAW
FERTILIZER
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
APR 1953
DEC 1954
DEC 1955
DEC 1956
DEC 1957
DEC 1958
DEC 1959
DEC



1. *Rainfall during July*, 1960

(Between 30 June, 1960 to 27 July, 1960 and from 1 June 1960 to 27 July, 1960)

(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

Rainfall Regions	South-West Monsoon Period so far (i. e., 1 June 1960 to 27 July 1960)		30 June, 1960 to 27 July, 1960	
	Actual Rainfall (mms.)	Excess or short-fall when compared to Normal† Per cent	Actual Rainfall (mms.)	Excess or short-fall when compared to Normal†.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Bay Islands	232	—61	702	—2
2. Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	436	+50	808	—2
3. Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	338	—133	636	—39
4. Gangetic West Bengal	330	+61	463	—11
5. Orissa	390	+85	548	+8
6. Bihar Plateau	271	—36	373	—26
7. Bihar Plains	284	—4	369	—22
8. Uttar Pradesh, East	377	+98	416	+4
9. Uttar Pradesh, West	412	+128	477	+23
10. Punjab (including Delhi)	205	+30	274	+22
11. Himachal Pradesh*	521	—	581	—
12. Jammu & Kashmir	49	—3	65	—32
13. Rajasthan, West	98	+18	135	+23
14. Rajasthan, East	141	—69	236	—17
15. Madhya Pradesh, West	220	—97	311	—31
16. Madhya Pradesh, East	321	—42	484	—14
17. East Gujarat	174	—122	327	—22
18. Saurashtra and Kutch	200	+11	374	+37

*Excess or deficit of rainfall is not marked due to absence of normals.

†In calculation of excesses, deficits and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0.1 mm.

1. *Rainfall during July* 1960—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
19. Konkan	509	—191	1603	+23
20. Deccan (including Marathwada)	98	—24	209	—11
21. Vidarbha	244	—50	412	—12
22. Coastal Andhra Pradesh	155	+41	243	+17
23. Telengana	104	—88	239	—26
24. Rayalaseema	72	—13	113	—25
25. Madras State	143	+94	184	+109
26. Coastal Mysore	759	—151	1478	—19
27. Interior Mysore, North	100	—46	182	—28
28. Interior Mysore, South	76	+2	125	—11
29. Kerala	523	+27	1022	—8
30. Arabian Sea Islands	227	+25	383	—21

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
(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	Winter Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, Maize, Small Millets, Groundnut, Redgram, Castor, Cotton, Chillies, Sweet Potato and Mesta.	Autumn Paddy.
Assam	Winter Paddy, Sesamum and Potato.	Autumn Paddy, Maize, Jute and Tea.
Bihar	Winter Paddy and Bajra.	Autumn Paddy, Cotton and Jute.
Gujarat	Cotton	Maize in some districts.
Kerala	Winter Paddy, Sesamum, Cotton, Sweet Potato and Tapioca.	Autumn Paddy, Ragi, Lemongrass, Small Millets and Pulses.
Madhya Pradesh	Winter Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Kharif Pulses, Potato, Sesamum, Chillies, Rape and Mustard and Sweet Potato, Maize.	
Madras	Winter Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, Maize, Sugarcane, Groundnut, Castor, Cotton, Gingelly, Small Millets, Sweet Potato, Tapioca, Ginger, Pepper, Chillies and Rape & Mustard.	Sugarcane, Cotton, Gingelly (irrigated), Barley, Potato, Chillies, Mesta and Sannhemp.
Maharashtra	Cotton	Maize in some districts.

1.1. *Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress during August*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)
Mysore	Winter Paddy, Jowar, Ragi, Kharif Pulses, Groundnut, Cotton and Tobacco.	Jowar, Potato and Sannhemp.
Orissa	Castorseed and Cotton	Ragi, Maize, Cotton, Paddy, Jute and Sesamum.
Punjab	Maize, Jowar and Kharif Pulses.	Potato.
Rajasthan	Paddy, Jowar, Small Millets, Tur, Potato, Groundnut, Castor, Sesamum, Sannhemp, Chillies and Tobacco.	—
Uttar Pradesh	Winter Paddy, Bajra, Tobacco, Castor and Til	Maize, Jowar and Fodder.
West Bengal	Winter Paddy, Sesamum and Kalai Autumn	Autumn Paddy, Jowar, Maize, Jute and Sannhemp.
Himachal Pradesh	Bajra	Sesamum.
Manipur	Early Potato and Sweet Potato.	Maize, early Paddy and Jute.
Tripura	Winter Paddy	Autumn Paddy, Sesamum and Jute.
Delhi	Tur	—

2. *All India Final Estimate of Small Millets*, 1959-60

SUMMARY

(1)	1959-60 (Final Estimate) (2)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate) (3)	Decrease of Col. 2 over Col. 3 Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (thousand acres)	12,340	12,417	— 77	— 0·6
Production (thousand tons)	2,012	2,072	— 60	— 2·9
In Metric Units				
Area (thousand hectares)	4,994	5,025	— 31	— 0·6
Production (thousand metric tons)	2,044	2,105	— 61	— 2·9

There is a slight decrease in the overall acreage under small millets during the current year. The decrease has been reported mainly by Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh due to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time. This has, however, been almost offset by the increases reported by Bihar, Maharashtra and Gujarat due to favourable climatic conditions at sowing time.

The overall production has also recorded a fall. The decrease in production has been reported mainly by Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. In Madhya Pradesh the decrease in production (particularly of Kodon-kutki crop) has been attributed to continuous and excessive rains in August and September 1959. In Uttar Pradesh the decrease in production (particularly of Kodon crop) has been attributed to droughty conditions during the growing period of the crop. The decrease in production has been offset partly by the increases reported by Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madras due to favourable seasonal conditions during the period of growth.

This Estimate includes for the first time an area of 58,000 acres for 1959-60 and 57,000 acres for 1958-59 and a production of 12,000 tons for 1959-60 and 1958-59 both in respect of the small millets grown in 'Garma Season' in Bihar, estimates for which were not included in the All-India Final Estimates released so far.

DETAILS

State/Crop	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons)		
	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or Decrease of col.2 over col. 3	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or Decrease of col.5 over col. 6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7
ANDHRA PRADESH						
Kharif:						
Korra	1,335	1,375	— 40	189	188	+1
Varagu	533	484	+49	89	74	+15
Samai	231	230	+1	31	29	+2
Others	95	152	— 57	21	30	—9
TOTAL ..	2,194	2,241	—47	330	321	+9
Rabi:						
Korra	104	107	— 3	15	17	— 2
Varagu	254	37	+217	71	6	+65
Samai	15	19	— 4	3	4	— 1
Others	41	209	—168	8	43	— 35
TOTAL ..	414	372	+42	97	70	+27
STATE TOTAL (*Kharif & Rabi*) ..	2,608	2,613	— 5	427	391	+36
ASSAM (*Kharif*)	9*	9	—	1*	1	—
BIHAR (*Kharif*)†	749	732	+17	138	118	+20
MAHARASHTRA AND GUJARAT‡						
Kharif:						
Kodra	327	338	— 11	105	97	+8
Vari	173	168	+5	36	35	+1
Banti	155	102	+53	34	28	+6
Sawa	64	54	+10	12	12	—
Kodon-Kutki	33	29	+4	3	3	—
Others	200	202	—2	50	43	+7
TOTAL ..	952	893	+59	240	218	+22

DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rabi						
Vari	3	3	—	1	1	—
Others	52	32	+20	13	4	+9
TOTAL ..	55	35	+20	14	5	+9
STATE TOTAL (*Kharif & Rabi*)	1,007	928	+79	254	223	+31
JAMMU & KASHMIR (*Kharif*)	59	59	—	13	13	—
KERALA (*Kharif*)	15	14	+1	3	3	—
MADHYA PRADESH§						
Kharif:						
Kodon-kutki	3,151	3,159	—8	275**	351**	—76
Sawa	222	227	—5	29	34	—5
Rala	45	47	—2	6	8	—2
Kakun	5	7	—2	3	2	+1
Basara	22	26	—4	4	5	—1
Others	164	166	—2	20	25	—5
TOTAL ..	3,609	3,632	—23	337	425	—88
Rabi	16	18	—2	2	2	—
STATE TOTAL (*Kharif & Rabi*)	3,625	3,650	— 25	339	427	—88
MADRAS						
Kharif:						
Korra	49	45	+4	15	14	+1
Varagu	539	543	—4	230	223	+7
Samai	355	345	+10	67	64	+3
Others	84	85	—1	19	19	—
TOTAL ..	1,027	1,018	+9	331	320	+11
Rabi:						
Korra	13	16	—3	4	5	—1
Varagu	61	56	+5	25	22	+3
Samai	119	122	—3	23	23	—
Others	46	47	—1	11	11	—
TOTAL ..	239	241	—2	63	61	+2
STATE TOTAL (*Kharif & Rabi*)	1,266	1,259	+7	394	381	+13

DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MYSORE						
Kharif :						
Navane	539	568	—29	59	62	—3
Haraka	123	122	+1	16	16	—
Save	200	209	—9	23	24	—1
Baragu	10	10	—	1	1	—
Kodu-Kutri	38	38	—	3	2	+1
Badli Vari	12	14	—2	1	1	—
Italian Millets	110	111	—1	15	15	—
Others‡	49	48	+1	6	6	—
TOTAL ..	1,081	1,120	—39	124	127	—3
ORISSA						
Kharif :	87	110	—23	12	14	—2
PUNJAB						
Kharif :	9*	8	+1	1*	1	—
RAJASTHAN						
Kharif :	164	204	—40	30	36	—6
Rabi	4	4	—	(*a*)	(*a*)	—
TOTAL ..	168	208	—40	30	36	—6
UTTAR PRADESH						
Kharif:						
Kodon	974	993	—19	166	221	—55
Kutki	11	13	—2	1	2	—1
Kakun	29	33	—4	3	4	—1
Sawan	486	512	—26	70	77	—7
TOTAL ..	1,500	1,551	—51	240	304	—64
Rabi:						
Chena	69*	69	—	20*	20	—
STATE TOTAL						
(*Kharif & Rabi*)	1,569	1,620	—51	260	324	—64
WEST BENGAL						
Kharif	10	8	+2	2	1	+1
Rabi	15	17	—2	3	4	—1
TOTAL ..	25	25	—	5	5	—

DETAILS—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
HIMACHAL PRADESH						
Kharif :						
Chalai	23	17	+6	5	3	+2
Chena	9	10	—1	1	1	—
Kangni	6	5	+1	1	1	—
Ogla	6	9	—3	1	1	—
Others	19	21	—2	3	2	+1
TOTAL ..	63	62	+1	11	8	+3
TOTAL INDIA						
Kharif :	11,528	11,661	—133	1,813	1,910	—97
Rabi :	812	756	+56	199	162	+37
TOTAL ..	12,340	12,417	—77	2,012	2,072	—60
In Metric Units	(4,994)	(5,025)	(—31)	(2,044)	(2,105)	(—61)

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

*Previous year's data provisionally adopted in the absence of information for current year in case of Assam, Punjab (other cereals only) and U.P. (chena crop).

§Data in respect of the State include the following estimates for the crops grown in non-reporting areas.

	Area (acres)	Production (tons)
Kharif :		
Kodon-kutki	33,780	2,781
Others	3,343	293
TOTAL	37,123	3,074
Rabi	1,822	177

† † Includes an area and production of 14,366 acres and 1,850 tons respectively in respect of the non-reporting areas of the State. Millet-wise break-down of these figures is not available.

‡ The break-up of the figures into Maharashtra and Gujarat is as under :

	Maharashtra				Gujarat			
	Area ('000 acres)		Production ('000 tons)		Area ('000 acres)		Production ('000 tons)	
	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59
Kharif :								
Kodra	87	98	19	21	240	240	86	76
Vari	168	168	35	35	5	—	1	—
Banti	18	20	2	2	137	82	32	26
Sawa	62	54	12	12	2	—	(*a*)	—
Kodon-kutki	33	29	3	3	—	—	—	—
Others	94	112	14	14	106	90	36	29
TOTAL	462	481	85	87	490	412	155	131
Rabi:								
Vari	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
Others	7	7	1	1	45	25	12	3
TOTAL	10	10	2	2	45	25	12	3
STATE TOTAL (*Kharif & Rabi*)	472	491	87	89	535	437	167	134

(*a*) —Less than 500 tons.

† Includes an area of 58,000 acres for 1959-60 and 57,000 acres for 1958-59 and a production of 12,000 tons for 1959-60 and 1958-59 in respect of the small millets grown in 'garma season' estimates for which were not included in the All-India Estimate earlier.

NOTES.—(1) Small millets are not grown to any appreciable extent in NEFA, Naga Hills-Tuensang Area, Delhi, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.

(2) The figures in brackets are in terms of thousand hectares in the case of area and in terms of thousand metric tons in the case of production.

2·1. *All-India Third Estimate of Tobacco*, 1959-60.

SUMMARY

	1959-60 (Third Estimate)	1958-59 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase of col. (2) over col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	917	885	+32	+3·6
In Metric Units				
Area (thousand hectares)	371	358	+13	+3·6

The increase in area during the current year has occurred mainly in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh and to a lesser extent in Bihar and Madras and has been attributed generally to favourable weather conditions at sowing time. Mysore has, however, reported a slight decrease.

This estimate does not contain information in respect of the late variety of the crop grown in Uttar Pradesh. It also does not give information about the final position of the crop in Mysore, Punjab, Kerala, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura, and the same will be available at the final estimate stage.

Past experience shows that the area at the final estimate stage is slightly higher than that in the third estimate.

DETAILS

State/Variety	Area (thousand acres)		
	1959-60 (Third Estimate)	1958-59 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase or decrease of col. (2) over col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh			
Nicotiana Tabacum—			
(1) Virginia	214	208	+6
(2) Others	156	151	+5
TOTAL ..	370	359(A)	+11
Assam*			
Nicotiana Tabacum	25	25	—
Bihar			
Nicotiana Rustica	23	21	+2
Nicotiana Tabacum	22	19	+3
TOTAL ..	45	40	+5

DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Jammu & Kashmir			
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	—
Maharashtra & Gujarat† ..			
Nicotiana Rustica	1	1	—
Nicotiana Tabacum	222	206	+16
TOTAL ..	223	207(A)	+16
Kerala			
Nicotiana Tabacum	2	1	+1
Madhya Pradesh			
Nicotiana Tabacum	11	11(A)	—
Madras			
Nicotiana Rustica	6	6	—
Nicotiana Tabacum—			
(*i*) Virginia	—	—	—
(*ii*) Others	33	30	+3
TOTAL ..	39	36(A)	+3
Mysore			
Nicotiana Rustica	10	6	+4
Nicotiana Tabacum—			
(*i*) Virginia	8	7	+1
(*ii*) Others	89	98	—9
TOTAL ..	107	111(A)	— 4
Orissa			
Nicotiana Tabacum	10	10(A)	—
Punjab‡			
Nicotiana Rustica	1	1	—
Nicotiana Tabacum	4	4	—
TOTAL ..	5	5	—
Rajasthan			
Nicotiana Tabacum	14	14(A)	—

DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Uttar Pradesh			
Nicotiana Rustica	16	15	+1
Nicotiana Tabacum	6	6	—
TOTAL ..	22	21	+1
West Bengal			
Nicotiana Rustica	23	25	—2
Nicotiana Tabacum—			
(*i*) Virginia	—	(a)	—
(*ii*) Others	15	14	+1
TOTAL ..	38	39	—1
Delhi			
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1(A)	—
Himachal Pradesh			
Nicotiana Tabacum	2	2	—
Tripura			
Nicotiana Rustica	1	1	—
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	—
TOTAL ..	2	2	—
All-India			
Nicotiana Rustica	81	76	+ 5
Nicotiana Tabacum	836	809	+27
TOTAL ..	917	885	+32
	(371)	(358)	(+13)

(A) Adjusted Estimate.
(*a*) Below 500 acres.
*Second Estimate figures repeated for want of information.
‡ Non-reporting for the third estimate, hence second estimate figures have been utilised.
†The break-up for Maharashtra and Gujarat is as under :

	(Thousand acres)	
	1959-60	1958-59
Maharasthra	58	56
Gujarat	165	151

NOTES :—
1. Tobacco is not grown in NEFA, Naga Hills, portion of Naga Hills-Tuensang Area, Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.
2. Figures in brackets are in thousand hectares.

2·2. *All-India Final Estimate of Linseed*, 1959-60

SUMMARY

(1)	1959-60 (Final Estimate) (2)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate) (3)	Decrease of col. (2) over col. (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (thousand acres)	3,921	3,965	—44	—1·1
Production (thousand tons)	425	447	—22	—4·9
In Metric Units				
Area (thousand hectares)	1,586·8	1,604·6	—17·8	—1·1
Production (thousand metric tons)	431·8	454·2	—22·4	—4·9

The decrease in area has been reported mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar and is attributable to unfavourable seasonal conditions at the sowing time. This decrease has been offset to some extent by the increase reported mainly from West Bengal and Maharashtra.

The decline in production has been reported by all the States except Madhya Pradesh. The decline is attributed partly to the decrease in area and partly to unfavourable weather conditions during the period of growth.

Production estimates of linseed in respect of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal (except Darjeeling district) are based on the results of random sample crop cutting surveys.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres) 1959-60 (Final Estimate) (2)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate) (3)	Increase or decrease of col. (2) over col. (3) (4)	Production (thousand tons) 1959-60 (Final Estimate) (5)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate) (6)	Increase or decrease of col. (5) over col. (6) (7)
Andhra Pradesh	72	68	+4	4	4	—
Assam	3†	3	—	1†	1	—
Bihar	263	284	—21	26	30	—4
Maharashtra	604	594	+10	54	56	—2
Jammu & Kashmir ..	15†	15	—	3†	3	—
Madhya Pradesh	1,497	1,523	—26	144*	138*	+6
Madras	(a)	(a)	—	(b)	(b)	—
Mysore	122	128	—6	9	10	—1
Orissa	37†	37	—	4†	4	—
Punjab	26	29	—3	2	5	—3
Rajasthan	298	294	+4	25*	27*	—2

DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Uttar Pradesh						
Pure	178	203	—25	30	36	—6
Mixed	669	690	—21	113	122	—9
TOTAL ..	847	893	—46	143	158	—15
West Bengal	135	95	+40	10*	11*	—1
Himachal Pradesh ..	2	2	—	(b)	(b)	—
TOTAL INDIA	3,921	3,965	—44	425	447	—22
	(1,586·8)	(1,604·6)	(—17·8)	(431·8)	(454·2)	(—22·4)

(a) Below 500 acres. (b) Below 500 tons.

*Based on the results of random sample crop cutting surveys except for Darjeeling district of West Bengal.

†Last year's data repeated provisionally.

NOTES:—1. Linseed is not grown to any appreciable extent in Gujarat, Kerala, Delhi, Manipur, Tripura, NEFA, Naga Hills—Tuensang Area, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.

2. Figures in brackets are in thousand hectares in case of area and in thousand metric tons in case of production.

2·3. *All-India Final Estimate of Cotton*, 1959-60

SUMMARY

(1)	1959-60 (Final Estimate) (2)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate) (3)	Decrease of col. (2) over col. (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (thousand acres)	19,252	19,926	—674	—3·4
Production of cotton lint (thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	3,835	4,686	—851	—18·2
Production of cotton seed (thousand tons)	1,342	1,640	—298	—18·2

(i) By Trade Descriptions

	Area (thousand acres) 1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or decrease of col. (2) over col. (3) Absolute	Per cent	Production of cotton lint (thousand bales of 392 lbs. each) 1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or decrease of col. (6) over col. (7) Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Bengals	1,020	1,164	—144	—12·4	416	397	+19	+4·8
Americans ..	3,794	3,349	+445	+13·3	1,260	1,039	+221	+21·3
Jarilla (Including Virnar & 197/3)	3,580	3,590	—10	—0·3	414	744	—330	—44·4
H. 420 (including Verum, 91 and others)	614	722	—108	—15·0	23	136	—113	—83·1
Oomras	1,040	1,381	—341	—24·7	122	228	—106	—46·5
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,009	1,067	—58	—5·4	117	147	—30	—20·4
Malvi ..	1,042	1,127	—85	—7·5	130	196	—66	—33·7
Broach Vijay ..	1,349	1,485	—136	—9·2	290	454	—164	—36·1
Surti-Suyog ..	649	705	—56	—7·9	126	212	—86	—40·6
Dholleras ..	2,252	2,409	—157	—6·5	394	638	—244	—38·2
Southerns ..	2,849	2,875	—26	—0·9	527	484	+43	+8·9
Comillas ..	54	52	+2	+3·8	16	11	+5	+45·5
TOTAL ..	19,252	19,926	—674	—3·4	3,835	4,686	—851	—18·2

M6Dte. of Eco. & Stat. (60)—12

(ii) *By Staple Lengths*

Staple	Area (thousand acres)				Production of cotton lint (thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)			
	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or decrease of col. (2) over col. (3)		1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or decrease of col. (6) over col. (7)	
			Absolute	Per cent			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Long Staple ..	6,976	6,971	+5	+0·1	1,674	1,724	—50	—2·9
Medium Staple ..	9,634	9,797	—163	—1·7	1,523	2,195	—672	—30·6
Short Staple ..	2,642	3,158	—516	—16·3	638	767	—129	—16·8
TOTAL	19,252	19,926	—674	—3·4	3,835	4,686	—851	—18·2

The overall decrease in area is accounted for mainly by Maharashtra and Gujarat and to a lesser extent by Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan and is attributable mainly to unfavourable climatic conditions at sowing time. The crop was also washed away in parts of Gujarat due to torrential rains in October 1959.

Decrease in production is shared mainly by Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. This is due partly to fall in area and partly to unfavourable seasonal conditions during the period of growth. In parts of Maharashtra and Gujarat the crop was severely damaged by heavy rains in September and October and again by hailstorms in January 1960. The decline in production has, however, been offset to some extent by increase in Madras, Mysore, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh due largely to increase in per acre yield as a result of better climatic conditions.

As between different varieties of cotton while the decline in production has occurred in the case of Jarilla (medium staple), Dholleras (medium staple), Broach Vijay (medium staple), H. 420 (long staple) and Oomras (short staple), the increase has occurred mainly in Americans (long staple) and Southerns. The decline has been reported in all the staples, especially in medium staple cotton.

Production estimates in respect of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are based on the results of random sample crop cutting surveys.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)			Production of cotton lint (thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)		
	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or decrease of col. (2) over col. (3)	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or decrease of col. (5) over col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	849	831	+18	115	116	— 1
Assam	36	34	+2	9	6	+3
Bihar	6	6	—	1	1	—
Kerala	21	20	+1	8	8	—
Madhya Pradesh**	2,085	2,117	—32	279*	380*	—10

DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras	1,129	1,123	+6	401	356	+45
Maharashtra & Gujarat †	10,495	10,917	—422	1,533*	2,481*	—948
Mysore	2,492	2,537	—45	465	441	+24
Orissa	20	20	—	2	2	—
Punjab	1,345	1,485	—140	800	711	+89
Rajasthan	586	619	—33	148*	145*	+3
U. P.	168	197	—29	67	34	+33
West Bengal	(*a*)	(*a*)	—	(*b*)	(*b*)	—
Delhi	1	1	—	(*b*)	(*b*)	—
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	—	(*b*)	(*b*)	—
Tripura	18	18	—	7	5	+2
TOTAL	19,252	19,926	—674	3,835	4,686	—851

(*a*)—Below 500 acres. (*b*)—Below 500 bales.
*Based on the results of random sample crop cutting experiments.
**Includes a provisional area of 9,800 acres and a production of 1,300 bales of 392 lbs. each for the crop grown in non-reporting areas.
†The break-up for Maharashtra and Gujarat is as under :—

	Area ('000 acres)		Production ('000 bales of 392 lbs. each	
	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59
Maharashtra	6,270	6,352	729	1,184
Gujarat	4,225	4,565	804	1,297

NOTES.—1. Jammu & Kashmir is non-reporting for cotton estimate.
2. Cotton is not grown to any appreciable extent in NEFA, Naga Hills—Tuensang Area, Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.

(i) *Variety-wise*

State/Variety	Staple Length	Area (thousand acres)		Production of cotton lint (thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	
		1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. *Andhra Pradesh*					
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	57	54	4	5
Parbhani American (including Andhra American)	Long	62	58	5	7
Kumpta Ordinary	Medium	4	3	(*b*)	(*b*)
Westerns	Medium	345	341	41	39

(*i*) *Variety-wise*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. *Andhra Pradesh*—contd.					
White and Red Northerns	Medium	8	8	1	1
Coconadas	Medium	65	75	10	13
Mungari	Short	232	224	48	45
Chinnapathi	Short	3	3	(*b*)	(*b*)
Hyderabad Oomras	Short	73	65	6	6
TOTAL		849	831	115	116
2. *Assam*					
Comillas	Short	36	34	9	6
3. *Bihar*					
U. P. Deshi	Short	6	6	1	1
4. *Maharashtra & Gujarat* @					
Surti-Suyog	Long	649	705	126	212
Jaydhar (including Jayawant) ..	Long	24	29	10	6
Bombay American	Long	7	7	3	2
Parbhani American	Long	8	9	1	1
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	938	969	111	137
M. P. American (including Buri & Cambodia)	Long	767	332	137	51
H. 420 (including Verum, 91 &others)	Long	593	702	21	133
Jarilla (including Virnar and 197/3)	Medium	3,077	3,098	336	649
Broach-Vijay	Medium	1,349	1,485	290	454
Gujarat Dholleras	Medium	58	75	16	21
Kalyan	Medium	655	713	104	202
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras ..	Medium	1,248	1,289	238	329
M. P. Oomras	Short	379	661	22	107
Hyderabad Oomras	Short	377	390	54	55
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	Short	75	121	28	36
Mathio	Short	291	332	36	86
TOTAL		10,495	10,917	1,533	2,481
5. *Kerala*					
Kamala American (including Cambodia & Co. 4 improved variety)	Long	21	20	8	8

(*i*) *Variety-wise*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
6. *Madhya Pradesh*					
M. P. American* (Buri O394 and Cambodia).	Long	209	205	24	31
H. 420 (incl. Verum & 91) ..	Long	21	20	2	3
Malvi	Medium	939	1,018	115	173
Jarilla (including Virnar, 197/3 and others).	Medium	503	492	78	95
M. B. American	Medium	285	246	49	55
M. P. Oomras	Short	108	109	9	16
M. B. Oomras	Short	20	27	2	7
TOTAL		2,085	2,117	279	380
7. *Madras*					
Karungannies*	Long	561	570	131	119
Madras American (Cambodia & Uganda).	Long	566	550	270	237
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam ..	Medium	2	3	(*b*)	(*b*)
TOTAL		1,129	1,123	401	356
8. *Mysore*					
Mysore American (including Bombay American).	Long	875	876	177	175
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	14	44	2	5
Jayadhar	Long	739	876	102	140
Kumpta ordinary (including others)	Medium	864	741	184	121
TOTAL		2,492	2,537	465	441
9. *Orissa*					
U.P. Deshi	Short	10	10	1	1
Orissa Oomras	Short	8	8	1	1
Southern Chinnapathi	Short	2	2	(*b*)	(*b*)
TOTAL		20	20	2	2
10. *Punjab*					
Punjab American	Long	811	875	517	437
Punjab Deshi	Short	534	610	283	274
TOTAL		1,345	1,485	800	711

(i) *Variety-wise*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
11. *Rajasthan*					
Rajasthan American	Medium	129	101	46	20
Malvi	Medium	103	109	15	23
Rajasthan Deshi	Short	354	409	87	102
TOTAL		586	619	148	145
12. *Uttar Pradesh*					
Punjab American	Long	54	70	23	15
U. P. Deshi	Short	114	127	44	19
TOTAL		168	197	67	34
13. *West Bengal*					
W. B. (Prabhani) 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	18	18	7	5
TOTAL INDIA	Long	6,976	6,971	1,674	1,724
	Medium	9,634	9,797	1,523	2,195
	Short	2,642	3,158	638	767
	TOTAL	19,252	19,926	3,835	4,686

(*a*)—Below 500 acres, (*b*) Below 500 bales.
*Includes certain varieties of medium staple.
† Includes a provisional area of 9,800 acres and a production of 1,300 bales of 392 lbs. each for the crop grown in non-reporting areas.
@ The break-up for Maharashtra and Gujarat is as under:

Area : Thousand acres
Production : Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each.

Variety	Maharashtra				Gujarat			
	Area		Production		Area		Production	
	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Surti-Suyog	32	41	9	9	617	664	117	203
Jaydhar .. .. (including Jayawant)	24	29	10	6	—	—	—	—
Bombay American	—	—	—	—	7	7	3	2
Parbhani American	8	9	1	1	—	—	—	—
Hyderabad Gaorani	938	969	111	137	—	—	—	—
M.P. American .. .. (including Buri and Cambodia)	767	332	137	51	—	—	—	—
H. 420 .. .. (including Verum, 91 & others)	593	702	21	133	—	—	—	—
Jarilla .. .. (including Virnar & 197/3)	3,077	3,098	336	649	—	—	—	—
Broach Vijay	—	—	—	—	1,349	1,485	290	454
Gujarat Dholleras	—	—	—	—	58	75	16	21
Kalyan	—	—	—	—	635	713	104	202
Maharashtra & Kutch Dholleras	—	—	—	—	1,248	1,289	238	329
M.P. Oomras	379	651	22	107	—	—	—	—
Hyderabad Oomras	377	390	54	55	—	—	—	—
Barsi Nagar Oomras	75	121	28	36	—	—	—	—
Orissa .. .. TOTAL	—	—	—	—	291	332	36	86
	6,270	6,352	729	1,184	4,225	4,565	804	1,297

(ii) *By Trade Descriptions*

(1)	Area (thousand acres) 1959-60 (Final Estimate) (2)	Area (thousand acres) 1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate) (3)	Production of cotton lint (thousand bales of 392 lbs. each) 1959-60 (Final Estimate) (4)	Production of cotton lint (thousand bales of 392 lbs. each) 1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate) (5)
I. *Bengals*				
U. P. Deshi	131	144	46	21
Punjab Deshi	535	611	283	274
Rajasthan Deshi	354	409	87	102
TOTAL	1,020	1,164	416	397
II. *Americans*				
Punjab American	865	945	540	452
Madhya Pradesh American	976	537	161	82
Madras American	566	550	270	237
Madhya Bharat American	285	246	49	55
Rajasthan American	129	101	46	20
Parbhani American .. .. (including Andhra American)	70	67	6	8
Mysore American (including Bombay American)	882	883	180	177
Kerala American	21	20	8	8
TOTAL	3,794	3,349	1,260	1,039
III. *Jarilla* (including Virnar and 197/3)	3,580	3,590	414	744
IV. *H.* 420 (including Verum, 91 & others) ..	614	722	23	136
V. *Oomras*				
M. P. Oomras	487	770	31	123
Barsi Nagar Oomras	75	121	28	36
Hyderabad Oomras	450	455	60	61
M. B. Oomras	20	27	2	7
Orissa Oomras	8	8	1	1
TOTAL	1,040	1,381	122	228
VI. *Hyderabad Gaorani*	1,009	1,067	117	147
VII. *Malvi*	1,042	1,127	130	196
VIII. *Broach-Vijay*	1,349	1,485	290	454
IX. *Surti-Suyog*	649	705	126	212

(*ii*) *By Trade Descriptions*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
X. *Dholleras*				
Gujarat Dholleras	58	75	16	21
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	1,248	1,289	238	329
Kalyan	655	713	104	202
Mathio	291	332	36	86
TOTAL	2,252	2,409	394	638
XI. *Southerns*				
Bombay Jayadhar	763	905	112	146
Westerns	345	341	41	39
Mungari	232	224	48	45
White & Red Northerns	8	8	1	1
Coconadas	65	75	10	13
Chinnapathi	5	5	(*b*)	(*b*)
Karungannies	561	570	131	119
Kumpta Ordinary (incl. others)	868	744	184	121
Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	2	3	(*b*)	(*b*)
TOTAL	2,849	2,875	527	484
XII. *Comillas*	54	52	16	11
GRAND TOTAL	19,252	19,926	3,835	4,686

(*b*) Below 500 bales.

(*iii*) *By Staple Lengths*

Staple	Area (thousand acres)		Production of cotton lint (thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	
	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. *Long Staple*				
Madhya Pradesh American	976	537	161	82
Punjab American	865	945	540	452
Madras American	566	550	270	237
Parbhani American (including Andhra American)	70	67	6	8
Mysore American (including Bombay American)	882	883	180	177
Kerala American	21	20	8	8
H. 420 (incl. Verum, 91 and others)	614	722	23	136

(*iii*) *By Staple Lengths*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. *Long Staple*—contd.				
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,009	1,067	117	147
Surti-Suyog	649	705	126	212
Southerns Jayadhar	763	905	112	146
Southerns Karungannies*	561	570	131	119
TOTAL LONG STAPLE	6,976	6,971	1,674	1,724
II. *Medium Staple*				
M. B. American	285	246	49	55
Rajasthan American	129	101	46	20
Kumpta Ordinary (Including others)	868	744	184	121
Jarilla (including Virnar and 197/3)	3,580	3,590	414	744
Broach-Vijay	1,349	1,485	290	454
Malvi	1,042	1,127	130	196
Gujarat Dholleras	58	75	16	21
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	1,248	1,289	238	329
Southerns—Westerns	345	341	41	39
Southerns—Coconadas	65	75	10	13
Southerns—White and Red	8	8	1	1
Southerns—Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam ..	2	3	(*b*)	(*b*)
Dholleras Kalyan	655	713	104	202
TOTAL MEDIUM STAPLE	9,634	9,797	1,523	2,195
III. *Short Staple*				
Bengals-Punjab Deshi	535	611	283	274
Bengals-U.P. Deshi	131	144	46	21
Bengals-Rajasthan Deshi	354	409	87	102
M. B. Oomras	20	27	2	7
M. P. Oomras	487	770	31	123
Hyderabad Oomras	450	455	60	61
Barsi Nagar Oomras	75	121	28	36
Dholleras-Mathio	291	332	36	86
Southerns-Mungari	232	224	48	45
Southerns-Chinnapathi	5	5	(*b*)	(*b*)
Comillas	54	52	16	11
Orissa Oomras	8	8	1	1
TOTAL SHORT STAPLE	2,642	3,158	638	767
GRAND TOTAL	19,252	19,926	3,835	4,686

(*b*) Below 500 bales.
*Includes certain varieties of medium staple.

*Production of Cotton seed**

(Thousand tons)

State	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	40	40	—
Assam	3	2	+1
Bihar	(b)	(b)	—
Maharashtra & Gujarat	536	868	—332
Kerala	3	3	—
Madhya Pradesh	98	133	— 35
Madras	140	125	+15
Mysore	163	154	+9
Orissa	1	1	—
Punjab	280	249	+31
Rajasthan	52	51	+1
Uttar Pradesh	23	12	+11
West Bengal	(b)	(b)	—
Delhi	(b)	(b)	—
Himachal Pradesh	(b)	(b)	—
Tripura	3	2	+1
TOTAL	1,342	1,640	—298

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

3. *Production of Tea in North India*

('000 kilograms)

District	January to July	
	1960	1959
Assam Valley	42,007	51,035
Cachar	4,317	7,656
Darjeeling	4,860	4,340
Dooars	23,414	25,034
Terai	2,633	2,862
Bihar	18	26
All Others	1,065	1,254
TOTAL	78,314	92,207

Source : Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

3·1. *Tea Production in South India*

('000 lbs.)

District	April 1960 (R)	May 1960 (P)	May 1959
Anamalais	5,543	3,345	5,586
Kanyakumari	56	54	81
Madurai	287	219	289
Nilgiris	3,290	2,428	2,566
Nilgiris-Wynaad	1,518	1,955	1,171
Tirunelveli	94	95	102
MADRAS STATE	10,788	8,096	9,795
Central Travancore	4,448	3,489	5,404
Cochin	448	306	450
Kanan Devans	3,085	3,994	3,307
Malabar	73	53	83
Mundakayam	345	260	344
South Travancore	702	720	818
Wynaad	1,512	1,892	1,706
KERALA STATE	10,613	10,714	12,112
Coorg	42	59	56
Mysore	358	410	368
MYSORE STATE	400	469	424
Estimated production of factories without estates	1,744	1,542	1,787
GRAND TOTAL	23,545	20,821	24,118

(R)—Revised. (P)—Provisional.
Source :— United Planters' Association of Southern India, Coonoor.

4. *Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates*, 1959-60

Crop	Estimate	Released on	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons unless otherwise stated)		
			Current Estimate	Previous Year's Partially Revised Estimate	Percentage increase or decrease of Col. (4) over Col. (5)	Current Estimate	Previous Year's Partially Revised Estimate	Percentage increase or decrease of Col. (7) over Col. (8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rice	Final	13-5-60	81,343	81,437	— 0·1	29,338	30,354	— 3·3
Jowar	Final	7-6-60	41,602	42,584	— 2·3	7,866	8,714	— 9·7
Bajra	Final	8-4-60	26,699	27,999	— 4·6	3,484	3,789	— 8·0
Maize	Final	9-6-60	10,457	10,457	—	3,615	3,381	+ 6·9
Ragi	Final	11-4-60	6,211	6,192	+ 0·3	1,860	1,877	— 0·9
Small Millets ..	Final	25-7-60	12,340	12,417	— 0·6	2,012	2,072	— 2·9
Wheat	Final	14-7-60	31,508	31,141	+ 1·2	9,734	9,772	— 0·4
Barley	Final	12-7-60	8,220	8,243	— 0·3	2,605	2,672	— 2·5
Gram	Final	13-7-60	25,046	24,865	+ 0·7	5,390	6,881	— 21·7
Tur	Final	12-7-60	5,843	5,931	— 1·5	1,589	1,671	— 4·9
Other Kharif Pulses	Final	12-3-60	16,075	15,597	+ 3·1	1,567	1,559	+ 0·5
Other Rabi Pulses ..	Final	24-8-60	12,788	12,992	— 1·6	2,690	2,761	— 2·6
Potato	First	18-4-60	706	642	+ 10·0	7,579	7,113	+ 6·6
Sugarcane (Gur) ..	Final	15-7-60	5,178	4,803	+ 7·8	13·4	12·3	+ 8·9
Ginger (Dry) ..	Final	20-4-60	37·0	35·7	+ 3·6	25·4	25·5	— 0·4
Pepper (Black) ..	Final	20-4-60	232·0	230·1	+ 0·8	339	326	+ 4·0
Chillies (Dry) ..	Final	9-6-60	1,499	1,471	+ 1·9	4,390†	4,812†	— 8·8
Tobacco	Third	1-8-60	917	885	+ 3·6	108	112	— 3·6
Groundnut	Final	9-3-60	15,305	14,575	+ 5·0	392	511	— 23·3
Castorseed	Final	25-4-60	1,178	1,203	— 2·1	1,037	1,025	+ 1·2
Sesamum	Final	31-5-60	5,510	5,500	+ 0·2	425	447	— 4·9
Rapeseed & Mustard	Final	14-7-60	7,167	6,021	+ 19·0	3,835‡	4,686‡	— 18·2
Linseed	Final	21-7-60	3,921	3,965	— 1·1	4,548@	5,158@	— 11·8
Cotton	Final	4-8-60	19,252	19,926	— 3·4	1,098@	1,488@	— 26·2
Jute *	Final	19-12-59	1,707	1,811	— 5·7			
Mesta	Final	24-3-60	706	825	— 14·4			
Sannhemp								
(i) Fibre	Final	4-4-60	546	546	—	80	81	— 1·2
(ii) Green manure			133	126	+ 5·6	N.A.	N.A.	—
(iii) Fodder			134	135	— 0·7	N.A.	N.A.	—
TOTAL (Sannhemp)			813	807	+ 0·7	N.A.	N.A.	—

† Nuts in shell.
‡ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each.
@ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

5. *Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates*, 1957-58 *and* 1958-59

(In thousands)

Crop	Area (acres)		Production (tons unless otherwise stated)	
	1957-58 (Partially Revised)	1958-59 (Final)	1957-58 (Partially Revised)	1958-59 (Final)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cereals				
Rice	79,447	81,437 (p)	24,885	30,354 (p)
Jowar	42,203	42,584 (p)	8,246	8,714 (p)
Bajra	27,236	27,999 (p)	3,522	3,789 (p)
Maize	9,819	10,457 (p)	3,036	3,381 (p)
Ragi	5,731	6,192 (p)	1,665	1,877 (p)
Small Millets	11,848	12,417 (p)	1,671	2,072 (p)
Wheat	29,300	31,141 (p)	7,741	9,772 (p)
Barley	7,549	8,243 (p)	2,238	2,672 (p)
Pulses				
Gram	22,862	24,865 (p)	4,979	6,881 (p)
Tur or Arhar	5,690	5,931 (p)	1,412	1,671 (p)
Other Kharif Pulses	15,657	15,597 (p)	1,390	1,559 (p)
Other Rabi Pulses	11,269	12,992 (p)	1,726	2,761 (p)
Potato	794	822	1,966	2,319
Sugarcane	5,080	4,803 (p)	68,019†	70,456† (p)
Spices				
Ginger (Dry)	39	36 (p)	15	12 (p)
Pepper (Black)	231	230 (p)	27	26 (p)
Chillies (Dry)	1,575	1,471 (p)	362	326 (p)
Tobacco	872	896	237	263
Oilseeds				
Groundnut	14,876	14,575 (p)	4,436*	4,812* (p)
Castorseed	1,184	1,203 (p)	89	112 (p)
Sesamum	5,171	5,500 (p)	354	511 (p)
Rapeseed & Mustard	5,979	6,021 (p)	923	1,025 (p)
Linseed	3,129	3,965 (p)	249	447 (p)

5. *Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1957-58 and 1958-59*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Fibres				
Cotton	19,996	19,926 (*p*)	4,739**	4,686** (*p*)
Jute	1,742	1,811 (*p*)	4,052‡	5,158‡ (*p*)
Mesta	764	825 (*p*)	1,291‡	1,488‡ (*p*)
Sannhemp				
(*i*) Fibre	436	546 (*p*)	62	81 (*p*)
(*ii*) Green Manure	89	126 (*p*)	N.A.	N.A.
(*iii*) Fodder	113	135 (*p*)	N.A.	N.A.
TOTAL ..	683 (*a*)	807 (*p*)	N.A.	N.A.

* In terms of nuts in shell.
**In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each.
† Production figures are in terms of cane. Production in terms of gur is 6,871 and 7,113 thousand tons for 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively.
‡In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.
(*a*) Includes 45,000 acres for which details are not available.
(*p*) Partially revised.

6. *Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for Pakistan*

Crop	Forecast	Year	Released on	Area ('000 acres) Current Estimate	Area ('000 acres) Corresponding Estimate of previous year	Area ('000 acres) Percentage increase or decrease	Production ('000 tons) Current Estimate	Production ('000 tons) Corresponding Estimate of previous year	Production ('000 tons) Percentage increase or decrease
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Cereals									
Rice	Final	1959-60	20-6-60	24,125	22,493	(+)7·3	9,461	7,892	(+)19·9
Jowar	Final	1959-60	13-5-60	1,128	1,098	(+)2·7	229	212	(+) 8·0
Bajra	Final	1959-60	30-5-60	1,990	1,968	(+)1·1	324	302	(+) 7·3
Maize	Final	1959-60	13-5-60	1,199	1,139	(+)5·3	480	467	(+) 2·8
Wheat ..	Second	1959-60	4-5-60	12,661	12,167	(+)4·1	3,904	3,785	(+) 3·1
Barley ..	Second	1959-60	18-5-60	546	556	(—)1·8	158	144	(+) 9·7
Pulses									
Gram ..	Second	1959-60	3-5-60	3,185	3,140	(+)1·4	717	664	(+) 8·0
Sugarcane (Cane)	Final	1959-60	20-6-60	1,261	1,295	(—)2·6	14,105	15,418	(—) 8·5
Tobacco ..	First	1959-60	30-5-60	197	200	(—)1·5			
Oilseeds									
Rape & Mustard.	Second	1959-60	30-5-60	1,930	1,831	(+)5·4	330	309	(+) 6·8
Sesamum ..	Second	1959-60	18-5-60	118	112	(+)5·4	17	16	(+) 6·3
Fibres									
Cotton ..	Fourth	1959-60	3-6-60	3,390	3,384	(+)0·17	1,584(a)	1,637(a)	(—) 3·2
Jute	Second	1959-60	14-12-59	1,375	1,528	(—)10·0	5,363(b)	6,001(b)	(—)10·6
Tea	Final	1959-60	23-1-60	78	76	(+)2·6	57,000†	53,500†	(+) 6·5

(a) In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each.
(b) In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.
† In thousand lbs.
Source : Estimates issued by the Government of Pakistan.

7. *Imports of Cereals into India*

Cereals	Measure	During the week ending 6-7-60	13-7-60	20-7-60	27-7-60	Progressive total from 1-1-60
Wheat						
	Long Tons ..	133,878	78,093	145,680	103,803	2,511,250*
	Metric Tons ..	136,027	79,346	148,018	105,469	2,551,556*
Rice						
	Long Tons ..	10,000	17,156	38,768	7,471	512,100
	Metric Tons ..	10,161	17,431	39,390	7,591	520,319
Corn						
	Long Tons ..	—	—	—	—	18,011
	Metric Tons ..	—	—	—	—	18,300
Total						
	Long Tons ..	143,878	95,249	184,448	111,274	3,041,361
	Metric Tons ..	146,187	96,778	187,408	113,060	3,090,175

*Amended figure.

8. *Coffee Cured*

1959-60 Crop

(Metric tons)

Month	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
1960				
April	4,128	1,013	1,853	6,994
May	2,970	890	2,737	6,597
June	1,335	1,126	2,162	4,623

Source: Coffee Board, Bangalore.

8·1. *Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee*

A. 1958-59 Crop

(Metric tons

Particulars	During June 1960				Upto June 1960			
	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 & Est. Pdd.	Total
Receipts into the pool upto 30-6-60 (inclusive of gain-in-weight).	—	—	—	—	17,867	7,535	21,118 (*a*)	46,520
Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments upto 30-6-60 (inclusive of driage).	1	3	840	844	9,688	4,387	15,602	29,677
Sold for export upto 30-6-60	—	—	—	—	8,168	3,130	5,102	16,400 (*b*)
Balance as on 30-6-60	1	3	840	844	11	18	414	443
To be sold for export	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*a*) Includes 1,223 metric tons of Robusta Plantation.

(*b*) Includes—

(*i*) 84 metric tons sent to London in connection with the production of suitable quality coffee,
(*ii*) 300 metric tons sent to London for sale on consignment basis,
(*iii*) 1,600 metric tons sold to G. D. R.,
(*iv*) 1,050 metric tons sold to U. S. S. R., and
(*v*) 24 metric tons Station Selection sent to London.

B. 1959-60 Crop

(Metric tons)

Particulars	During June 1960				Upto June 1960			
	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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipts into the pool upto 30-6-60 (inclusive of gain-in-weight).	42	137	491	670	25,087	6,566	16,850 (*c*)	48,503
Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments upto 30-6-60 (inclusive of driage).	969	250	157	1,376	5,092	792	180	6,064
Sold for export upto 30-6-60	711	129	38	878	7,319	696	341	8,356
Balance as on 30-6-60	1,638	242	(—)296	1,584	12,676	5,078	16,329	34,083
To be sold for export against balance allocation	—	—	—	878	—	—	—	12,244

(*c*) Includes 1,127 metric tons of Robusta Plantation.

(*d*) Includes—

(*i*) 129 metric tons Plantation sent to London in connection with the production of quality coffee, and
(*ii*) 485 metric tons sold to G. D. R.

8·2. *Pool Auction Prices of Coffee*

(Rs. 50 per kilos)

Date	Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flats	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
21-6-60	Coimbatore	212·40 to 233·90	225·23	175·00 to 178·70	176·86	153·60 to 163·25	156·20
17-6-60	Mysore	219·20 to 226·00	221·90	184·60 to 185·00	184·94	158·60 to 159·00	158·75

9. *Imports of Raw Tobacco*

Variety	Four months ended April			
	1960		1959	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture ..	Neg.	Neg.	1,728	82·7
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture ..	—	—	—	—
Others	Neg.	Neg.	—	—
TOTAL ..	Neg.	Neg.	1,728	82·7

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.
Neg.=Negligible.

9·1. *Exports of Raw Tobacco*

Variety	Four months ended April			
	1960		1959	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
For manufacture of *bidis*	87	0·7	22	0·1
For the manufacture of chewing tobacco	2,204	13·6	2,246	14·0
Natu desi flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	—	—	—	—
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	25,802	672·7	28,861	769·8
Natu desi sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	1,715	9·5	31	0·2
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	1,010	3·9	461	3·0
For manufacture of cigars and cheroot	10	0·2	12	0·3
For manufacture of *Hookah* tobacco	—	—	9	0·2
Other tobacco (raw)	6,929	184·0	483	2·0
TOTAL ..	37,757	884·6	32,125	789·6

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

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 1960 (29-7-60)	June 1960 (24-6-60)	July 1959 (31-7-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains					
Wheat	Moga	591	15·28	14·50	15·75
	Chandausi	White	17·50(R)	16·00(R)	17·75(R)
	Sagar	Pissi	14·10 (*a*)	13·60	15·56
Jowar	Akola		15·30	14·50	N.R.
Gram	Abohar		15·07	13·34	12·02
Maize	Bahraich		13·00	12·75	14·75
Pulses					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		18·61	16·00	16·11
	Patna		19·25	17·00	16·50
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	19·00	18·50	23·00
	Patna		24·00	22·00	25·00
	Bombay		28·05	26·94	30·55
	Madras	Nagpur	27·29	25·48	28·90
Potatoes	Patna		11·50	10·00	16·00
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	16·50	13·50	21·00
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	11·11	13·17	15·22
Sugar and Gur					
Sugar	Bombay		42·21	42·21	40·35
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	41·85	41·85	40·25
Gur	Hapur	Phatwan No. 1	17·12	15·12	21·00
	Madras	II Sort	20·41	19·75	23·53
	Bombay	Kolhapur	30·00	30·00	29·00
Livestock Products					
Milk	Delhi		22·00	26·00	23·00
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	250·00	245·00	240·50
	Khurja	Desi	235·00	238·00	225·00
	Bombay	Porbandar	292·00	292·00	308·00

10. *Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Fish and Eggs		***Sea Fish***			
Fish	Bombay	Prawns	N.Q.	N.A.	No Supply
		Pomfret	102·85	102·85	92·57
	Calcutta	Rohu	120·00	100·00	115·00
		Hilsa	110·00	100·00	100·00
Eggs (per 1,000)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	140·00	110·00	150·00
	Madras	Ungraded	130·00	125·00	160·00
	Bombay		130·00	135·00	135·00
	Jullundur		114·00	114·00	125·00
Oilseeds, Oils and Cakes					
Mustard seed	Calcutta	Rai U.P.	32·25	30·00	29·00
	Kanpur	Yellow	32·00	30·47	30·47
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	33·06	30·86	25·71
Groundnut kernel	Bombay	Bold	35·45	34·16	28·65
	Madras	Superior	35·64	33·47	28·51
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	24·70	24·70	23·88
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	26·00	24·75	23·3
Castorseed	Bombay	Bold	25·07	24·61	21·68
	Badepally		24·92	24·50	21·16
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	40·00	35·62	34·00
		Black	40·30	35·62	32·50
Cottonseed	Bombay	Mogalai	17·04	17·04	15·87
	Abohar	Desi	21·00	18·50	N.R.
Copra	Alleppey	Rasi	61·87	N.T.	N. Q.
Mustard oil	Calcutta		83·00	76·00	72·50
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	77·00	73·00	67·00
Groundnut oil	Bombay		73·09	69·97	59·50
	Madras		68·63	63·86	57·59
Linseed oil	Bombay		50·51	49·40	46·46
	Kanpur		54·50	52·00	46·00
Castor oil	Bombay	Commercial	54·36	54·00	46·46
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	54·00	52·25	47·00

10. *Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oilseeds, Oils and Cakes—contd.					
Sesamum oil	Madras ..	Salem ..	83·94	77·35	67·47
	Bombay ..	.. ..	96·98	86·68	60·97
Coconut oil	Cochin ..	.. .. ..	88·17	83·89	80·92
Mustard cake	Kanpur ..	.. F.A.Q. ..	9·50	9·25	10·12
Groundnut cake ..	Kanpur ..	.. .. ..	12·00	11·00	11·50
	Bombay ..	Decorticated	13·05	13·05	12·21
		Deoiled 50% ..	12·01	11·94	13·12
Cotton, Wool and Jute					
Kapas (per candy of 392 lbs.)	Abohar ..	.. Desi ..	N.T.	N.T.	N.R.
	Tirupur ..	.. Cambodia ..	205·63	209·82	188·88
Cotton lint (392 lbs.) ..	Abohar ..	.. Desi ..	400·00	400·00	N.R.
		320-F ..	453·00	447·44	N.R.
	Bombay	.. Jarilla M.G.F.	457·50	462·50	350·00
Wool ..	Bombay	.. Joria White Fine	246·85	251·79	256·73
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	*Indian* Mill Firsts	242·00	260·00	205·00
		Mill Lightnings	222·00	240·00	185·00
Loose Jute (per maund) ..	Calcutta ..	.. Assam Middles	37·04	42·50	25·50
		Pakistani District Middles	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Beverages					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta ..	.. *Consumption in India*—			
		Medium Dooars Dust ..	2.00	N.T.	1·80
		Export—			
		Clean Black Pekoe	2.40	N.Q.	1·92
Coffee (per cwt.) ..	Coimbatore	.. Plantation 'A'	249·00	245·00	275·00
		Plantation 'PB'	251·00	254·00	278·00
	Chikmagalur	.. Plantation 'A'	N.R.	238·00	N.R.
	Mangalore	.. Plantation 'A'	237·00	240·00	260·00
Spices					
Turmeric	Calcutta ..	.. Erode ..	46·00	41·00	38·00
	Cochin ..	.. F.A.Q. ..	42·86	39·80	26·93
Chillies	Patna ..	.. .. ..	90·00	95·00	90·00
Pepper	Alleppey	.. Palai ..	204·35	228·75	89·35

10. *Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres*—concld.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Spices—contd.					
Ginger	Cochin	Dry ..	59·70	61·23	52·02
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalimpong)	108·00	102·00	106·00
		Small (Mysore)	800·00	840·00	840·00
Other Commodities					
Tobacco	Guntur	*Flue-cured Virginia redried strips* (Grade 4) ..	197·47	213·93	N.T.
Rubber	Kottayam ..	Sheet ..	125·48	131·68	125·07
Oranges (per 100) ..	Bombay	Ordinary ..	12·50	14·58	12·50
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	13·00	13·00	20·00
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore ..	194·19	194·19	181·03
		Mangalore ..	213·95	213·95	187·61
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay (Dry)	6·50	7·00	8·25
Chemical Fertilisers (per ton)					
Sulphate of Ammonia	f.o.r. works freight paid to rail head destinations in respect of supplies made to State Governments.		350·00	350·00	350·00
Ammonium Nitrate	f.o.r. despatching station freight being paid upto 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
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate.	Do.		330·00	330·00	330·00
Urea	f.o.r. despatching stations.		710·00	710·00	710·00

M.C.=Market closed.
(*a*) Relates to previous week.
(R) Prices for transactions of less than ten mds.

10·1. *Issue Prices of Cereals*

(Rupees per maund)

Rice	
Superfine*	25·00
Superfine †	30·00
Fine**	20·00 22·00 † †
Medium‡	18.00
Coarse/Common@	16·00
Broken	—
Wheat	14·00
Milo	11·00
Maize (corn)	11·00

*Bangaratheegalu of Andhra origin, Hansraj Mushkin, Ranijawain, Parmal and Chahora varieties of Punjab and Fine II of Madhya Pradesh origin.

†Basmati of Punjab origin.

**This includes some fine varieties of indigenous rice superfine of Orissa origin and Fine III of Madhya Pradesh origin.

‡Begmi and Mongra of Punjab origin and Medium varieties of Madhya Pradesh origin and medium rice imported from U.S.A.

@Includes Orissa fine rice also.

† †This is for imported U.S.A. Long grain rice.

11. *Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Pakistan*

Commodity	Market	Quality and other description	Date	Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wheat	Lyallpur	Ordinary	12-7-60	15·50
Rice	Lyallpur	Sela Basmati	12-7-60	27·00
	Dacca	—	22-7-60	39·00
Gur	Lyallpur	Desi	12-7-60	32·00
Cotton Lint	Karachi	4-F Punjab Roller ginned	16-7-60	88·81 423·00*
		Sind N.T. Saw ginned	16-7-60	97·81 466·00*
Cottonseed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	16-7-60	14·00
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow	16-7-60	180·00
Jute	Dacca	White (Mid's)	22-7-60	36·00 †

*Rupees per bale of 392 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

11·1. *Prices in Other Foreign Countries*

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality and other description	Unit	Date	Prices in foreign currency	Equivalent prices in Indian currency (in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wheat ..	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Winter Red (cash)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	28-7-60	174⅛ cents	11·37
		Chicago	No. 2 Red Winter (Sept.)	,,	28-7-60	184⅛ cents	12·02
		Minneapolis	Spring 13% Protein (Sept.)	,,	28-7-60	207⅛ cents	13·56
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba	,,	28-7-60	165⅛ cents	11·07 ●
	U.K.	London	Australian bulk cargoes (c.i.f.) Aug./Sept.	Ton	28-7-60	£24-5-0	11·88
Maize ..	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Yellow Cash	Bushel (56 lbs.)	28-7-60	120⅜ cents	8·44
Barley ..	Canada	Winnipeg	July	(48 lbs.)	28-7-60	100¾ cents	8·40 ●
Groundnut	European Ports	—	Sudan Shelled (c.i.f.) July/Aug.	Metric Ton	29-7-60	£74-10-0	37·07
Groundnut Oil	European Ports	—	British West African 3/5% (c.i.f.) bulk	Ton	29-7-60	£121-0-0 (Nominal)	59·27
Linseed ..	European Ports	—	Ethiopian 3% (c.i.f.) U. K. Feb./Mar.	Metric Ton	5-2-60	£61-0-0	30·36
Linseed Oil	European Ports	—	Argentina (c.i.f.) (excl. duty) June	Ton	17-6-60	£97-0-0	47·51
Castor Oil ..	European Ports	—	Bombay Commercial (c.i.f.) July/Aug.	Ton	29-7-60	£124-0-0	60·73

11·1. *Prices in Other Foreign Countries*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Cotton ..	U.S.A.	New York	Spot	Lb.	28-7-60	33·55 cents	626·00*
			Oct.	Lb.	28-7-60	31·10 cents	580·00*
Jute ..	U.K.	London	Mill Firsts (c.i.f.) July/Aug.	Ton	29-7-60	£124-0-0	295·00†

●Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 29-7-60 (Canada 2.73 15/16 to 2·74 1/16 dollars = 1 sterling).

*Rupees per bale 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.

12. *Retail Prices of Fruits and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India*

(In rupees)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: July 1960 (29-7-60)	June 1960 (24-6-60)	July 1959 (31-7-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and Dry)						
Oranges ..	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	3·00	3·00	2·50
	Calcutta		Dozen	2·28	2·28	1·92
Bananas ..	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0·62	0·62	0·50
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	N.S.	0·60	0·60
Cashew ..	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	6·50	6·50	6·00
Almonds ..	Bombay	Without shell Irani soft	Seer	12·00	12·00	10·00
Walnuts ..	Bombay	In shell	Seer	5·00	5·00	4·00
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	4·00	4·00	5·00
Vegetables						
Peas ..	Madras		Seer	1·15	2·30	1·48
Tomatoes ..	Madras		Seer	0·58	0·49	0·41
Lady's Fingers	Madras		Seer	0·24	0·32	0·20
Cauliflowers	Madras		Each	0·44	0·50	0·44
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0·31	0·31	0·31

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

(In rupees)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: July 1960 (29-7-60)	June 1960 (24-6-60)	July 1959 (31-7-59)
Fish ..	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	3·50	2·75	3·50
	Madras	Prawns	Seer	1·56	1·56	1·56
Eggs ..	Bombay	Large	Dozen	2·00	2·00	2·00
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	2·19	1·80	1·87
Poultry						
Chicken ..	Bombay	Big	Each	1·50	1·50	1·50
	Madras	Small	Each	2·00	1·25	1·25
Fowls ..	Bombay		Each	3·50	3·50	3·25
	Madras	Medium	Each	2·75	2·25	2·75
Ducks ..	Madras		Each	1·50	1·50	1·50

14. *Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres*

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: July 1960 (29-7-60)	June 1960 (24-6-60)	July 1959 (31-7-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow ..	*Bihar*					
	Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk.	Each	175	175	60
	Andhra Pradesh					
	Ongole	1st and 2nd calving (4 to 8 lbs. milk yield).	Each	N.R.	N.T.	N.R.
	Punjab					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	N.R.	350
Milch Buffalo ..	*Bihar*					
	Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation.	Each	325	350	200
	Punjab					
	Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	N.R.	N.R.	600
Bullocks ..	*Bihar*					
	Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	150	175	75
	Punjab					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	N.R.	800

15. *Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres*

(Rupees per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices		
			July 1960 (29-7-60)	June 1960 (24-6-60)	July 1959 (31-7-59)
Milk	Bombay		1·00	1·00	1·00
	Calcutta	Cow	0·94	0·81	0·62
Mutton	Bombay		3·00	3·00	2·00
	Calcutta		2·50	2·50	2·75
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	3·06	3·06	2·81
		Without bones	3·56	3·56	..
	Calcutta		2·50	2·50	2·50
Pork	Bombay		2·75	2·62	2·50
	Madras		2·56	2·56	2·56
Beef	Bombay		1·50	1·50	0·87
	Calcutta		1·50	1·50	1·25

16. *Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India*

(*Base* : 1952-53=100)

Group of Articles	Weekly				Monthly		
	25-6-60	18-6-60	11-6-60	4-6-60	June 1960	May 1960	June 1959
Food Articles	120·3	120·0	120·4	120·4	120·4	120·0	118·7
Liquor & Tobacco ..	110·5	108·5	109·2	109·8	109·5	107·3	97·6
Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	118·6	118·6	118·5	118·4	118·5	118·6	115·6
Industrial Raw Materials ..	138·8	139·1	138·5	142·0	139·7	140·1	120·3
Manufactures	120·1	120·3	119·6	119·3	119·8	119·8	109·1
All Commodities	122·9	122·8	122·8	123·1	122·9	122·7	115·6

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

17. *Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and some Principal Foreign Countries*

(*Base* : 1953=100)

Year/Month	India	U.S.A.	Canada	Australia †
1953	100	100	100	100
1954	96	100	98	99
1955	88	101	99	102
1956	99	104	102	106
1957	104	107	103	107
1958	107	108	103	105
1959	111	108	104	106
1959 March	108	109	104	104
1960 February	115	108	104	108
1960 March	114	109	104	109

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

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
1958	133	129	94	98	121	119	124	124
1959	140	134	94	98	136	132	134	133
1959 April	134	130	91	95	133	130	128	128
1960 March	140	135	90	97	137	135	139	138
1960 April	143	137	90	97	137	136	138	138

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

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
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	97	99	99	102	101	102	102	112
1957	103	104	102	105	105	106	105	116
1958	109	109	107	108	108	108	107	119
1959	115	114	105	109	108	110	108	120
1959 March	109	111	105	108	108	109	109	121
1960 February	114	115	104	110	107	110	107	120
1960 March	—	—	104	110	106	110	107	120

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

20. *Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at different Centres in Andhra Pradesh and Madras*

(*Base* : July 1935 to June 1936=100)

State/District	Centre	May, 1960	April, 1960	May, 1959
Andhra Pradesh				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	524	523	520
Srikakulam	Thettangi	638	638	578
West Godavari	Alamuru	504	496	503
Kurnool	Madhavaram	591	565	527
Madras				
South Arcot	Puliyur	493	490	500
	Agaram	490	490	489
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	493	493	472
Madurai	Eriodu	537	537	564
	Gokilapuram	456	456	458
Coimbatore	Kinathukudayu	487	487	458
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	495	496	466
	Kunnathur	484	483	471

21. *Daily Agricultural Wages in some States*

(In rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & year	Normal daily working hrs.	Field labour			Other agricultural labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
Assam									
North Lakhimpur.	Kadam	April, 1960	8	2·00	1·50	1·00	2·00	1·50	1·00
Golaghat ..	Sokial	Do.	8	2·00	1·50	1·00	2·00	1·50	1·00
Maharashtra									
Thana ..	Palghar	May, 1960	8	1·50	1·25	0·75	2·00	1·50	1·00
Yeotmal ..	Babhulgaon	Do.	8	1·25	0·50	0·37	1·00	0·50	0·37
Kerala									
Trichur ..	Vilvattom	Mar., 1960	8 to 10	1·75	0·87	—	2·50	1·00	—
Trivandrum ..	Puliyoorsala	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quilon ..	Quilon	Do.	8	2·00	1·25	0·80	1·80	1·25	0·75
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba ..	Chowari	Feb., 1960	8	1·75	1·50	1·00	—	—	—
Tripura ..	Govt. Agril. Farm.	April, 1960	8	—	—	—	2·00	1·12	0·50

21·1. *Daily Agricultural Wages in Madhya Pradesh, Madras and U.P.*

(In rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & year	Type of labour	Normal daily working hours	Plough-ing	Sow-ing	Weed-ing	Harvest-ing	Other agri-cultural labour
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Madhya Pradesh									
Hoshangabad	Sangakheda Kalan.	May, 1960	Man	8	1·00	—	—	—	1·00
			Woman	8	—	—	—	—	0·75
			Child	8	—	—	—	—	0·62
Surguja ..	Basdai	Do.	Man	8 to 10	1·25	—	—	—	1·25
			Woman	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Child	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morena ..	Bijaipur	Do.	Man	7	—	—	—	—	1·50
			Woman	7	—	—	—	—	1·50
			Child	7	—	—	—	—	1·00
Satna ..	Kotar	Do.	Man	7	—	—	—	—	1·00
			Woman	7	—	—	—	—	0·75
			Child	7	—	—	—	—	0·75
Madras									
Tanjore ..	Alangudy	Do.	Man	8	—	—	—	—	1·33
			Woman	8	—	—	—	—	1·00
			Child	—	—	—	—	—	—

21·1 *Daily Agricultural Wages in Madhya Pradesh, Madras and U. P.*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Madras—contd.									
Tirunelveli ..	Malayankulam	May, 1960	Man	8	1·25	0·87	0·87	—	0·87
			Woman	8	—	0·75	0·75	—	0·75
			Child	8	—	—	—	—	0·62
Uttar Pradesh									
Meerut ..	Rachoti	Do.	Man	8	—	—	—	1·25	1·25
			Woman	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Child	—	—	—	—	—	—

21·2. *Daily Rural Wages in some States*

(In rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsman		
				Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Assam									
N. Lakhimpur	Kadam	April, 1960	8	4·00	3·00	—	1·25	—	1·25
Golaghat ..	Sokial	Do.	8	5·00	5·00	—	2·00	—	1·00
Maharashtra									
Thana ..	Palghar	May, 1960	8	5·00	5·00	5·00	—	—	—
Yeotmal ..	Babhulgaon	Do.	8	3·00	3·00	1·50	1·00	0·50	0·37
Kerala									
Trichur ..	Vilvattom	Mar., 1960	9 to 10	3·50	3·00	3·50	—	—	0·87
Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quilon ..	Quilon	Do.	8	3·00	3·25	3·25	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh									
Hoshangabad	Sangakheda Kalan	May, 1960	8	4·00	4·00	3·00	—	—	—
Surguja ..	Basdai	Do.	8	2·00	3·00	2·00	—	—	—
Morena ..	Bijaipur	Do.	8 to 9	3·00	3·00	2·00	1·50	—	1·00
Satna ..	Kotar	Do.	7	3·00	2·50	2·50	—	—	—
Madras									
Tanjore ..	Alangudy	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tirunelveli ..	Malayankulam	Do.	8	2·00	2·00	1·13	0·87	0·75	0·62
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba ..	Chowari	Feb., 1960	8	3·00	2·50	2·00	—	1·00	0·75

22. *Cotton Press Returns for June*, 1960

Quantity of cotton pressed in India during June, 1960 (from 28 May to 24 June, 1960) 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 1960 (from 28-5-60 to 24-6-60)	During the corresponding month of last year	Since 1st September 1959	During the corresponding period of last year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh						
1. Andhra ..	1. Chinnapathi including H. 420.	97	—	1,897	—	Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, East Godavari and Krishna.
	2. Lakshmi Cotton	3,050	4,670	49,288	22,460	
	3. Northerns including Nandyal ..	1,764	2,947	7,087	8,574	
	4. Westerns ..	2,445	3,573	35,230	22,979	
	5. Mungari ..	—	—	1,610	220	
	6. Coconadas ..	2,261	2,258	8,186	5,752	
	TOTAL ..	9,617	13,448	103,298	59,985	
2. Telangana ..	1. Hyderabad American					Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Mahboobnagar and Nalgonda.
	2. Jarilla					
	3. Hyderabad Oomras					
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani					
	5. Kumpta Jayawant					
	6. Kumpta Ordinary					
	7. Mungari ..					
	8. Warangal and Kakinadas ..					
	TOTAL ..	N.A				
STATE TOTAL						
Cotton Lint						
Cotton Waste						
*Assam**						
	Cotton Lint	—	—	—	877	1,965 The whole State.
	Comillas ..	—	—	—	—	—
	Cotton Waste	—	—	—	—	—

22. *Cotton Press Returns for June*, 1960—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Gujarat						
1. 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)					
	5. Others ..					
	TOTAL ..			N.A.		
2. 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 ..			N.A.		
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint ..					
	Cotton Waste ..			N.A.		
Madhya Pradesh						
1. Mahakoshal	1. Madhya Pradesh American (including Buri and Cambodia).					The whole region.
	2. H-420 (including Verum and others).					
	3. Jarilla					
	4 Madhya Pradesh Oomras.					
	TOTAL ..			N.A.		
2. Madhya Bharat	1. U.P. Desi ..					The whole region.
	2. M.B. & Rajasthan American (including 197/3, Buri, Upland, Cambodia, 0394 and Co2)					
	3. Jarilla					
	4. Malvi					
	5. M.B. Oomras					
	TOTAL ..					
3. Bhopal*	1. Malvi	—	—	—	—	The whole region.
	2. M.B. Oomras	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL ..	—	—	1,477	1,999	
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint ..					
	Cotton Waste ..			N.A.		

22. *Cotton Press Returns for June*, 1960—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras						The whole State.
	1. Westerns ..					
	2. Mungari ..					
	3. White and Red Northerns ..					
	4. Madras Cambodia.					
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda ..			N.A		
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam.					
	7. Warangal and Coconadas ..					
	8. Tirunelveli ..					
	9. Karunganni ..					
	10. Chinnapathi ..					
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint ..					
	Cotton Waste ..					
Maharashtra						
1. The Konkan and Greater Bombay.	1. Broach Vijaya ..	—	—	—	—	Thana, Kolaba & Greater Bombay.
	2. Surti Suyog ..	—	—	—	—	
	3. Gujarat Dholleras	—	—	—	—	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathio)	—	—	—	—	
	5. Jarilla	53	237	2,216	2,517	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 ..	53	237	2,216	2,517	
	Cotton Waste ..	6,393	5,163	65,184	71,641	
2. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	7	97	105,154	147,881	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog ..	89	1,760	7,491	11,920	
	3. Cambodia ..	323	—	7,837	2,194	
	4. Others ..	—	—	93	—	
	TOTAL ..	419	1,857	120,575	161,995	

22. *Cotton Press Returns for June*, 1960—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
3. Marathawada	1. Jarilla	19	222	46,282	65,346	Aurangabad, Bhir, Parbhani, Nanded and Osmanabad.
	2. Hyderabad Oomras ..	—	—	—	4,238	
	3. Hyderabad Gaorani.	100	950	36,269	29,417	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	—	—	—	—	
	5. Warangal and Kakinadas	—	—	—	—	
	6. Mungari ..	—	—	43	174	
	7. Verum (including H-420 and 197/3)	—	—	—	—	
	8. Hyderabad American	—	—	—	—	
	9. Other Americans	—	—	—	—	
	10. Cambodia ..	—	—	190	24	
	11. Others	343	28	11,289	9,685	
	TOTAL ..	462	1,200	94,073	108,884	
4. Vidarbha ..	1. Jarilla	107	8,085	110,485	409,536	Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda, Amravati, Akola, Buldana and Yeotmal.
	2. Verum (including H-420 and 197/3).	212	525	26,006	41,703	
	3. Oomras ..	—	5	719	4,347	
	4. Cambodia (including Buri)	756	5,656	195,824	159,222	
	5. M.P. American	327	1,271	55,955	62,098	
	6. Other Americans	—	—	—	—	
	7. Others	876	1,971	49,926	25,937	
	TOTAL ..	2,278	17,513	438,915	702,843	
5. South Deccan	1. Jarilla	135	58	25,757	31,833	Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	—	—	—	—	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	104	210	481	867	
	4. Cambodia ..	992	1,487	34,327	21,246	
	5. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	—	—	—	12	
	6. Others.	12	20	80	209	
	TOTAL ..	1,243	1,775	60,645	54,167	
	STATE TOTAL†—					
	Cotton Lint ..	4,402	22,345	714,208	1,027,889	
	Cotton Waste ..	503	1,329	4,440	5,039	
Mysore						
	1. Mysore American.	352	1,360	5,873	12,706	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary. ..	2,825	4,411	18,394	23,159	
	3. Jayadhar ..	8,148	7,665	45,149	63,919	
	4. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam.	—	—	—	—	

22. *Cotton Press Returns for June*, 1960—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Mysore—contd.						
	5. Lakshmi ..	12,880	12,013	88,535	69,937	
	6. Others	4,402	4,193	51,935	51,094	
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint ..	28,607	29,642	209,886	220,815	
	Cotton Waste	406	35	3,962	890	
Punjab						
1. Ambala ..	1. Punjab Desi ..					Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala and Simla.
	2. Punjab American.					
	TOTAL ..					
2. Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi ..					Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American.					
	TOTAL ..					
3. Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi ..					Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American.					
	TOTAL					
4. Ferozepore	1. Punjab Desi ..					Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American.					
	TOTAL ..					
5. Patiala	1. Punjab Desi ..					Patiala, Sangrur, Bhatinda, Mohindergarh and Kapurthala.
	2. Punjab American.					
	TOTAL ..					
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint ..	N.A.				
	Cotton Waste :					
Rajasthan	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans					The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi					
	3. M.B. Oomras					
	4. Malvi					
	5. U.P. Desi					
	6. Jarilla					
	7. Others					
	STATE TOTAL—	N.A				
	Cotton Lint					
	Cotton Waste					
Uttar Pradesh						
1. Upper Doab	1. U.P. Desi ..	54	—	4,605	1,138	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso American	—	—	5,024	4,400	
	TOTAL ..	54	—	9,629	5,538	
2. Middle Doab	1. U.P. Desi ..	—	—	318	23	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.

22. *Cotton Press Returns for June*, 1960—concld.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Uttar Pradesh—contd.						
	2. Perso American	—	—	2,535	240	
	TOTAL ..	—	—	2,853	263	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U.P. Desi ..	—	—	60	140	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso American	47	—	154	164	
	TOTAL ..	47	—	214	314	
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-Bareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso American	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint	101	—	12,696	6,105	
	Cotton Waste	107	—	1,160	579	
West Bengal						
	1. Comillas	1,345	2,309	5,855	13,357	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American	—	18	—	18	
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint	1,345	2,327	5,855	13,375	
	Cotton Waste	419	985	3,173	6,198	
Tripura	Cotton Lint— Comillas / Cotton Waste	Not available				The whole State.
ALL INDIA●	Cotton Lint					
	Cotton Waste					

* Factories closed.
‡ Excludes Konkan and Greater Bombay region.
● Not given due to non-receipt of data from Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tripura.

23. *Area and Production of Foodgrains in India (State-wise)*, 1958-59 *and* 1959-60

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—						
1958-59	7,237	3,656	5,942	1,278	1,572	333
1959-60	7,267	3,614	5,991	1,232	1,607	332
Assam—						
1958-59	4,336	1,620	—	—	—	—
1959-60	4,226	1,629	—	—	—	—
Bihar—						
1958-59	12,933	4,419	8	1	17	3
1959-60	12,354	3,886	8	2	15	2
Maharashtra & Gujarat—						
1958-59	4,161	1,706	17,666	3,654	8,461	1,131
1959-60	4,239	1,586	17,405	2,979	7,502	753
Jammu & Kashmir—						
1958-59	504	221	2	(a)	35	10
1959-60	466	208	1	(a)	37	8
Kerala—						
1958-59	1,899	936	4	1	—	—
1959-60	1,885	1,025	4	1	—	—
Madhya Pradesh—						
1958-59	9,881	3,278	4,834	1,245	443	84
1959-60	9,924	3,116	4,691	1,157	433	92
Madras—						
1958-59	5,712	3,298	1,743	516	1,219	302
1959-60	5,726	3,406	1,751	537	1,255	315
Mysore—						
1958-59	2,362	1,293	6,584	998	1,162	110
1959-60	2,381	1,289	6,162	985	1,287	109
Orissa—						
1958-59	9,560	2,140	18	4	8	1
1959-60	9,560	2,137	18	4	8	1

23. *Area and Production of Foodgrains in India (State-wise)*, 1958-59 *and* 1959-60—contd.

State/Yea	CEREALS—*contd.*					
	Maize		Ragi		Small Millets	
	Area	Pro-duction	Area	Pro-duction	Area	Pro-duction
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Andhra Pradesh—						
1958-59	473	158	764	269	2,613	391
1959-60	458	109	752	297	2,608	427
Assam—						
1958-59	37	7	—	—	9	1
1959-60	34	6	—	—	9	1
Bihar—						
1958-59	1,904	468	493	96	732	118
1959-60	1,837	510	494	116	749	138
Maharashtra & Gujarat—						
1958-59	503	249	717	222	928	223
1959-60	529	94	712	215	1,007	254
Jammu & Kashmir—						
1958-59	493	188	—	—	59	13
1959-60	413	173	—	—	59	13
Kerala—						
1958-59	—	—	13	7	14	3
1959-60	—	—	13	8	15	3
Madhya Pradesh—						
1958-59	1,148	461	36	4	3,650	427
1959-60	1,135	286	35	4	3,625	339
Madras—						
1958-59	12	5	857	325	1,259	381
1959-60	13	6	871	337	1,266	394
Mysore—						
1958-59	25	9	2,588	815	1,120	127
1959-60	26	9	2,616	751	1,081	124
Orissa—						
1958-59	54	9	165	29	110	14
1959-60	54	9	165	29	87	12

23. *Area and Production of Foodgrains in India (State-wise)*, 1958-59 *and* 1959-60—contd.

State/Year	CEREALS—*contd.*					
	Wheat		Barley		Total Cereals	
	Area	Pro-duction	Area	Pro-duction	Area	Pro-duction
(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Andhra Pradesh—						
1958-59	44	4	7	1	18,652	6,090
1959-60	45	4	6	1	18,734	6,016
Assam—						
1958-59	5	1	—	—	4,387	1,629
1959-60	5	1	—	—	4,274	1,637
Bihar—						
1958-59	1,516	431	1,020	249	18,623	5,785
1959-60	1,613	321	1,077	169	18,147	5,144
Maharashtra & Gujarat—						
1958-59	3,184	725	29	6	35,649	7,916
1959-60	3,412	664	26	6	34,832	6,551
Jammu & Kashmir—						
1958-59	391	99	52	11	1,536	542
1959-60	246	68	34	10	1,256	480
Kerala—						
1958-59	—	—	—	—	1,930	947
1959-60	—	—	—	—	1,917	1,037
Madhya Pradesh—						
1958-59	6,930	1,947	430	168	27,352	7,614
1959-60	7,254	2,112	424	146	27,521	7,252
Madras—						
1958-59	4	1	1	(*a*)	10,807	4,828
1959-60	4	1	1	(*a*)	10,887	4,996
Mysore—						
1958-59	740	64	8	2	14,589	3,418
1959-60	739	62	8	2	14,300	3,331
Orissa—						
1958-59	16	4	1	(*a*)	9,932	2,201
1959-60	16	4	1	(*a*)	9,909	2,196

23. *Area and Production of Foodgrains in India (State-wise)*, 1958-59 *and* 1959-60—contd.

State/Year	PULSES					
	Gram		Tur		Other Pulses	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
Andhra Pradesh—						
1958-59	275	32	392	41	2,747	201
1959-60	282	34	386	42	2,792	204
Assam—						
1958-59	4	1	7	2	177	28
1959-60	4	1	5	1	173	21
Bihar—						
1958-59	1,453	311	515	129	3,709	651
1959-60	1,428	225	506	113	3,643	457
Maharashtra & Gujarat—						
1958-59	1,373	192	1,533	400	3,936	420
1959-60	1,396	177	1,512	346	3,972	433
Jammu & Kashmir—						
1958-59	26	7	—	—	—	—
1959-60	26	7	—	—	—	—
Kerala—						
1958-59	—	—	22	4	87	14
1959-60	—	—	21	4	87	14
Madhya Pradesh—						
1958-59	3,706	894	952	322	4,385	455
1959-60	3,744	925	912	249	4,373	605
Madras—						
1958-59	7	1	133	18	893	78
1959-60	7	1	133	19	917	80
Mysore—						
1958-59	383	44	606	64	2,081	191
1959-60	386	37	606	76	1,979	183
Orissa—						
1958-59	42	5	33	7	1,136	239
1959-60	42	5	33	7	1,136	239

23. *Area and Production of Foodgrains in India (State-wise)*, 1958-59 *and* 1959-60—contd.

State/Year	PULSES—contd.		Total Foodgrains	
	Total Pulses			
	Area	Production	Area	Production
(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Andhra Pradesh—				
1958-59	3,414	274	22,066	6,364
1959-60	3,460	280	22,194	6,296
Assam—				
1958-59	188	31	4,575	1,660
1959-60	182	23	4,456	1,660
Bihar—				
1958-59	5,677	1,091	24,300	6,876
1959-60	5,577	795	23,724	5,939
Maharashtra & Gujarat—				
1958-59	6,842	1,012	42,491	8,928
1959-60	6,880	956	41,712	7,507
Jammu & Kashmir—				
1958-59	26	7	1,562	549
1959-60	26	7	1,282	487
Kerala—				
1958-59	109	18	2,039	965
1959-60	108	18	2,025	1,055
Madhya Pradesh—				
1958-59	9,043	1,671	36,395	9,285
1959-60	9,029	1,779	36,550	9,031
Madras—				
1958-59	1,033	97	11,840	4,925
1959-60	1,057	100	11,944	5,096
Mysore—				
1958-59	3,070	299	17,659	3,717
1959-60	2,971	296	17,271	3,627
Orissa—				
1958-59	1,211	251	11,143	2,452
1959-60	1,211	251	11,120	2,447

23. *Area and Production of Foodgrains in India (State-wise)*, 1958-59 *and* 1959-60—contd.

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)
Punjab—						
1958-59	856	316	760	53	2,431	278
1959-60	970	406	697	56	2,120	295
Rajasthan—						
1958-59	195	85	2,729	336	9,936	975
1959-60	247	114	2,618	315	9,761	972
Uttar Pradesh—						
1958-59	10,206	2,984	2,260	624	2,667	554
1959-60	10,047	2,370	2,218	593	2,619	595
West Bengal—						
1958-59	10,534	4,057	5	1	1	(*a*)
1959-60	10,916	4,172	5	1	1	(*a*)
Delhi—						
1958-59	2	1	29	3	47	8
1959-60	3	1	33	4	54	10
Himachal Pradesh—						
1958-59	111	41	—	—	—	—
1959-60	112	42				
Manipur—						
1958-59	392	102	—	—	—	—
1959-60	392	93	—	—	—	—
Tripura—						
1958-59	403	131	—	—	—	—
1959-60	426	153	—	—	—	—
Andaman & Nicobar Islands—						
1958-59	12	4	—	—	—	—
1959-60	15	5	—	—	—	—
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands—						
1958-59	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959-60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naga Hills—Tuensang Area—						
1958-59	141	66	—	—	—	—
1959-60	187	86	—	—	—	—
All India—						
1958-59	81,437	30,354	42,584	8,714	27,999	3,789
1959-60	81,343	29,338	41,602	7,866	26,699	3,484

23. *Area and Production of Foodgrains in India (State-wise)*, 1958-59 *and* 1959-60—contd.

State/Year	CEREALS—*contd.*					
	Maize		Ragi		Small Millets	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Punjab—						
1958-59	1,256	507	8	1	8	1
1959-60	1,333	699	7	1	9	1
Rajasthan—						
1958-59	1,434	533	—	—	208	36
1959-60	1,496	513	—	—	168	30
Uttar Pradesh—						
1958-59	2,702	611	485	96	1,620	324
1959-60	2,698	1,017	479	88	1,569	260
West Bengal—						
1958-59	134	36	28	6	25	5
1959-60	139	46	27	6	25	5
Delhi—						
1958-59	3	1	—	—	—	—
1959-60	3	1	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh—						
1958-59	279	139	38	7	62	8
1959-60	289	137	40	8	63	11
Manipur—						
1958-59	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959-60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura—						
1958-59	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959-60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andaman & Nicobar Islands—						
1958-59	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959-60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands—						
1958-59	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959-60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naga Hills—Tuensang Area—						
1958-59	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959-60	—	—	—	—	—	—
All India—						
1958-59	10,457	3,381	6,192	1,877	12,417	2,072
1959-60	10,457	3,615	6,211	1,860	12,340	2,012

23. *Area and Production of Foodgrains in India (State-wise)*, 1958-59 *and* 1959-60—contd.

State/Year	CEREALS—*concld.*					
	Wheat		Barley		Total Cereals	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Punjab—						
1958-59	5,315	2,275	584	200	11,218	3,631
1959-60	5,113	2,086	469	152	10,718	3,696
Rajasthan—						
1958-59	2,922	1,030	1,325	596	18,749	3,591
1959-60	2,965	1,007	1,417	637	18,672	3,588
Uttar Pradesh—						
1958-59	9,564	3,036	4,591	1,395	34,095	9,624
1959-60	9,566	3,239	4,508	1,441	33,704	9,603
West Bengal—						
1958-59	87	24	108	29	10,922	4,158
1959-60	119	31	160	27	11,392	4,288
Delhi—						
1958-59	74	28	10	1	165	42
1959-60	70	26	10	(a)	173	42
Himachal Pradesh—						
1958-59	349	103	77	14	916	312
1959-60	341	108	79	14	924	320
Manipur—						
1958-59	—	—	—	—	392	102
1959-60	—	—	—	—	392	93
Tripura—						
1958-59	—	—	—	—	403	131
1959-60	—	—	—	—	426	153
Andaman & Nicobar Islands—						
1958-59	—	—	—	—	12	
1959-60	—	—	—	—	15	5
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands—						
1958-59	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959-60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naga Hills—Tuensang Area—						
1958-59	—	—	—	—	141	66
1959-60	—	—	—	—	187	86
All India—						
1958-59	31,141	9,772	8,243	2,672	220,470	62,631
1959-60	31,508	9,734	8,220	2,605	218,380	60,514

23. *Area and Production of Foodgrains in India (State-wise)*, 1958-59 *and* 1959-60—contd.

State/Year	PULSES					
	Gram		Tur		Other Pulses	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
Punjab—						
1958-59	6,383	2,368	—	—	556	79
1959-60	6,092	1,583	—	—	558	88
Rajasthan—						
1958-59	3,927	1,139	45	4	4,185	359
1959-60	4,308	773	64	7	4,564	358
Uttar Pradesh—						
1958-59	6,726	1,758	1,584	650	3,383	1,367
1959-60	6,732	1,512	1,613	716	3,364	1,351
West Bengal—						
1958-59	477	109	109	30	1,244	229
1959-60	545	102	52	9	1,226	216
Delhi—						
1958-59	65	17		—	12	2
1959-60	36	5	—	—	9	1
Himachal Pradesh—						
1958-59	18	3	—	—	55	7
1959-60	18	3	—	—	56	7
Manipur—						
1958-59	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959-60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura—						
1958-59	—	—	—	—	3	(a)
1959-60	—	—	—	—	3	(a)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands—						
1958-59	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959-60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands—						
1958-59	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959-60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naga Hills—Tuensang Area						
1958-59	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959-60	—	—	—	—	—	—
All India—						
1958-59	24,865	6,881	5,931	1,671	28,589	4,320
1959-60	25,046	5,390	5,843	1,589	28,863	4,257

23. *Area and Production of Foodgrains in India (State-wise), 1958-59 and 1959-60—concld.*

State/Year	PULSES—*contd.* Total Pulses Area	Total Pulses Production	Total Foodgrains Area	Total Foodgrains Production
(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Punjab—				
1958-59	6,939	2,447	18,157	6,078
1959-60	6,650	1,671	17,368	5,367
Rajasthan—				
1958-59	8,157	1,502	26,906	5,093
1959-60	8,947	1,138	27,619	4,726
Uttar Pradesh—				
1958-59	11,693	3,775	45,788	13,399
1959-60	11,709	3,579	45,413	13,182
West Bengal—				
1958-59	1,830	368	12,752	4,526
1959-60	1,823	327	13,215	4,615
Delhi—				
1958-59	77	19	242	61
1959-60	45	6	218	48
Himachal Pradesh—				
1958-59	73	10	989	322
1959-60	74	10	998	330
Manipur—				
1958-59	—	—	392	102
1959-60	—	—	392	93
Tripura—				
1958-59	3	(a)	406	131
1959-60	3	(a)	429	153
Andaman & Nicobar Islands—				
1958-59	—	—	12	4
1959-60	—	—	15	5
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands—				
1958-59	—	—	—	—
1959-60	—	—	—	—
Naga Hills—Tuensang Area—				
1958-59	—	—	141	66
1959-60	—	—	187	86
All India—				
1958-59	59,385	12,872	279,855	75,503
1959-60	59,752	11,236	278,132	71,750

(*a*) Less than 500 tons.

NOTES.—1. Figures for 1958-59 relate to partially revised estimates and those for 1959-60 are based on final estimates. These are subject to revision.

2. '—' indicates that either the State is non-reporting for the crop estimate or the crop is not grown to any appreciable extent in the State.

24. *Adjusted Estimates of Production of Foodgrains in India*

Estimates of crops are not strictly comparable over a period of years because of changes in the method of estimation of area and production and changes in coverage. The index numbers of agricultural production of the Ministry of Food & Agriculture, which have been designed to indicate the trends of production may be used for a study of these trends over a period of time.

There is, however, a persistent demand for absolute production figures of crops, particularly foodgrains, comparable over a period of time. To meet this demand, comparable figures of production for the years 1949-50 to 1956-57 have been worked out, in the light of the index numbers of agricultural production of these years. The procedure adopted has been to adjust production figures from year to year with 1956-57 revised production as the base. The figures of production thus worked out give comparable production data for the First Plan period. The comparable data for the Second Plan period will be similarly worked out by the end of the Plan. The table below gives these adjusted estimates of production:

(Thousand tons)

Foodgrains	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (Revised Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rice	23,736	20,864	21,386	22,976	28,151	25,112	27,106	28,578
Jowar	6,848	6,150	6,602	7,300	8,012	9,060	6,622	7,211
Bajra	3,139	2,630	2,379	2,975	4,237	3,384	3,399	2,828
Maize	2,279	1,924	2,309	2,810	2,968	2,906	2,560	3,029
Ragi	1,519	1,331	1,221	1,245	1,747	1,650	1,818	1,765
Small millets ..	1,937	1,722	1,886	1,896	2,438	2,456	2,035	1,900
Wheat	6,563	6,645	6,171	7,407	7,887	8,899	8,630	9,254
Barley	2,339	2,470	2,339	2,862	2,881	2,909	2,771	2,818
TOTAL CEREALS..	48,360	43,736	44,293	49,471	58,321	56,376	54,941	57,383
Gram	3,840	3,764	3,387	4,194	4,816	5,603	5,334	6,133
Tur	1,842	1,691	1,800	1,674	1,833	1,691	1,831	1,958
Other pulses ..	3,571	3,057	3,221	3,246	3,664	3,557	3,710	3,278
TOTAL PULSES ..	9,253	8,512	8,408	9,114	10,313	10,851	10,875	11,369
TOTAL FOOD-GRAINS. ..	57,613	52,248	52,701	58,585	68,634	67,227	65,816	68,752

NOTE :—The group and sub-group totals are derived by add tion of individual crop figures and are not worked out with the help of corresponding group and sub-group index numbers.

25. *District-wise Area and Production of Gram in India*

Area—Acres
Production—Tons

District	Area		Production	
	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh				
1. Srikakulam	100	200	—	—
2. Visakhapatnam	800	800	100	200
3. East Godavari	2,600	1,500	500	300
4. West Godavari	2,000	2,000	400	400
5. Krishna	2,900	2,900	600	600
6. Guntur	12,400	12,800	2,600	2,700
7. Nellore	800	900	200	200
8. Kurnool	32,100	30,400	6,800	5,700
9. Anantapur	12,400	12,400	2,200	2,400
10. Cuddapah	1,400	1,000	300	200
11. Chittoor	300	500	100	100
12. Hyderabad	31,500	27,800	3,800	3,300
13. Nizamabad	35,900	35,600	3,600	4,200
14. Medak	72,600	72,500	7,300	6,600
15. Mahbubnagar	14,000	16,100	1,100	1,600
16. Nalgonda	6,700	6,800	700	700
17. Warangal	5,800	5,500	500	400
18. Khammam	4,400	4,700	400	400
19. Karimnagar	18,000	16,900	600	400
20. Adilabad	25,500	23,400	2,300	1,300
TOTAL ..	282,200	274,700	34,100	31,700
Assam				
1. Goalpara	700	700	156	203
2. Kamrup	1,100	1,170	221	261
3. Darrang	300	280	67	62
4. Nowgong	1,100	1,122	221	243

25. *District-wise Area and Production of Gram in India*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam—contd.				
5. Mikir & N.C. Hills	100	80	22	21
6. Garo Hills	150	310	34	55
7. Mizo Hills	100	90	13	16
TOTAL ..	3,550	3,752	734	861
Bihar				
1. Patna	135,575	128,436	33,169	30,856
2. Gaya	208,082	203,539	27,059	42,992
3. Shaabad	328,895	334,653	66,450	69,089
4. Saran	59,939	61,945	9,556	15,587
5. Champaran	28,466	29,775	3,064	4,867
6. Muzaffarpur	35,762	44,414	4,270	10,197
7. Darbhanga	52,250	52,261	4,607	11,999
8. Monghyr	225,339	200,643	36,919	44,297
9. Bhagalpur	102,330	125,131	11,728	21,282
10. Saharsa	6,238	8,323	871	2,489
11. Purnea	56,069	70,771	4,964	21,162
12. S. Parganas	46,101	48,593	6,435	10,157
13. Hazaribagh	16,548	17,412	1,872	3,147
14. Ranchi	14,946	14,131	1,691	2,554
15. Palamau	102,986	106,561	11,652	19,259
16. Dhanbad	390	490	44	88
17. Singhbhum	7,846	6,130	888	1,103
TOTAL ..	1,427,762	1,453,208	225,239	311,125
Gujarat				
1. Jamnagar	21,890	23,500	2,142	2,810
2. Rajkot	6,500	29,600	636	3,935
3. Surendranagar	10,000	17,000	979	1,971
4. Bhavnagar	4,095	3,611	401	511
5. Junagadh	8,000	12,687	1,761	1,513
6. Kutch	—	—	—	—
7. Amreli	3,000	2,376	294	275

25. *District-wise Area and Production of Gram in India*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Gujarat—contd.				
8. Banaskantha	7,570	7,905	945	1,659
9. Mehsana	34,783	5,473	4,342	767
10. Sabarkantha	14,500	11,646	1,810	1,781
11. Ahmedabad	10,445	8,888	1,304	1,258
12. Kaira	10,684	9,500	2,032	1,659
13. Panch Mahals	115,590	115,590	22,236	21,070
14. Baroda	7,321	5,395	1,393	942
15. Broach	4,003	3,260	729	559
16. Surat	10,735	10,735	1,943	1,802
17. Dangs	396	396	72	60
TOTAL ..	279,512	267,562	43,019	42,572
Jammu & Kashmir				
1. Anantnag	—	—	—	—
2. Srinagar	—	—	—	—
3. Baramulla	—	—	—	—
4. Ladakh	17,000	17,000	5,253	5,253
5. Jammu	7,000	7,000	1,102	1,102
6. Udhampur	100	100	15	15
7. Kathua	2,000	2,000	331	331
8. Doda	—	—	—	—
9. Poonch-Rajouri	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	26,100	26,100	6,701	6,701
Madhya Pradesh				
1. Sagar	80,700	90,100	15,600	15,000
2. Damoh	60,600	60,400	12,800	10,100
3. Jabalpur	224,500	231,500	95,400	47,500
4. Mandla	61,600	64,800	15,200	11,600
5. Hoshangabad	125,000	123,700	21,100	17,000
6. Narsimhapur	207,900	197,300	42,000	35,400
7. East Nimar	21,400	17,100	5,000	3,400
8. Balaghat	20,900	20,500	4,400	4,100
9. Betul	93,800	94,300	15,700	12,000
10. Chhindwara	111,600	111,800	21,800	18,900
11. Seoni	78,100	78,700	15,800	13,600

25. *District-wise Area and Production of Gram in India*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madhya Pradesh—contd.				
12. Durg	131,800	144,100	28,800	7,300
13. Raipur	23,400	25,000	3,900	2,100
14. Bilaspur	57,500	66,800	14,200	10,800
15. Surguja	22,200	21,700	3,200	3,400
16. Raigarh	4,200	4,200	800	700
17. Bastar	8,100	7,300	1,200	1,000
18. Bhind	218,700	222,800	77,400	122,100
19. Morena	222,200	223,400	58,800	94,300
20. Gwalior	115,000	110,300	23,500	49,300
21. Shivpuri	54,300	60,800	12,700	19,200
22. Guna	132,800	149,000	27,700	36,900
23. Bhilsa	163,300	149,900	63,900	46,800
24. Rajgarh	47,000	43,400	8,900	7,900
25. Shajapur	38,400	37,500	9,500	9,200
26. Ujjain	83,400	73,300	19,600	16,300
27. Ratlam	75,500	62,200	21,500	8,700
28. Mandsaur	92,800	84,100	17,600	17,300
29. Dewas	51,200	43,900	14,400	11,800
30. Indore	74,400	66,800	14,000	11,900
31. West Nimar	35,500	35,300	18,600	8,700
32. Dhar	125,500	123,000	7,100	18,800
33. Jhabua	84,600	77,600	11,900	17,200
34. Rewa	110,000	105,600	24,100	21,200
35. Satna	86,700	86,700	18,800	15,400
36. Sidhi	47,000	46,000	8,800	12,300
37. Shahdol	44,200	44,100	9,600	9,100
38. Datia	81,600	80,300	20,100	24,900
39. Tikamgarh	28,600	26,400	8,000	7,600
40. Chhatarpur	80,000	80,400	18,800	25,000
41. Panna	66,700	65,500	18,800	17,400
42. Sehore	76,100	69,800	20,000	13,800
43. Raisen	169,000	172,600	53,400	36,600
44. Non-Reporting Areas	6,400	6,400	600	600
TOTAL ..	3,744,200	3,706,400	925,000	894,200

25. *District-wise Area and Production of Gram in India*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras				
1. Chingleput	100	100	20	20
2. South Arcot	250	240	50	50
3. North Arcot	50	30	10	10
4. Salem	750	630	160	140
5. Coimbatore	2,250	2,230	480	470
6. Tiruchirapalli	420	350	90	80
7. Thanjavur	50	—	10	—
8. Madurai	1,200	1,400	250	290
9. Ramanathapuram	1,800	2,000	370	290
10. Tirunelveli	80	50	20	10
11. The Nilgiris	10	—	—	—
12. Kanya Kumari	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	6,960	7,030	1,460	1,360
Maharashtra				
1. West Khandesh	32,067	33,159	5,702	5,255
2. East Khandesh	15,828	15,828	2,765	2,933
3. Nasik	74,179	82,640	10,608	12,183
4. Ahmednagar	69,020	68,618	9,454	10,195
5. Poona	69,992	60,000	9,245	9,484
6. Sholapur	65,349	58,671	7,776	6,878
7. North Satara	39,767	40,000	7,054	4,882
8. South Satara	37,610	44,128	6,777	5,350
9. Aurangabad	94,240	100,100	8,616	10,984
10. Parbhani	92,857	98,000	8,432	16,782
11. Nanded	80,349	79,400	7,296	10,205
12. Bhir	82,952	82,000	8,775	11,705
13. Osmanabad	131,465	149,000	13,246	20,967
14. Rajura	2,000	2,000	290	257
15. Buldana	24,971	22,410	2,590	2,559
16. Akola	40,503	30,147	4,161	3,408
17. Amouraoti	32,899	17,915	3,385	2,462
18. Yeotmal	29,973	20,352	3,079	2,319
19. Wardha	13,226	8,662	1,915	1,200

25. *District-wise Area and Production of Gram in India*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Maharashtra—contd.				
20. Nagpur	24,654	24,150	3,562	2,660
21. Bhandara	27,137	29,116	3,930	2,903
22. Chanda	22,688	25,555	3,286	2,548
23. Bombay Suburban	—	—	—	—
24. Kolaba	1,387	1,402	186	183
25. Ratnagiri	50	27	7	4
26. Thana	2,800	2,690	370	358
27. Kolhapur	9,000	9,000	1,419	949
TOTAL	1,116,963	1,104,970	133,926	149,613
Mysore				
1. Bangalore	1,038	1,038	72	62
2. Kolar	138	185	10	8
3. Tumkur	1,940	1,940	133	115
4. Mysore	8,835	10,200	608	605
5. Mandya	655	655	46	39
6. Hassan	3,240	3,045	223	181
7. Shimoga	8,771	7,815	603	463
8. Chickmagalur	5,015	3,765	345	223
9. Chitaldurg	7,904	6,998	545	415
10. Bellary	1,655	1,234	114	74
11. Dharwar	42,626	42,626	5,614	4,080
12. Belgaum	43,806	43,806	4,302	3,847
13. Bijapur	46,445	46,445	1,534	3,333
14. North Kanara	555	526	38	31
15. Bidar	100,135	100,838	12,517	19,369
16. Raichur	28,596	28,726	1,968	3,008
17. Gulbarga	84,632	82,941	8,161	8,059
18 South Kanara	—	—	—	—
19. Coorg	20	30	1	2
20. Non-Reporting Areas	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	386,006	382,813	36,834	43,914
Orissa				
1. Cuttack	2,400	2,400	664	664
2. Puri	100	100	20	20
3. Balasore	—	—	—	—

25. *District-wise Area and Production of Gram in India*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Orissa—contd.				
4. Sambalpur	1,200	1,200	284	284
5. Ganjam	100	100	9	9
6. Koraput	4,500	4,500	506	506
7. Dhenkanal	3,200	3,200	206	206
8. Keonjhar	6,300	6,300	709	709
9. Mayurbhanj	800	800	71	71
10. Sundargarh	1,500	1,500	134	134
11. Bolangir Patna	8,900	8,900	890	890
12. Kalahandi	11,000	11,000	1,473	1,473
13. Boudh Phulbani	1,800	1,800	160	160
TOTAL ..	41,800	41,800	5,126	5,126
Punjab				
1. Hissar	1,651,000	1,657,000	474,000	642,000
2. Rohtak	547,000	551,000	140,000	258,000
3. Gurgaon	319,000	292,000	41,000	128,000
4. Karnal	464,000	530,000	121,000	164,000
5. Ambala	224,000	182,000	54,000	76,000
6. Ludhiana	123,000	138,000	48,000	59,000
7. Ferozepore	450,000	583,000	179,000	239,000
8. Bhatinda	677,000	631,000	127,000	199,000
9. Kapurthala	28,000	28,000	11,000	11,000
10. Mahendragarh	291,000	399,000	20,000	83,000
11. Patiala	223,000	220,000	75,000	86,000
12. Sangrur	626,000	681,000	130,000	235,000
13. Simla	—	—	—	—
14. Kangra	26,000	24,000	7,000	5,000
15. Hoshiarpur	146,000	141,000	47,000	48,000
16. Jullundur	104,000	117,000	40,000	48,000
17. Amritsar	133,000	146,000	49,000	63,000
18. Gurdaspur	60,000	63,000	20,000	24,000
TOTAL ..	6,092,000	6,383,000	1,583,000	2,368,000

25. *District-wise Area and Production of Gram in India*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rajasthan				
1. Ajmer	158,413	121,618	26,874	23,563
2. Alwar	442,746	441,244	81,829	132,964
3. Bharatpur	375,793	360,838	139,748	161,733
4. Jaipur	342,295	309,973	56,845	70,297
5. Jhunjhunu	54,863	114,218	1,812	10,453
6. Sawai Madhopur	257,550	255,793	57,949	65,204
7. Sikar	68,955	64,221	3,786	7,913
8. Tonk	191,620	153,667	38,495	38,417
9. Bikaner	70	9	9	1
10. Churu	108,881	76,349	3,694	7,328
11. Ganganagar	1,351,930	1,160,206	173,820	427,826
12. Barmer	4,393	1,219	688	224
13. Jaisalmer	168	143	26	26
14. Jalore	6,870	6,750	1,077	1,243
15. Jodhpur	11,843	15,567	1,856	2,867
16. Nagour	66,843	59,137	12,444	9,583
17. Pali	42,624	40,560	4,643	8,746
18. Sirohi	13,214	12,053	2,071	2,220
19. Bundi	80,749	66,029	14,275	12,499
20. Jhalawar	66,238	62,608	9,817	19,369
21. Kotah	205,974	186,147	32,919	37,146
22. Banswara	123,515	107,311	39,260	26,397
23. Bhilwara	77,558	65,979	15,304	15,700
24. Chittorgarh	91,358	101,103	15,702	16,655
25. Dungarpur	65,526	62,344	18,547	28,500
26. Udaipur	98,202	82,144	19,991	12,322
TOTAL ..	4,308,191	3,927,230	773,481	1,139,196
Uttar Pradesh				
1. Dehra Dun	5,128	5,380	1,018	1,161
2. Saharanpur	144,822	151,947	23,746	21,149
3. Muzaffarnagar	101,808	106,817	25,746	26,882
4. Meerut	93,706	94,786	19,508	28,213
5. Bulandshahr	71,451	68,074	13,121	15,944

25. *District-wise Area and Production of Gram in India*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Uttar Pradesh—contd.				
6. Aligarh	123,276	121,551	37,369	31,099
7. Mathura	192,153	189,465	45,539	54,522
8. Agra	239,464	236,000	64,207	92,632
9. Mainpuri	122,077	120,369	26,147	27,430
10. Etah	102,485	108,070	39,573	33,612
11. Bareilly	145,965	139,978	22,461	31,176
12. Bijnor	93,614	95,280	27,363	20,828
13. Badaun	111,756	122,360	18,914	41,788
14. Moradabad	114,310	118,917	24,485	26,797
15. Shahjahanpur	136,107	152,544	18,101	28,024
16. Pilibhit	80,167	84,372	9,589	16,541
17. Rampur	94,470	93,451	16,368	22,158
18. Farrukhabad	108,776	112,453	16,734	31,992
19. Etawah	117,324	117,686	32,857	38,902
20. Kanpur	214,818	222,716	53,170	72,084
21. Fatehpur	191,503	193,587	52,534	50,967
22. Allahabad	245,797	244,308	64,030	69,877
23. Jhansi	286,807	256,643	90,868	65,592
24. Jalaun	337,573	316,411	77,860	104,700
25. Hamirpur	434,661	396,792	103,017	102,379
26. Banda	448,569	418,570	119,380	116,249
27. Varansi	115,853	106,070	25,220	22,640
28. Mirzapur	131,046	132,989	38,195	24,938
29. Jaunpur	33,094	32,594	5,421	6,834
30. Ghazipur .. .. —	97,846	95,182	31,352	27,424
31. Ballia	105,056	105,056	18,126	30,280
32. Gorakhpur	59,479	67,316	9,117	11,724
33. Deoria	37,614	41,319	5,874	6,721
34. Basti	76,841	76,765	8,972	15,080
35. Azamgarh	68,759	69,398	14,509	10,790
36. Naini-Tal	53,955	53,693	8,430	12,977
37. Lucknow	58,722	66,480	17,575	21,362
38. Unnao	93,286	99,535	16,139	28,299
39. Rae Bareli	81,355	80,781	17,059	23,769

25. *District-wise Area and Production of Gram in India*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Uttar Pradesh—contd.				
40. Sitapur	203,599	219,475	28,347	66,349
41. Hardoi	222,279	236,693	43,105	47,245
42. Kheri	134,095	151,809	22,226	36,007
43. Faizabad	145,283	140,547	27,259	29,276
44. Gonda	136,139	138,108	21,055	27,571
45. Bahraich	130,127	131,442	13,470	26,431
46. Sultanpur	120,795	117,296	28,582	26,297
47. Pratapgarh	58,426	56,580	13,287	11,981
48. Bara Banki	209,620	218,581	55,323	71,720
49. Conventional Estimates	186	186	39	39
TOTAL ..	6,732,042	6,726,494	1,512,387	1,758,452
West Bengal				
1. 24-Parganas	31,900	20,600	6,000	5,800
2. Nadia	197,900	152,200	47,500	35,200
3. Murshidabad	146,900	132,100	21,500	26,300
4. Burdwan	27,100	27,300	5,100	5,500
5. Birbhum	44,300	34,900	7,800	7,300
6. Bankura	5,400	7,500	700	1,800
7. Midnapore	8,200	4,100	1,200	500
8. Hooghly	10,600	13,900	1,600	3,100
9. Howrah	2,000	1,700	300	400
10. Jalpaiguri	400	—	100	—
11. Darjeeling	100	—	—	—
12. Malda	47,300	57,000	7,400	14,900
13. West Dinajpur	9,400	15,300	1,200	3,800
14. Cooch Behar	100	—	—	—
15. Purulia	1,900	1,900	500	500
16. Islampur	11,800	8,000	1,500	3,700
TOTAL ..	545,300	476,500	102,400	108,800
Himachal Pradesh				
1. Mahasu	1,355	1,305	145	135
2. Sirmur	5,250	5,640	564	504
3. Mandi	1,989	1,726	171	185
4. Chamba	11	8	1	1
5. Bilaspur	9,346	9,441	1,715	1,713
TOTAL ..	17,951	18,120	2,596	2,538
Delhi	36,000	65,000	5,000	17,000

26. *Area and Production of Major Oilseeds in India* (State-wise) (1958-59 and 1959-60)

Area : Thousand acres
Production : Thousand tons

State		Groundnut		Castorseed		Sesamum	
		Area	Production*	Area	Production	Area	Production
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	1958-59	2,649	1,003	665	47	619	55
	1959-60	2,899	978	667	45	648	53
Assam	1958-59	—	—	6	1	19	4
	1959-60	—	—	6	1	18	3
Bihar	1958-59	—	—	29	7	70	6
	1959-60	—	—	29	7	79	9
Maharashtra & Gujarat ..	1958-59	6,069	1,762	287	30	625	54
	1959-60	6,404	1,428	264	28	615	50
Jammu & Kashmir	1958-59	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959-60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala	1958-59	35	16	—	—	49	6
	1959-60	32	13	—	—	44	4
Madhya Pradesh	1958-59	1,091	350	24	3	898	75
	1959-60	1,098	228	22	3	852	46
Madras	1958-59	1,848	888	33	5	358	46
	1959-60	1,856	896	31	5	338	44
Mysore	1958-59	2,029	537	101	12	173	14
	1959-60	2,129	544	100	12	172	14
Orissa	1958-59	56	15	48	4	235	19
	1959-60	56	15	48	4	235	19
Punjab	1958-59	153	52	—	—	55	6
	1959-60	167	59	—	—	43	6
Rajasthan	1958-59	167	46	3	1	1,212	114
	1959-60	212	54	4	1	1,287	62
Uttar Pradesh	1958-59	478	143	7	2	1,166	109
	1959-60	452	175	7	2	1,159	79
West Bengal	1958-59	—	—	—	—	12	2
	1959-60	—	—	—	—	10	2
Delhi	1958-59	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959-60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	1958-59	—	—	—	—	2	(b)
	1959-60	—	—	—	—	2	(b)
Tripura	1958-59	—	—	—	—	7	1
	1959-60	—	—	—	—	8	1
ALL-INDIA ..	1958-59	14,575	4,812	1,203	112	5,500	511
	1959-60	15,305	4,390	1,178	108	5,510	392

26. *Area and Production of Major Oilseeds in India* (State-wise)—contd.

Area : Thousand acres
Production : Thousand tons

State		Rapeseed & Mustard		Linseed		Total Oilseeds	
		Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
(1)		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	1958-59	4	(b)	68	4	4,005	1,109
	1959-60	4	(b)	72	4	4,290	1,080
Assam	1958-59	288	60	3	1	316	66
	1959-60	292	39	3	1	319	44
Bihar	1958-59	213	35	284	30	596	78
	1959-60	231	24	263	26	602	66
Maharashtra & Gujarat ..	1958-59	115	23	594	56	7,690	1,925
	1959-60	127	28	604	54	8,014	1,588
Jammu & Kashmir ..	1958-59	35	8	15	3	50	11
	1959-60	35	8	15	3	50	11
Kerala	1958-59	—	—	—	—	84	22
	1959-60	—	—	—	—	76	17
Uttar Pradesh	1958-59	377	55	1,523	138	3,913	621
	1959-60	386	52	1,497	144	3,855	473
Madras	1958-59	2	(b)	(a)	(b)	2,241	939
	1959-60	2	(b)	(a)	(b)	2,227	945
Mysore	1958-59	7	1	128	10	2,438	574
	1959-60	9	1	122	9	2,532	580
Orissa	1958-59	81	12	37	4	457	54
	1959-60	81	12	37	4	457	54
Punjab	1958-59	697	123	29	5	934	186
	1959-60	569	98	26	2	805	165
Rajasthan	1958-59	744	80	294	27	2,420	268
	1959-60	517	56	298	25	2,318	198
Madhya Pradesh	1958-59	3,198	584	893	158	5,742	996
	1959-60	4,625	690	847	143	7,090	1,089
West Bengal	1958-59	240	42	95	11	347	55
	1959-60	269	27	135	10	414	39
Delhi	1958-59	3	(b)	—	—	3	(b)
	1959-60	3	(b)	—	—	3	(b)
Himachal Pradesh	1958-59	8	1	2	(b)	12	1
	1959-60	8	1	2	(b)	12	1
Tripura	1958-59	9	1	—	—	16	2
	1959-60	9	1	—	—	17	2
ALL-INDIA ..	1958-59	6,021	1,025	3,965	447	31,264	6,907
	1959-60	7,167	1,037	3,921	425	33,081	6,352

(a)—Less than 500 acres. (b)—Less than 500 tons. *Nuts in shell.

NOTES:—1. Figures for 1958-59 relate to partially revised estimates and those for 1959-60 are based on final estimates. These are subject to revision.

2. '—' indicates that either the State is non-reporting for the crop estimate or the crop is not grown to any appreciable extent in the State.

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rrigation Rates in Kerala (as on 15 February, 1958)

A. Travancore-Cochin Area

Scheme	Rates per acre (in Rs.)
(1) Minor irrigation works (*i.e.*, benefiting less than 200 acres)	3% of the capital cost of works subject to a maximum of Rs. 3·50
(2) Lift irrigation works and major irrigation works constructed after 1-1-1943.*	
(*a*) Lands already registered as single crop wet lands and on which two or more paddy crops could be raised	6·00
(*b*) Other lands already registered as wet lands	5·00
(*c*) Lands made fit for cultivation and on which only one paddy crop could be raised	6·00
(*d*) Lands made fit for cultivation and on which two or more paddy crops could be raised	10·00
(*e*) Other lands benefited	At such rates per acre not exceeding Rs. 10 as may be fixed by Government from time to time.

*(1) Half the rates are leviable when water is availed by bailing or any other mechanical contrivance.
(2) For lift and major irrigation works constructed before 1-1-1943, rates are to be fixed by Government for individual cases.

B. Malabar Area

Crop	Rates per acre (in Rs.)
(*a*) First and second crops together or alone in single and double crop wet lands	7·50
(*b*) Third wet crop together or alone on dry lands	5·00
(*c*) First and second wet crop together or alone on dry lands	10·00
(*d*) Third wet crop on dry lands	5·00
(*e*) Dufasal crops*	12·50

*Under double cropping.

Note :—Irrigation rates in force in Kasargod taluk of South Kanara district since merged with Kerala have not been given in the above statement.

MONTHLY NEWSLETTER

SPEAKING in the Lok Sabha on August 30, the Union Food and Agriculture Minister said that the 'Package Programme' intended to be started in the next Rabi season in seven districts selected from seven States, would receive its green signal from the Government in a few days. The scheme has already started in one of these districts, Tanjore in Madras. Shri Patil pointed out that the Government were staking everything in the implementation of the Programme and that whatever delay had occurred was due to real difficulties and to the great deal of preparation in different directions necessary before putting the scheme into practice. The districts for the 'Package Programme' for the remaining States are also being selected. In these latter districts, the Programme will be implemented from the next Kharif season.

On a subsequent occasion, the Union Food and Agriculture Minister informed the Lok Sabha that India would shortly enter into another five year agreement with Burma for the import of rice and that in view of Burma's difficult foreign exchange position, the new agreement would be more or less on the pattern of the existing one.

Punjab's Agriculture Minister has announced that a Crop Insurance Scheme approved by the Planning Commission would be introduced initially at six centres covering over 500 villages in the State. Compulsory for all cultivators in the area, the scheme provides for compensation upto a maximum of 50 per cent of the total damage, provided more than 25 per cent of the crop is lost. The coverage is against all natural calamities and will extend to the four major crops, *i.e.* wheat, cotton, sugarcane and gram.

The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, according to a recent review, has evolved through scientific plant breeding about 15 N.P. (New Pusa) varieties of improved wheat, 25 varieties of various vegetables including potatoes and sweet potatoes and some varieties of tobacco. All these new varieties have become popular with cultivators in various States. Selected varieties of 'Pusa Seedless' grape, 'Barwani' varieties of papaya and 'Pusa Dwarf Early' varieties of strawberry have also been released for commercial cultivation in Delhi.

At one of the meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Cardiff in the first week of September, Dr. Norman C. Wright, Deputy Director General of F.A.O. said that it was possible to expand food production of the less developed areas, to meet the world's needs at least to the end of the present century. He drew confidence from the present rate of increase in food production which was slightly faster than that of world population, the mounting stocks of surplus grain and the potential capacity of the less developed nations to rise up to the food demand of a growing population. Dr Dudley Stamp, though more concerned by the population problem, pointed out that only nine to ten per cent of the world's surface was actually cultivated while thirty per cent was potentially suitable for cultivation. Meanwhile, Sir George Thompson, President of the British Association, appealed to the scientists to find a suitable remedy for a problem which their own achievements had created—an unduly rapid rate of population growth. Professor Blackett of the University of London hoped that a convenient oral contraceptive would be available in about 20 years, a circumstance with reference to which long-range planning for population could subsequently be attempted. Dr. William Davis held that it was possible to increase very substantially the world's output of livestock products by developing grazing lands and improving the nutrition of animals. According to him, it was poor nutrition rather than genetic or climatic factors which accounted for poor livestock yields.

It was stated in the Monthly Newsletter of January 1960 Issue, 'The Registrar General of Census has also requested the Statistical Bureaus of the States to conduct annual sample surveys, the Union Government footing the bill'. The Union Government foot the bill only to the extent of 50 per cent.

An Approach to the Collection of Data for Consumption Expenditure on Food in Rural Areas

C. MUTHIAH

In this article, the author finds scope for improvements in the method of collecting data on rural food consumption. He has also indicated how more precise and reliable data could be sought.

Commonly in enquiries into consumption expenditure, particulars are gathered for a reference period of a week or a month. Although the National Sample Survey adopted a year as the reference period in the first round, it was changed to the week preceding the date of survey or one month in the subsequent rounds, to see if the households were able to remember their consumption more correctly and precisely for this short period.[1] This change was made necessary since it was not clear whether the figures of cereals and cereal products (obtained for a period of one year) were correct or under-estimates. In the Agricultural Labour Enquiry, monthly data were collected every month for a period of twelve months and the annual data were built therefrom.[2]

Difficulties and Defects in investigation

Although this duration might be satisfactory in urban areas, it may not be sufficient for a rural enquiry. For, major items consumed over a substantial part of the year are mostly 'non-purchased' for the majority of the rural households and this is all the more true when the reference period is a week or a month.[3] Moreover, the simple rural folk are generally unable to remember even roughly what they have consumed during the previous week or month and when interviewed the villager more often might state his conception of the adult requirements per meal. The investigator estimates on this basis the weekly consumption in terms of the number of meals and of adults. Such a procedure leads to errors both in calculating the number of adult units in the family and in assuming that the actual intake is equal to the conceptual one. This is so because the investigator does not have the necessary time or the patience to convert the woman and child units into standard man units by using the calorie coefficients for men and women of different age-groups. Further the conceptual requirement of rice or wheat per adult does not differ much among the households in a region but the actual intake will. When the investigator gets familiarised with the conceptual needs, he generally finds it unnecessary to enquire further about the needs but instead he himself calculates from the basic figure. This way, the estimates move one more step away from the real consumption level. When this exaggerated quantity (for daily intake) is calculated for the week/month and entered in the schedules, it gives us an incorrect picture about consumption.[4] If this monthly figure is, in turn, multiplied by 12, there is bound to be a big difference between the total receipts (including purchases) and total disposals. Such large gaps will be seen even in many large cultivators' households, who never buy at least their staple diet.

Merits of different reference periods

Coming to the relative merits of various reference periods, there are definitely certain logical grounds on which a shorter reference period can be justified. Firstly in a shorter period, there are comparatively smaller chances for the memory of the respondent to go short. (It has also the opposite possibility, namely, the figures may get overestimated). Secondly purchases are generally made for a week or a month and therefore it is quite possible to get reliable and accurate details of consumption out of purchases. Even in a shorter period like a week or a month it is doubtful whether consumption out of supplies, farm produced or secured through barter can be ascertained fairly accurate, since the housewife will be in a position to tell how much she had cooked, only for one or two days previous to the date of enquiry. No doubt, if these data could be collected at regular intervals of say two to three days for a fairly long period, it will give much more precise and accurate figures. For obvious reasons this procedure is not generally practicable or advantageous, if the enquiry has to be conducted over a sufficiently long period. Apart from those disadvantages mentioned earlier, if a shorter reference period is employed, adjustments have to be made for seasonal variations in the level of consumption. Between these two periods, namely a week and a month, the former has the advantage of having less chances for the lapse of memory of respondent, while the latter has that of larger coverage.

The one year period has also its own good and bad points. The reference period being long, the respondent is liable to either under estimate or exaggerate even without his knowing it. There is a school of opinion which is definitely of the view that households cannot remember the quantities of consumption for such a long period as one year; and hence, in supplying information to investigators they make omissions. Therefore, according to this school, it is likely that the figures of consumption would be underestimates. One cannot yet prove or disprove this point of view.[5] As already mentioned, the merits of the longer period lie in the fact that in India consumption is the most important end of economic activities and production for profit is less important compared to more highly monetized economies. Moreover, a larger proportion of households in rural areas consume out of farm produced food-grains and pulses for a considerable period over the year.

To study the difficult problem of response to different reference periods of enquiry, in the fourth and fifth round, the N.S.S. selected two independent sets of households in the sample with two reference periods for the survey—one month for one set of households and one week for the other. It has been found that substantial differences in the estimates occur when the reference periods are different. Preliminary investigations into the nature of such divergence have so far failed to establish any definite relationship between the two series of data beyond the fact that the estimates based on a week are considerably higher than those based on a month.[6] It is not possible yet without further detailed investigation to conclude definitely in favour of either of the reference periods of the items of consumption, from these data.[7]

The difference in estimates prepared from inventories with two different reference periods might be due to several factors, such as lapses of memory on the part of the parties giving data the system of purchases (daily, weekly, monthly or otherwise) of the household exaggeration or understatement by the respondent etc.,

1. National Sample Survey, First Round, Oct. 1950.—March, 1951; Second Round, April-June, 1951; Third Round, Aug.-Nov. 1951.
2. Agricultural Labour Enquiry—Vol. I, All India.
3. According to the National Sample Survey the part of the consumer expenditure of households on foodgrains and pulses that did not enter into the monetized sector comes between 61·5% and 72·6% for foodgrains, and between 57·5% and 66·5% for pulses. Cf. Reports on Third and Fourth Round.
4. It is interesting when the totals of the very same monthly/weekly figures for all the households are once again divided by 30/7 to find out the daily intake of food items, the estimate for the daily ration will hardly differ appreciably from the 'basic figure' with which the investigator has started filling up the schedules.
5. National Sample Survey, First Round, Oct. 50—March 1951, page 76.
6. N.S.S. Number 20. Report on Second to Seventh Round. Page 3.
7. *Ibid.* Page 4.

When these points are taken into consideration along with the foregoing discussions, it may be seen that the short reference period is better suited for certain sections of the rural population while the longer one may be adopted with advantage to others.

An alternative procedure

Rural households may be classified from the point of view of purchases of cereals broadly into non-purchasers, purchasers for a short period and for a long period. The first category includes mostly big landowners and cultivators while the last one comprises of cultivators with tiny farms, landless labourers and non-agriculturists. The second class mainly consists of medium land-owners and cultivators who own or operate an area which produces enough to live for a major part of the year. By adopting varying reference periods for different classes of rural society and a suitable schedule, it is felt that a better picture of actual consumption may be obtained. An attempt is made in the following paragraph to evolve such a procedure.

In the schedules for the enquiry, columns should be provided for (1) weekly consumption (2) monthly consumption and (3) annual (crop year) consumption, as shown in the proforma given below.

Proforma for collection of data for consumption expenditure on Food in Rural Areas

Commodity	Unit	Quantity consumed during			Number of months for which the home-produced (incl. barter and kind wages) quantity goes through	Remarks
		Last week	Last month	Last year (crop-year)		

After this, a column may be added to show the number of months for which the home produced quantity, 'goes through'. This information in the last column is very easy to obtain and record and its accuracy can be safely assumed to be very high. In fact, the cultivator will be able to tell us very accurately which of the months he had to purchase his rice or wheat during the previous year. Similarly the labourer will be able to list the months when he had no need to visit the shops to purchase them. This single column will be in a position to throw much better light on the proportion of purchased quantities to total consumed than the detailed particulars gathered for a single week or a month, due to the inherent seasonal variations prevalent in agricultural production as also in consumption.

For a single food item, either of the three columns have to be filled up depending upon the commodities. Consumption of items, like vegetables, fruits, poultry products, meat, pan and intoxicants may be enquired for a week, since these perishable articles are not brought and stored for weeks together. Details regarding pulses, sugar, edible oils, and spices can be collected with reference to the previous month. The details of consumption relating to cereals have to be gathered for the previous month from the households falling under the third category and for the crop-year from those of the first category. For the second category, the details have to be collected for both the periods *viz.* previous month and crop year, if the cereals consumed by them were mostly purchased during the last month. Otherwise crop-year figures alone need be recorded.

The correctness of the annual consumption figures collected for the first and second categories would be at least a shade better than the weekly or monthly figures. Any cultivator knows how many bags or maunds of paddy or wheat are needed for his domestic consumption every year and how many bags he has to buy or borrow in addition to his own production.

Cross checks

The estimation of annual consumption needs of cereals which are generally out of home produced quantities, can also be done sufficiently accurately by introducing schedules for reporting cultivation and production of crops.

The cultivators belonging to the first and second categories, if approached tactfully, usually report the yield quite correctly and this is also established by the Farm Management studies initiated by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, in various regions. (If the investigator has a fairly good idea of the standard yields in the village during the previous year, it will help him immensely in his investigation work). Sales take place only on a few occasions in a year and therefore, will be reported very near to the right figure. Grains used or kept as seed and given as rent and customary wages to artisans can also be got quite closely to the actual quantity disposed through these ways. The estimation of grains given as wages in kind to casual labour is comparatively a difficult job, but still a close approximation may be arrived at by getting the details of casual labour employed for harvesting and later operations, and the normal wages offered for such operations. Purchases, being not too frequent, the quantities purchased can also be obtained very near to the actual figure. The residue that is left after meeting all these may be taken as consumed by the family.

The procedure suggested above, provides two checks for the data collected on consumption of cereals. The column provided for "number of months for which the home produced quantity goes through" taken together with the production figures reported in the cultivation schedules offers the first and the most reliable check. The second comes out of the one derived from the data collected in relation to production and disposals of crops in the cultivation schedules.

Seasonal Fluctuations

If seasonal fluctuations in consumption are also to be studied, the enquiry may be carried out at two points of time, namely, one month previous to the beginning of main harvests in the village and one month immediately after the harvests. During the month earlier to the harvest almost all the households included under the second and third categories will be getting their cereals and pulses from shops and other sources. Such transactions being limited in number and of a recent past, their monthly consumption can be reliably obtained. Just after the harvests a lion's share of the commodities consumed will be out of "non-purchased". It can be safely assumed that the cultivators (all categories) remember the quantities taken out for consumption during the month following the main harvests. The labourers can also be expected to recollect the wages received in kind as well as the quantity consumed out of it and report with a fair degree of accuracy. A comparative study of the data collected during these periods will indicate the seasonal fluctuations in consumption.[8]

8. The author is indebted to Prof. M. H. Gopal and Prof. T. P. Subramaniam, both formerly of the University of Madras and Dr. G. Parthasarathy of the Madras University, for their valuable suggestions on this Paper at various stages.

Castor Cultivation in Andhra Pradesh

IQBAL SINGH BEDI

Andhra Pradesh is the largest producer of castorseed among the States. But its yield is the lowest. If the economics of cultivation is stimulating and put on a more scientific basis in this State, there is prospect of a sharp increase in yield and total production with agreeable results on the economy of the State and India's export trade.

Castor is grown throughout the length and breadth of India, up to an elevation of 7,000 feet.

India is the second largest producer of castor in the world, standing next only to Brazil. The quinquennial average production from 1951—56 was 1,12,200 tons, representing 27 per cent of the world production. During the same period Brazil produced about 39 per cent. More than half the area under castor in India is in Andhra Pradesh which contributes a little less than half the production.

Area and Production: The following figures from 1955-56 to 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 bring out the strategic position of Andhra Pradesh in India as regards castor :—

State	Area (thousand acres) 1955-56 to 1957-58 (Average) (Partially revised estimates)	Per cent to all India area	Area in 1958-59 (Partially revised estimates)	Per cent	Area in 1959-60 (Final estimates)	Per cent
1. Andhra Pradesh ..	784	58·7	665	55·3	667	56·6
2. Assam	5	0·4	6	0·5	6	0·5
3. Bihar	19	1·4	29	2·4	29	2·4
4. Bombay	303	22·7	287	23·9	264	22·4
5. Madhya Pradesh ..	21	1·6	24	2·0	22	1·9
6. Madras	33	2·5	33	2·7	31	2·6
7. Mysore	108	8·1	101	8·4	100	8·5
8. Orissa	52	3·9	48	4·0	48	4·1
9. Rajasthan	4	0·3	3	0·2	4	0·3
10. Uttar Pradesh ..	6	0·4	7	0·6	7	0·7
ALL INDIA ..	1,335	100·0	1,203	100·0	1,178	100·0

In the Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh, it is raised on *chalka* soils which are sandy with hardly ten per cent clay and very poor in plant food material and water retention capacity. In the Andhra region, it is grown on red sandy loams, the chief castor-growing districts being Anantapur, Kurnool, Nellore and Guntur. It is also sometimes raised on sandy soils under irrigation. The optimum time of sowing castor is about the second week of July, but sowing is carried on till about the end of August, depending on the seasonal conditions. Castor is sown on very poor and marginal soils as a pure crop in the districts of Kurnool and Anantapur and on better soils in Guntur and Nellore districts, where it is also grown on the borders of turmeric and chillies. In the Telangana region, it is grown as a pure crop on poor soils in the eastern parts, which comprise the castor belt. It is occasionally grown as borders for sugarcane and groundnut. In general, it can be said that castor is grown on very poor soils in Andhra Pradesh and mainly as a rainfed crop.

On an average, the area under castor crop in Andhra Pradesh during 1955-56 to 1957-58 was 7,84,000 acres, representing about 59 per cent of the total castor area in India. The percentage to the all-India area, however, came down to about 56 during 1958-59 and 1959-60. The area under castor during 1958-59 and 1959-60, respectively, came down to 6,65,000 acres and 6,67,000 acres as compared with the average area of 7,84,000 acres in 1955-56 to 1957-58. This means a decline in area of the order of about 15 per cent in 1958-59 and 1959-60 as compared with the preceding three years, 1955-56 to 1957-58.

State	Production in 1955-56 to 1957-58 (Average) (Partially revised estimates) '000 tons	Per cent to all India production	Production in 1958-59 (Partially revised estimates) '000 tons	Per cent to all India production	Production in 1959-60 (Final estimate) '000 tons	Per cent to all India production
1. Andhra Pradesh ..	53	46·9	47	42·0	45	41·7
2. Assam	1	0·9	1	0·9	1	0·9
3. Bihar	4	3·5	7	6·2	7	6·5
4. Bombay	32	28·3	30	26·8	28	25·9
5. Madhya Pradesh ..	3	2·7	3	2·7	3	2·8
6. Madras	5	4·4	5	4·4	5	4·6
7. Mysore	9	8·0	12	10·7	12	11·1
8. Orissa	4	3·5	4	3·6	4	3·7
9. Rajasthan	1	0·9	1	0·9	1	0·9
10. Uttar Pradesh ..	1	0·9	2	1·8	2	1·9
ALL INDIA ..	113	100·0	112	100·0	108	100·0

The average production of castor in Andhra Pradesh was 53,000 tons during three years from 1955-56 to 1957-58, being about 47 per cent of the all-India production. During 1958-59 and 1959-60, Andhra Pradesh produced about 42 per cent of the all-India production. The production which was 53,000 tons during 1955-56 to 1957-58 came down to 47,000 tons in 1958-59 and to 45,000 tons in 1959-60, *i.e.*, a decline of 11·3 per cent in 1958-59 and 15·1 per cent in 1959-60.

Thus both the area and the production declined relatively and absolutely. Somehow, Andhra Pradesh has also the lowest yield in India.

Yield per Acre

The yield varies considerably between the various States, but is uniformly low when compared to the yield per acre in other countries. This is due to the varied conditions of the soils on which the crop is grown and also due to seasons.

State	Yield per acre (in lbs.)	
	1958-59	1959-60
1. Andhra Pradesh	158	151
2. Assam	373	373
3. Bihar	541	541
4. Bombay	234	238
5. Madhya Pradesh	280	306
6. Madras	339	361
7. Mysore	266	269
8. Orissa	187	187
9. Rajasthan	747	560
10. Uttar Pradesh	640	640
ALL INDIA ..	209	205

It may be noted in passing that the yield per acre in Brazil varies from 750 to 2,000 lbs., while in Manchuria the yield is 535 lbs. per acre, as compared with the yields in India. In Andhra Pradesh, the chief reason for the low yield is that castor is mainly a rainfed crop and no proper irrigation facilities are available for the crop. It is grown on very poor and marginal soils and the sowing of castor is usually the last choice of the farmer. In this State, there is also a major pest on castor, the castor Semilooper, which adds damage to the deficiencies. As the crop depends exclusively on rains, the yield is also very much vulnerable to weather conditions. Low yield is the 'Achilles heel' in the castor economy of Andhra Pradesh. The problem has to be tackled immediately.

District-wise Area and Production

The area and production is concentrated in two districts of Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda. These districts are not only important for their contribution to the total area and production of the State, but occupy quite a prominent place in the castor economy of India.

(Areas in '00 acres)

District	Area in 1955-56 to 1957-58 (Average)	Per cent to total area	Area in 1958-59	Per cent to total area	Area in 1959-60	Per cent to total area
1. Srikakulam	6	0·08	5	0·08	7	0·10
2. Visakhapatnam ..	5	0·06	6	0·09	5	0·07
3. East Godavari ..	20	0·26	6	0·09	4	0·06
4. West Godavari ..	29	0·37	27	0·41	25	0·37
5. Krishna	7	0·09	7	0·10	6	0·09
6. Guntur	151	1·93	169	2·54	170	2·55
7. Nellore	443	5·65	442	6·64	438	6·56
8. Kurnool	221	2·82	253	3·80	220	3·30
9. Anantapur	296	3·78	255	3·83	278	4·17
10. Cuddapah	29	0·37	24	0·36	26	0·40
11. Chittoor	20	0·26	25	0·38	22	0·33
Total—Andhra region	1,227	15·67	1,219	18·32	1,201	18·00
12. Hyderabad	845	10·79	730	10·97	701	10·51
13. Nizamabad	18	0·23	15	0·23	16	0·24
14. Medak	263	3·36	239	3·59	256	3·84
15. Mahbubnagar ..	1,903	24·30	1,602	24·08	1,538	23·06
16. Nalgonda	2,860	36·51	2,308	34·69	2,446	36·67
17. Warangal	375	4·79	262	3·94	231	3·46
18. Khammam	80	1·02	23	0·35	23	0·34
19. Karimnagar ..	147	1·88	150	2·25	149	2·23
20. Adilabad	114	1·45	105	1·58	110	1·65
Total Telangana region	6,605	84·33	5,434	81·68	5,470	82·00
TOTAL—ANDHRA PRADESH ..	7,832	100·00	6,653	100·00	6,671	100·00

The Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda districts have about 60 per cent of the total area under castor in the State; these districts had about a third of the total area under castor in the whole of India during 1958-59 and 1959-60. Of the two Nalgonda is more important, occupying about 37 per cent of the total area of castor in Andhra Pradesh.

Nellore and Hyderabad are the other two important districts for castor in Andhra Pradesh, with about 6 per cent and 11 per cent of the total area in the State. Of the two regions of Andhra and Telangana, the latter is more important, as regards both area and production. During 1955-56 to 1957-58, about 84 per cent of the area under castor crop in the State was contributed by the Telangana region, while in 1958-59 and 1959-60, its contribution was 82 per cent.

Roughly 62 per cent of the total production of castor of Andhra Pradesh is contributed by the two districts of Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda as is brought out in the figures given below :—

(Production in '00 tons.)

District	Production in 1955-56 to 1957-58 (Average)	Per cent to the total production	Production in 1958-59 (Partially revised estimates)	Per cent to the total Production	Production in 1959-60 (Final estimates)	Per cent to the total production
1. Srikakulam	1	0·19	1	0·21	1	0·22
2. Visakhapatnam ..	1	0·19	1	0·21	—	—
3. East Godavari ..	2	0·38	1	0·21	—	—
4. West Godavari ..	3	0·57	2	0·43	2	0·45
5. Krishna	1	0·19	1	0·21	1	0·22
6. Guntur	15	2·85	16	3·41	16	3·59
7. Nellore	43	8·16	42	8·96	42	9·42
8. Kurnool	13	2·47	15	3·20	13	2·92
9. Anantapur	17	3·23	14	2·99	15	3·36
10. Cuddapah	2	0·38	1	0·21	1	0·22
11. Chittoor	2	0·38	2	0·43	2	0·45
Total—Andhra region	100	18·98	96	20·47	93	20·85
12. Hyderabad	39	7·40	25	5·33	26	5·83
13. Nizamabad	1	0·19	1	0·21	1	0·22
14. Medak	15	2·85	13	2·77	14	3·14
15. Mahbubnagar ..	127	24·10	107	22·82	113	25·34
16. Nalgonda	196	37·19	192	40·94	167	37·45
17. Warangal	26	4·93	15	3·20	15	3·36
18. Khammam	5	0·95	1	0·21	2	0·45
19. Karimnagar ..	10	1·90	12	2·56	10	2·24
20. Adilabad	8	1·51	7	1·49	5	1·12
Total—Telengana region	427	81·02	373	79·53	353	79·15
TOTAL—ANDHRA PRADESH ..	527	100·00	469	100·00	446	100·00

While about 62 per cent of the total production of the State is contributed by the two districts of Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda, these districts contribute about 26 per cent to the total castor production of India. Nalgonda is more important than Mahbubnagar in castor production. While during the three years 1955-56 to 1957-58 and the year 1959-60, Nalgonda contributed about 37 per cent to the total castor production of the State, the contribution of Mahbubnagar to the total production was only about 25 per cent. During 1958-59, the contribution of Nalgonda was relatively higher than that of Mahbubnagar at about 41 per cent of the total production as compared to about 23 per cent of Mahbubnagar. Other important castor producing districts are Nellore and Hyderabad, which contributed about 9 per cent and 6 per cent respectively, to the total castor production of the State during 1958-59 and 1959-60. The contribution of the Telangana region to the castor production of the State is very significant as it contributes about 80 per cent to the total production, as compared to 20 per cent from the Andhra region.

While in production, the year 1958-59 is better than 1959-60 in comparison with 1955-56 to 1957-58, the area is slightly higher in 1959-60 than 1958-59, as compared with the area in 1955-56 to 1957-58. While the increase in production during 1958-59 may be attributed to an increase in yield per acre, of 158 lbs. per acre from 151 lbs. in the previous three years, the relative decline in production in 1959-60 can be attributed only to a fall in area in 1959-60, as compared with the period 1955-56 to 1957-58.

Targets of Oilseeds production during the Five Year Plans.

First Five Year Plan :

The First Five Year Plan did not fix any separate seed-wise or State-wise targets. Nor were special efforts made by way of financial provisions or specific schemes. The total oilseeds target fixed was achieved in the natural course and was even exceeded by 1.67 lakh tons.

Second Five Year Plan :

In the Second Plan, there was a separate target for castor, at 1,73,000 tons, out of a total of 75,50,000 tons for all oilseeds. There was no State-wise target for individual oilseeds. During the first four years of the Second Five Year Plan castor area and production were as follows :—

Area : in lakh acres.
Production : in lakh tons.

Crop	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60	
	Area (Partially estimates)	Production revised	Area (Partially estimates)	Production revised	Area (Partially revised estimates)	Production	Area (Final estimates)	Production
Castor	14·15	1·24	11·84	0·89	12·03	1·12	11·78	1·08

For the five major oilseeds, groundnut, castor, sesamum, rape & mustard and linseed, production rose up from 61.76 lakh tons to 63.52 lakh tons during these four years.

To step up the production of oilseeds the Central Government have sanctioned the "Oilseed Development Schemes" in major oilseed-growing States, at a cost of Rs. 28.78 lakhs, to be jointly financed by the Central and the State Governments concerned. To supplement the efforts in this direction, the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee has launched "Oilseeds Extension Schemes" in ten States, at a cost of Rs. 26.94 lakhs to be entirely borne by the Committee. The funds allotted to Andhra Pradesh under each of the two schemes are indicated below:—

Scheme	Amount in lakh Rupees
Oilseed Development Scheme.	8.20
Oilseed Extension Scheme.	2.61
Total	10.81

Both the schemes were implemented in Andhra Pradesh during the year 1958-59.

Third Five Year Plan :

The production target for oilseeds has been fixed at 9.2 to 9.5 million tons in the Draft Outline of the Third Five Year Plan, which means an increase of 28—32 per cent during the Five Year Plan period over the expected target of 7.2 million tons at the end of the Second Plan. The draft plan does not mention a separate target for castor. One may presume that castor has its due place in this increase. Development of castor production will have to be secured, through more efficient cultivation.

Cost of Cultivation:

The average cost of cultivation of castor per acre (as obtained from the cultivators) in the Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh is given below:—

Item of work	Detail per acre Bullocks	Men	Women	Days	Co
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	Rs. (6)
Ploughing	2	1	—	2	9·0
Harrowing by blade, harrow (twice for half a day each time)	2	1			
Running a plank	2	1	—	1	4·5
			—	½	1·1
Manure and Manuring (Sheep penning)	2	—	—	—	5·00
Cost of seed (12 lbs.)					3·00
Sowing	2	1	1	½	2·62
Covering	—	1	—	½	0·50
Interculture (twice for half a day each time)	2	1	—	1	4·50
Handweeding	—	—	8	1	6·00
Harvesting (thrice for a full day each time) ..	—	—	8	1	18·00
Threshing	—	—	4	1	3·00
Transport from fields	—	—	—	—	2·00
Pests and diseases	—	—	—	—	5·00
Land revenue (varies from 50 nP. to Rs. 2·00 per acre according to the nature of the soil; but an average of Re. 1 per acre has been taken)	—	—	—	—	1·00
TOTAL					65·24 or 65·00

Rate of wages

Man	Rs. 1·50 per day.
Woman	Re. 0·75 per day
Bullock	Rs. 3·00 per day.

Besides, transporting produce to the nearest market and paying the charges levied at the markets when sale transactions take place, both of which vary from place to place depending on the distance of the nearest market at which the produce has to be sold, may come to Rs. 5.

This cost* of cultivation and marketing for castor has been calculated with reference to ideal conditions of farming. If cultivation is done under such conditions, one acre will yield 350 lbs. Taking into account the prevailing market price of castor seed at Rs. 63 per palla of 250 lbs., the value of produce per acre would work out to Rs. 88. The net profit thus works out to only Rs. 18 and that too only if the cultivator takes the produce himself to the market for sale. Usually the cultivator sells his produce direct to the village merchant, thereby losing something more in the bargain; and he gets only the rather unattractive sum of Rs. 12 as net profit.

Actually, however, the position is somewhat different. Enquiries made indicate that the farmers do not undertake even proper ploughing of the land where castor is to be sown, not to speak of adopting all the other necessary practices. Being so, the cost of cultivation is practically negligible and the cultivator is satisfied with whatever produce he gets in the normal course from the crop. This accounts for the very low yield per acre prevailing in the State; as in addition to the crop being sown on the poor soils, it is not also properly looked after.

The cost of cultivation of Rs. 65 per acre has been calculated taking into consideration the wages etc. of men and women needed in the various processes. The average family does not employ any hired labour in the cultivation of castor. The members of the family themselves undertake these functions such as ploughing, harrowing, running of the plank, sowing, inter-culturing, weeding, harvesting and threshing etc. For any process involving more labour, mutual help is very common. The result is that the cost of cultivation in raising the crop is considerably reduced. If wages of labourers is eliminated, the cost of cultivation per acre works out to Rs. 30 only. If the cultivation is carried on under ideal conditions, by the farmer employing his own labour, the profit margin is increased further by Rs. 35 bringing his total net income per acre to about Rs. 47 or Rs. 53. With improved yields; cultivation should become more attractive to the farmer. In Andhra Pradesh more area can also be brought under castor.

Research conducted at the Agricutural Research Station, Tindivanam, Madras State and at the Agricultural Experimental Farm, Rajendranagar (Himayatsagar) in Hyderabad has yielded manifold results including the evolution of high

*This estimate of cost is derived from the writer's personal, on the spot enquiries.

yielding and high oil content straints. The improved strains, with the necessary plant protection steps should undoubtedly lead to appreciably better yields. A certain amount of selection work has also been done in Uttar Pradesh, Bombay and Mysore States.

Conclusion:

The chief reasons for the low yield is the poor types of soil on which castor is grown, as well as the serious pest "Semi-looper" which causes about 15 to 20 per cent loss every year. The methods for controlling this pest are already well known. These measures will go a long way to increase the production of castor. The other important measure by which both the yield per acre and production can be increased, is the manuring of castor. It is suggested that a campaign for manuring castor may be undertaken in the Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda districts, which account for the bulk of castor production in the State.

An area of 10,000 acres could be selected in the Mahbubnagar district where the rainfall is adequate and assured. Mahbubnagar has a yield per acre of 150 lbs. (1958-59) only and hence has great potentialities for an increase in production by way of applying manures.

A certain portion of the expenditure can be recovered from the cultivator who will gain in the form of increased income. The State Government can also take a subsidy from the Central Government for this purpose.

Application of manuring may be done by the cultivator himself and the distribution and supervision work can be done by the staff engaged for the Castor Seed Distribution Scheme in conjunction with the National Extension Service staff.

Similar work can also be undertaken in the Nalgonda district which has also great potentialities for increasing castor production.

Payment of premium to the cultivator for procuring seeds of improved varieties of castor raised by him is absolutely necessary, so that the entire area could be covered with improved varieties. This will automatically result in increasing the yield of castor by 10 to 20 per cent. An incentive of Rs. 2 per maund as premium to the farmer for the purchase of improved seeds will be sufficient.

The other method of increasing the production of castor is through extensive cultivation *viz.*, increasing the area under the crop without encroaching on the area under food crops. For this purpose, castor should be grown on (*a*) river banks, canal banks, tank bunds, irrigation channels, water-courses, railway lines etc., (*b*) cultivable waste lands, (*c*) contour bunds, and (*d*) borders of crops such as cotton, sugarcane, chillies, turmeric, jowar, etc.

These methods of cropping can be popularised, in all the States where conditions for such cropping exist. For this purpose, it is suggested that the State Governments should take steps to distribute a definite quantity of castor seed, *e.g.*, 10,000—20,000 lbs. free of cost every year to the cultivators in the important castor-growing States.

In Andhra Pradesh, there is a total area of 1,80,000 acres of sugarcane with an average holding of 4 acres per cultivator. Cultivators will have no hesitation to take up the planting of castor along the borders of sugarcane crop, because it will serve as a wind-break and will also give them additional income. A beginning can be made by distributing castor-seed free of cost for an area of about 5,000 acres of sugarcane fields. The quantity of seed required will be 1,000 lbs. Additional production which can be obtained by this way will be about 33,000 lbs.

Planting castor along canal banks and tank bunds—For this purpose, it will be necessary to know the length of canals and tank bunds. It will also be necessary to consult the Public Works Department in the matter. The seed required for this purpose will not exceed 10,000 lbs. The total increase in production that could be secured will be about 70,000 lbs.

Planting of perennial castor in backyards—Seeds of perennial castor are not readily available and have first to be collected, before planting can be undertaken on any useful scale. The Oilseeds Specialist to the Government of Andhra Pradesh may undertake the work relating to multiplication of perennial castor seed. Simultaneously, the Extension Service Blocks and Community Development Blocks may be requested to do the survey of backyards and communicate the requirements of their seeds to the Oilseeds Specialist, Andhra Pradesh.

Planting of castor on both sides of the railway lines—The State Government may determine the areas through their revenue staff and then prepare a list of persons to whom those areas may be given on lease by the Railway Board. The question whether the areas may be given on lease or free of cost may be decided by the Government and forwarded to the Railway Board for implementation. A suggestion is sometimes made in certain quarters that the work of looking after the plants, after they have been planted, may be entrusted to the Railway Gangmen. This, it is feared, may not be agreed to by the Ministry of Railways as this will hamper the efficient discharge of their duty of looking after the railway tracks.

Efforts to increase castor production are necessary, from the standpoint of export trade too. India held a monopoly in the world markets as regards the export of castor seed before World War I and continued to be the biggest exporter upto 1934, after which the premier position went to Brazil. There is no reason why India cannot regain the lost status as the world's leading exporter of castor.

Agriculture Abroad

Agriculture in Pakistan*

In Pakistan's First Five Year Plan agricultural development enjoys due importance. A number of new institutions have been set up to administer various schem of irrigation, rural credit and finance, ect. The land reforms regulations proclaimed early in February 1959 regulate tenancy rights and put a ceiling on individual ownership of land.

Seventy per cent of the population of Pakistan are engaged in agriculture which contributes about 50 per cent of the total national income and nearly 95 per cent of the foreign exchange earnings. The population is growing at the rate of 1.4 per cent annually.

Pakistan's First Five Year Plan (1955-60), formally announced in its revised form in May 1958, envisages an increase of 50 per cent in the national income and an increase of about 7 per cent in *per capita* income. Out of the proposed total developmental expenditure of Rs. 10,800 million, agriculture accounts for Rs. 1,505 million and water and power development Rs. 2,697 million. A Village Aid Programme provides for the training of 5,000 village workers who between them are expected to cover about 26,000 villages representing one-fourth of the country's total. An area of about 8 million acres of land is to be provided with irrigation, reclamation and drainage facilities.

A Water and Power Development Authority has been set up primarily to deal with the problem of salinity and waterlogging which, according to latest estimates, has affected about 7.5 million acres in West Pakistan. This Authority has framed a Plan for installing over 2,000 tube-wells serving an area of 1.57 million acres by 1961, and at a total cost of about Rs. 68 million. The cropping pattern and the colonisation of newly irrigated areas are also to proceed systematically on a planned basis. A steady increase in the use of tractors, the establishment of fertiliser factories, and livestock farms, extensive soil surveys and evolution of better types of seeds are some of the other conspicuous features of agricultural development.

One of the more important steps taken to step up agricultural production in East Pakistan was an Ordinance for the maximum utilisation of culturable waste lands. Development Boards have been set up in all the divisions and districts for the quick implementation of agricultural development projects. In 1958-59 the Government banned the cultivation of jute in areas growing inferior quality jute throughout the province.

In 1958-59, a very good year for crops generally, the Government of Pakistan re-entered the rice export market after a lapse of some years. About 85,000 tons of superior rice was ear marked for exports. It was again in 1959, that, thanks to an exceedingly good level of sugar production, the Government decided not to import sugar.

*The material for this article was kindly supplied by the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi.

To tackle the problem of rural credit and finance for agricultural development, Pakistan has set up two institutions. The Agricultural Bank of Pakistan was constituted on 9th September, 1957 with a view to providing increased credit facilities to the agricultural sector of the economy. The authorised share capital of the Bank is Rs. 200 million.

The object of the Bank is to give short, medium and long-term loans or credit either in cash or in kind and to provide warehousing, storage facilities to agriculturists and to cooperative societies and other corporate bodies of which the majority of members are agriculturists. The essential credit needs of the agriculturists broadly fall under the following categories:—

(*i*) Short-term loan for meeting cost of production, storage and marketing of agricultural produce and supply of improved seeds and fertilisers;

(*ii*) Medium-term loans or livestock, implements, small irrigation works, construction of wells and farm houses ; and

(*iii*) Long-term loans for effecting improvements.

Besides, the supply of credit for the development of agriculture, storage and marketing of agricultural produce and for other activities allied to agriculture such as horticulture, forestry, fisheries, animal husbandry, dairy farming, poultry keeping, bee keeping and sericulture, the Bank will also arrange for supply of better seeds, fertilisers and agricultural implements on credit.

The Agricultural Development Finance Corporation was established in 1952, for the purpose of expanding credit facilities for promoting the development and modernisation of agriculture in Pakistan. The Corporation commenced its business in March 1953.

The Corporation provides long, medium and short-term credit to individuals, cooperative societies and other corporate bodies for agriculture including horticulture, forestry, fishery, animal husbandry, poultry keeping and dairy farming or development of agriculture or agricultural products and marketing of agricultural products etc. The following are the main objectives for which loans can be advanced for purpose of agricultural development:—

(*i*) The provision of mechanical equipment for mechanised farming;

(*ii*) the provision of water-lifting equipment;

(*iii*) the provision of tractor stations;

(*iv*) the production and distribution of improved varieties of seeds;

(*v*) the purchase and distribution of chemical and other fertilisers;

(*vi*) the establishment of seed and other agricultural stores;

(*vii*) the provision of embankments, water-courses and drainage, reclamation, elimination of agricultural pests and taking of measures against water-logging; and

(*viii*) the purchase and distribution of agricultural implements and cattle breeding.

The Corporation has its office in Karachi and seventeen branch offices, eight in East Pakistan and nine in West Pakistan. The authorised capital of the Corporation is Rs. 50 million wholly to be subscribed by the Central Government. The Central Government have so far subscribed Rs. 37.5 million towards the share capital of the Corporation. The rate of interest to be charged by the Corporation on all types of loans classified by it has been fixed by the Central Government at 5 per cent per annum. The amount of total loans sanctioned since the establishment of the Corporation upto 30th April, 1959 was Rs. 44.2 million, of which Rs. 20.1 million were sanctioned in East Pakistan and Rs. 24.1 million in West Pakistan. A Credit Enquiry Commission reported in March 1959.

Taking up the strings left back by partition in the sphere of attempts at land reforms, the Government of East Pakistan passed the East Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Act in 1950.

Under the provision of this Act all rent-receiving interests between the cultivating tenants and the State have been abolished and the emergence of rent-receiving interests in future have been prevented. According to this Act there is a ceiling for the possession of *khas* (self-

ultivated) land, which may be either one hundred standard bighas (about 33 acres) or ten bighas per family member, whichever is greater, plus an additional ten standard bighas for the homestead. These limits can be relaxed under exceptional cases such as farms with power-driven mechanical appliances, large dairy farms or tea or sugar plantations. Legally the State has become the owner of the lands and the tenants are assured of full occupancy right with the rights of transfer to bonafide cultivators. Sub-letting is forbidden. The principle of redistribution and sub-division of holdings is recognised, and provision exists for the consolidation under certain conditions. For the quick implementation of the scheme, summary procedure is provided for the acquisition of big Zamindari estates, while remaining rent-receiving interests are to be acquired under a comprehensive system. The summary procedure for acquisition was intended to forestall unscrupulous Zamindars who were resorting to a variety of malpractices such as relinquishment of *kkud kasht* lands for small payments, abandoning all claims for outstanding rent, and creation of new rights. The out-going rent-receivers are entitled to compensation at prescribed rates. The compensation is a multiple of net incomes, from ten times for incomes not exceeding Rs. 500 to twice for incomes exceeding Rs. 100,000. The net income is determined by deducting from the estimated gross receipts of the rent-receivers the various sums payable or costs incurred like land revenue, rent, cesses, agricultural income tax, maintenance of irrigation works and collection charges.

The progress under this Act was very slow in the initial years for various reasons. The Government of East Pakistan, however, decided to acquire all intermediary interests with effect from 14 April 1956.

In December 1958, East Pakistan Government set up a Land Reforms Commission to look into the progress and highlights of the problems of implementation and remove bottlenecks, if any.

In West Pakistan where, incidentally, the area under principal crops increased through irrigation and other facilities from 24.7 million acres in 1948-49 to 28.1 million acres in 1956-57, production remained almost static. There were a few attempts at tenancy reform more or less on a State-wise basis. Dissatisfied with the actual results of these measures, and the pace of agricultural progress generally, the President constituted a Land Reform Commission in 1958. The recommendations of this Commission were embodied in the Land Reforms Regulations proclaimed on 7 February 1959.*

There are three main research organisations operating under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. These are the Food and Agriculture Council, Pakistan (F.A.C.P.), the Pakistan Central Cotton Committee and the Pakistan Central Jute Committee. In 1958-59, F.A.C.P. was financing over a hundred schemes in the fields of agronomy, micology, animal nutrition, etc. There are three Central Animal Husbandry Research Institutes, located at Peshawar, Comilla and Karachi. To prevent excessive slaughter of livestock, the number of meatless days in Pakistan was at first increased from one to two and later on to three.

*The details of this regulation were published in this Journal in February 1959 Issue.

Documents

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

The Second Joint Indo-American Team, set up by the Government of India in September 1959, has recommended that an agricultural education pattern with a well-defined objective should be developed to encompass agricultural teaching from the *manjri* type vocational school and the multi-purpose high school to the agricultural college and university. At the college level, there should be complete integration of research, teaching and extension. To ensure functioning of agricultural institutions and organisations with maximum efficiency, the Team has suggested that these should be under the administrative control of men with scientific qualifications.

"Streamlining" of the organisation of Agriculture and Community Development from the Central Government down to village level is one of the Team's main recommendations. This would include the appointment at the Centre of a Minister of Agriculture, Community Development (Extension) and Food who may be assisted by Ministers or Deputy Ministers. At the State level, the Minister in charge of Community Development should also be the Minister for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Panchayats and Cooperation. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry should provide the techniques, Panchayats the organisation and Cooperation the finance. It is necessary that all these three must be linked up effectively.

In a note of dissent, the representative of the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation states that the recommendation regarding the amalgamation of Ministries and portfolios in the Central Government and the distribution of portfolios and amalgamation of departments at the State level among various Ministers "is beyond the scope of the terms of reference of this Team".

The report is based on "a critical analysis of the requirements of Indian agriculture in the context of developmental planning, the basic premises being that greatly increased agricultural production is an absolute necessity if India is to attain the Objectives of the Third and subsequent Five Year Plans and that the key to increased and more efficient agricultural production is a coordinated system of agricultural education, research and extension that is suited to the unique characteristics and requirements of the country's cultivators".

The Team feels that practices rooted in centuries of tradition must be evaluated to accelerate the rate of change in food production. Those practices that failed to meet the tests and standards of science and technology must be discarded and new ones developed. Only through understanding and acceptance of new practices by cultivators will changes occur and the rate of food production increase.

Research is required to solve cultivators' problems and education is necessary to develop research talents through which science and technology serve agriculture. Extension is the only effective means of informing cultivators of research findings and of securing their acceptance of new ideas that can accelerate the rate of change in food production. Education in turn is required to develop the extension competence and leadership necessary to bridge the gap between the research workers and cultivators.

Besides Dr. M.S. Randhawa, Vice-President, Indian Council of Agricultural Research as Chairman, the Members of the Team included three representatives of high standing from American Land Grant Universities, one representative of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Dr. J.S. Patel, Agricultural Commissioner to the Government of India, Dr. L. Sahai, Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Dr. B.N. Uppal,

Chairman, Expert Committee on Location and Reclamation of Waste Lands, Shri Ibne Ali, Deputy Director (Agriculture), Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation. Shri Lal Singh, representative of the Committee on Plan Projects, Planning Commission, Shri P.D. Nair, Agricultural Adviser to the Government of Kerala, and Dr. M. D. Patel, Director, Institute of Agriculture, Anand. Dr. K.C. Naik, Chief of Agricultural Education, I.C.A.R. was the Secretary.

First Team's Recommendations

The First Joint Indo-American Team comprising five Indian experts and three American specialists was set up in 1954. The recommendations of this Team were accepted in principle by the Government of India but some of the important recommendations could not be implemented as the report was submitted after the Second Five Year Plan had been formulated.

Substantial progress has, however, been made since the first Team reported. Research and teaching facilities in agriculture and animal husbandry have been strengthened both at the Centre and in the States. One of the landmarks in the implementation of their recommendations is the establishment of the first agricultural university in India at Rudrapur in Uttar Pradesh. Further, the extension section of the I.C.A.R. has been consolidated into a separate Wing under an Extension Commissioner. The Wing assists the State Extension Organisations in the orderly implementation of schemes and also deals with extension educational programmes and aspects concerned with technological improvements.

Terms of Reference

The terms of reference of the Team included evaluation of the progress of work in agricultural education, research and extension; development of supplementary recommendations on these subjects for inclusion in the Third Five Year and an assessment of the 'sisterhood' arrangements concluded in 1955 with five Land Grant Universities of the U.S.A. to find out the extent to which they had helped in the development of agricultural education, research and extension programmes in the country.

Agricultural Schools

Regarding agricultural education below college level, the Team has recommended that there should be one agricultural school of the *manjri* type in each district and adequate teaching staff and facilities should be made available. The minimum qualifications for a teacher should be a B.Sc. in Agriculture with additional teacher training qualifications and a farm of adequate size should be attached to each school. Most of the students passing out of these schools should be encouraged to return to the land, outstanding students who are suitably qualified being enabled and assisted to pursue higher education at the university level.

The Team feels that the rural institutes, as presently organised, are not useful in the agricultural education programme. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture in co-operation with the Ministry of Education should determine whether these could be organised as vocational agricultural schools or extension training centres thus becoming part of the agricultural education programme. The programme would be strengthened by the establishment of additional multi-purpose high schools where agriculture is one of the subjects taught.

Under-Graduate Colleges

Under-graduate colleges should be strengthened where necessary by providing research facilities so that the majority of the teachers could be engaged in research in addition to their normal teaching duties. Each college should be provided with a farm, dairy, poultry and similar facilities. In the case of veterinary colleges, adequate clinical meterial also should be provided. Extension training should form an integral part of these colleges and CD block should be attached with its technical control vested in the Principal. Increased demand for graduates should be met by expanding existing colleges, new colleges being developed only as part of agricultural universities or in places where existing colleges do not meet the specific needs. Animal husbandry should be organised as a separate department in the colleges.

The States should set up a Board consisting of representatives of the I.C.A.R. the State Department of Agriculture and the universities concerned to inspect private agricultural colleges and to make recommendations for improvement. No recognition should be given to a new college unless it conforms with the minimum requirements laid down by the I.C.A.R.

At least one home science college should be established in each State associated with the agricultural college or university. It would be advantageous in convincing students of the value of various scientific methods of agriculture advocated in the institution if a separate model farm with poultry, horticulture and dairy units is run on business lines.

Post-Graduate Education

The Team has recommended that before any college is allowed to develop post-graduate courses, a competent body of men appointed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Education should examine the stature of the college, competency of staff and adequacy of facilities. Development of the post-graduate programme and the examination systems should be modelled after the pattern of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

The Team states that there is a widespread demand from many States for the setting up of agricultural universities. It has recommended that assistance to establish an agricultural university should only be granted where there is an adherence to certain basic principles such as autonomous status, location of agricultural, veterinary (animal husbandry), home science, technological and science colleges on the same campus, integration of education, research and extension.

The Team has recommended that agricultural curricula should be remodelled to permit the introduction of electives in the last two years of the course.

Commending the action taken by the I.C.A.R. to prepare some textbooks in agriculture, the Team desires that this work should be expanded to include reference books and laboratory and field manuals to suit all types of agricultural education, including that below the collegiate level.

Research

The Team has felt that the overall agricultural research programme in India should be substantially enlarged to cope with the country's enormous problem of increased agricultural production. An Agricultural Research Policy Council comprising high level technical officers should be formed to identify major problems which should determine the agricultural research policy, establish priorities and determine means of implementing a research programme to solve these problems. Coordination of all research programmes should be strengthened. The Team is of the opinion that all the Central Research Institutes and the Commodity Committees should be under the technical and administrative control of the I.C.A.R.

To ensure the States' capability to assume responsibility for research, the Team has recommended that the Government of India make available through the I.C.A.R. a substantial allotment of funds in the Third Five Year Plan.

In the interest of minimising the dispersal of facilities and personnel, a suggestion has been made that branch, State and Central Research stations and the stations of Commodity Committees should be constituted wherever practicable and combined with the regional stations. Remarking that the current research resources for major food-grains crops are inadequate, the Team recommends that additional funds should be appropriated and earmarked for intensification of research of rice, wheat and pulses.

To increase the morale and integrity of research scientists, a recommendation has been made that measures should be adopted to increase the incentives. More effective coordination between the I.C.A.R. and the Botanical and Zoological Survey of India as well as the Irrigation Departments in the Centre and the States has also been suggested.

Extension

The Team has recommended that the organisation of agriculture and community development should be streamlined from the Central Government down to the village level to obtain the closest integration of these activities.

Agricultural and home science colleges should undertake as rapidly as possible the full responsibilities for all in-service training of extension workers. The agricultural, veterinary science and animal husbandry colleges should develop a section to teach extension methods to their under-graduates;

Subject-matter specialists should be provided at the district and block levels based on the particular needs of the area.

Recognising that few agricultural colleges are now equipped to assume direct responsibility for extension work, the Team has suggested that a beginning should be made to build up extension activities at educational institutions so that ultimately this responsibility may be transferred from State Agricultural Departments to agricultural colleges and rural universities.

The Team has endorsed the recommendation made earlier by the first Team that research, education and extension agencies should not be involved in rendering services such as the distribution of improved seeds and fertilisers.

For implementing the decision that the Village Level Worker should devote 80 per cent of his time to agriculture, some of his present duties must be assigned to other or postponed "during the emergency".

Sisterhood Arrangements

The Team has favoured the continuance of sisterhood arrangements with the American Land Grant Colleges under the Inter-University Contract Programme. It has, however, felt that technical assistance should largely be concentrated in fewer colleges with special emphasis on those institutions which are likely to develop into agricultural universities.

WORLD POPULATION APPROACHES THREE BILLION

Total world population is placed at 2·9 billion persons, according to the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*, 1959. Mainland China with an estimated 669 million inhabitants is the country with the largest population. India follows with 403 million, the USSR with 209 million and the United States (including the new States of Alaska and Hawaii) with 178 million. These four countries together have about 1·5 billion and account for more than half of the world total.

Next in size of population are Japan with 92 million, and Pakistan, Indonesia, Brazil, The Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom, all with populations over 50 million. Natality statistics are presented in particular detail for the first time since 1954.

On a world-wide basis, the rate of population increase during 1958 was about the same as for the previous seven years, namely 1·7 per cent, or 49 million a year, the equivalent of the population of a country the size of Italy.

This annual increase results from an estimated birth-rate of 35 per thousand (average for 1954—58) which adds about 100 million births a year, and an estimated death-rate of 18 per thousand, which subtracts around 51 million from the total. This leaves a net annual population gain of something over 48 million persons, over 5,000 an hour or about 85 persons per minute.

Over half the world's population now lives in Asia and by 2,000 A.D. Asia will probably account for about 60 per cent of the total. Only 14 per cent of the world's population lives in Europe at present; if the current trends continue, this figure will decrease to 10 per cent by the end of the century.

Wide Variations in Population Density

In 'city-states' such as Macao, Monaco, Gibraltar, Ceuta and Melilla, and Hong Kong, densities of population are shown to range from 2,000 to 14,000 persons per square kilometer*.

High densities are found in many island areas, notably Bermuda with 814 persons to the square kilometer and Barbados with 544 persons per square kilometer, while Puerto Rico, Taiwan, Mauritius, Ryukyu Islands, Grenada and the Maldive Islands have densities of some 250 persons to the square kilometer.

Of the countries which do not fall in either of the two categories mentioned above, the Netherlands has the highest population density—345 persons per square kilometer, with Belgium, England and Wales, and Japan following closely.

At the bottom of the list are places with densities of two or fewer persons per square kilometer, such as Spanish Sahara, Bechuanaland, Mongolian Peoples Republic, Papua and Greenland, Australia, Canada and Iceland also appear in the group of sparsely populated countries.

In the United States with the addition of Alaska and Hawaii the previous density of 22 persons per square kilometer has changed to 19 persons as a result of a large increase in area, which has a relatively low density.

Among continents, Europe has the greatest population density, with an average of 86 persons per square kilometer. Central Europe, with population total of 136 million as against 140 million in the Northern and Western segments, has a density more than double that of Northern and Eastern Europe—134 persons per square kilometer as against 62.

Asia as a whole is the second most densely populated continent with 59 persons per square kilometer; the density in South Central Asia is 105 persons per square kilometer.

Statistics show that the population of Asia is increasing at the annual rate of 1·8 per cent while Europe's rate of growth is only 0·7. Hence, the density in Asia will increase while that in Europe is likely to remain relatively stable.

Increasing Fastest in Middle America

Africa has the highest estimated birth-rate—45 per thousand. Asia, the next highest continent, has an overall rate of 39 per thousand. The highest regional rate occurs in both South-East Asia and Tropical and Southern Africa, namely 46 per thousand.

The region with the fastest rate of population increase, however, is shown to be Middle America, due to the fact that the relatively high birth-rate of 42 per thousand is combined with death-rates which have been substantially lowered in recent years.

The lowest continental rate is found in Europe—19 per thousand—and, within Europe, the lowest regional rate—18 per thousand—is in the Northern and Western region.

Some 50 per cent of the world's recorded birth-rates, reliable and unreliable, are found to be between 30 and 49 per thousand. Of the reliable ones, the highest rate is shown for Guinea (62) with Guam (60) running a close second. Rates over 50 per thousand are shown also for Sudan, Ivory Coast, Ghana and Northern Rhodesia in Africa; and for Burma and Brunei in Asia.

The lowest reliable rate (except for the city of West Berlin, with a rate of only 8·5) is given for Uruguay (11·4). Except for these two areas, rates of under 20 are found mostly in Europe, with the Isle of Man (12·1) and Sweden (14·2) at the bottom of the list. Japan, with a birth-rate of 18 per thousand is also among the countries with low birth-rates.

A comparison made for 64 countries of average birth-rates for 1954—1958 with corresponding rates for 1945—1949 appears to show a tendency toward stabilisation, rather than a decided upward or downward trend. Twenty-eight of these 64 countries show 1954–1958 rates higher than those for 1945—1949, while 36 countries show lower rates.

Norwegians Have Longest Life

Life expectancy at birth is still greatest in Norway where, according to the latest life table, female babies have an average life expectancy of 75 years and males an average expectation of 71 years. In Sweden and the Netherlands, life expectancy is almost as high, being 74 years for females and 71 for males. A total of 17 countries show life expectancy of girl babies exceeding 70 years but in only three countries are male babies expected to live as long.

The United States ranks fairly high on the list as regards life expectancy for girl babies (its average of 73 years being exceeded only by Norway, Sweden, Netherlands, England and Wales, Austria and Denmark). The average expected life span for United States male babies (66 years) is less than that in several European countries or in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, or for the Jewish population of Israel.

The shortest expectation of life (32 years) is still found in India. It is also one of the very few areas in the world where the expectation of life for males is greater than that for females.

*One square kilometer equals about 0·4 of a squire mile.

Low life expectancies are shown for most of the areas in Africa, for Greenland, Guatemala, Haiti and Brazil.

More than half of the countries shown expect males to live less than 50 years on the average whereas only 20 per cent have values of this order for females.

Ages for Marriage

The average age of all brides in the world is about 24 years, while that of grooms is 27 years. Marriages take place at younger ages in the United States, the average being 22 for brides and 24½ for grooms.

Average ages of brides range from 19 to 31 years, the youngest brides being found in the Fiji Islands, Albania, the Egyptian region of the United Arab Republic, the Philippines, Costa Rica and Honduras and the oldest in French Guiana (31 years), Macao and the West Indies.

The Fiji Islands also provide the youngest grooms whose average age is 23. Young grooms are also found in the Philippines, Mexico and Bulgaria, the oldest ones—like the oldest brides—in French Guiana and the West Indies.

The difference between the age of brides and grooms range from one to eight years, the average being 3·5. The largest differences are found in Egyptian region of the United Arab Republic, Mauritius, Morocco, Spanish Guinea and Venezuela, while brides and grooms are closer to the same age in Bermuda, the Canal Zone, East Germany, Hawaii and Gibraltar.

A definite trend to younger age at marriage is suggested in the data for industrialised countries, while an increase appears to be taking place in other areas.

Death Rates Still High in Africa and Asia

Low death-rates are found in over half of the nearly 200 areas for which statistics are given in the *Yearbook*, but they are still high in some areas notably in Africa and Asia. Rates of less than 10 per thousand prevail in the U.S.S.R., most countries of Europe, North America and Oceania. At the other end of the scale, Guinea has an estimated death-rate of 40 per thousand, Northern Rhodesia 32, Burma 35, Nepal 30 and the Congo, Ivory Coast, Ghana and Uganda all have rates over 20 per thousand.

While the overall rates for Middle and South America are estimated respectively at 15 and 17 per thousand, Brazil and Guatemala have rates of 21 per thousand.

Infant Mortality Lower

The infant mortality rate is widely considered as a sensitive indicator of levels of living, and its reduction to the lowest possible level is viewed as a natural goal of social development. Rates for the latest available year were lower than those of previous years.

Sweden, the Netherlands and Iceland now have rates of less than 20 per thousand live births but in 29 of the areas included in the report rates are over 100 deaths per thousand live births. The greatest proportion of these areas is in Africa, with the highest rate—259 per thousand—estimated for Northern Rhodesia, India, Indonesia, Burma, Brazil, Guatemala and several islands in the East Indies also record very high infant mortality.

Special Note

Production of Sugar Directly from Cane in Vacuum Pan Factories During the 1958-59 Season

Production of sugar directly from sugarcane during the 1958-59 season amounted to 19·19 lakh tons, showing a decline of 59 thousand tons or 2·98 per cent over the 1957-58 outturn of 19·78 lakh tons. The decline in production has occurred largely in Western Uttar Pradesh and to some extent in Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa, more than offsetting the increase in East U.P., Bihar, Madras and Mysore.

In Uttar Pradesh, compared to the last season, while sugar production in the Eastern part increased by 27 thousand tons during 1958-59 consequent on higher cane production, that in the Western part declined by 81 thousand tons. This fall was due to lower cane production in Western Uttar Pradesh and larger diversion of cane to khandsari. Among the other major sugar producing States, Bihar showed an increase of 36 thousand tons or 13·09 per cent, *i.e.*, from 2·75 lakh tons in 1957-58 to 3·11 lakh tons in 1958-59. Bombay recorded a slight improvement. Assam also started producing sugar from this season. The following table gives a comparative picture of sugar production in different States:

(Thousand Tons)

State	1958-59	1957-58	Increase or decrease in 1958-59 over 1957-58	
			Absolute	Per cent
Western U.P.	5,39	6,20	—81	—13·06
Eastern U.P.	3,49	3,22	+27	+8·39
TOTAL U.P. ..	8,88	9,42	—54	—5·73
Bihar	3,11	2,75	+36	+13·09
Bombay	3,21	3,20	+1	+0·31
Andhra Pradesh	1,20	1,52	—32	—21·05
Madras	74	68	+6	+8·82
Other States	2,05	2,21	—16	—7·24
TOTAL ..	19,19	19,78	—59	—2·98

The decrease in the production of sugar in 1958-59 was due mainly to reduced availability of sugarcane for crushing and the resultant shorter duration of the crushing season, as also due to lower recovery. In spite of increased production of cane which would have ordinarily fed the larger number of factories working during the season, there was a setback in sugar production owing to diversion of large quantities of cane to khandsari mostly in Western U.P.

The production of sugarcane in terms of gur amounted to 71·58 lakh tons in 1958-59 as against 68·71 lakh tons in 1957-58 showing thereby an increase of 2·87 lakh tons or 4·2 per cent. The increase in production of sugarcane was due largely to higher yield per acre as a result of favourable seasonal conditions during the growing period. The increase is shared mainly by Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, West Bengal, Mysore, Assam and Uttar Pradesh. The total quantity of cane crushed during the 1958-59 season was 194·91 lakh tons as against 197·48 lakh tons in the 1957-58 season and the average number of working days (based on 22 hrs.) in 1958-59 was 118 as against 129 in the previous season.

The total number of factories registered under the Industries (Dev. and Regulation) Act, 1951 including the Experimental Factory at National Sugar Institute, Kanpur, during the 1958-59 season was 172 as against 164 during the previous season. Out of these the number of working factories during 1958-59 was 164 as against 157 during the previous season (*vide* Tables 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 2 and 3. The duration of the 1958-59 crushing season was shorter than that in the previous year. The first factory that started crushing during the 1958-59 season was in Mysore which commenced its work on 5 July, 1958 and the last factory to close its work during the season was also in Mysore which worked upto 31 May, 1959. In Madras, however, four factories, *viz.*, Pugalur, Madura, Thiru and Cauvery continued their crushing operations in the special season upto 4 November, 15 September, 6 September and 9 October respectively during 1958-59 season.

The following table gives a comparative picture of the distribution of factories in production at the end of the different fortnights during the 1958-59 and 1957-58 seasons.

As on	U.P. 1958-59 Western U.P.	U.P. 1958-59 Eastern U.P.	U.P. 1958-59 All U.P.	U.P. 1957-58 Western U.P.	U.P. 1957-58 Eastern U.P	U.P. 1957-58 All U.P.	Bihar 1958-1959	Bihar 1957-1958	All-India 1958-1959	All-India 1957-1958
31 October ..	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	12	16
15 November ..	14	1	15	22	1	23	1	3	36	44
30 November ..	28	19	47	29	22	51	12	20	88	105
15 December ..	35	32	67	34	33	67	25	27	140	142
31 December ..	36	33	69	36	33	69	28	27	155	150
15 January ..	36	33	69	36	33	69	28	27	159	151
31 January ..	36	33	69	36	33	69	28	28	159	154
After 31 January	37	33	70	36	33	69	28	28	164	157

From Table No. 3 it will be observed that no factory carried on the crushing operations after the 31 May in the 1958-59 season except 4 factories in Madras that crushed for the special season as compared to 1957-58 season, where the number of factories which continued after 31 May was 9 including 3 that crushed for the special season. In Uttar Pradesh, however 3 factories were working even after 15 May in 1958-59, though by this time during the previous season all the factories had closed down. After 31 May no factory was working in Uttar Pradesh in either of the seasons. The following table gives a comparative picture of

By	U.P. 1958-59 Western U.P.	U.P. 1958-59 Eastern U.P.	U.P. 1958-59 All U.P.	U.P. 1957-58 Western U.P.	U.P. 1957-58 Eastern U.P.	U.P. 1957-58 All U.P.	Bihar 1958-1959	Bihar 1957-1958	All-India 1958-1959	All-India 1957-1958
15 February	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
28/29 February	4	1	5	—	—	—	1	3	12	7
15 March	12	4	16	1	2	3	3	5	29	10
31 March	19	5	24	7	9	16	7	16	54	41
15 April	28	11	39	21	25	46	10	21	93	79
30 April	34	20	54	30	33	63	16	27	127	114
15 May	37	30	67	36	—	69	22	28	149	134
31 May	—	—	70	—	—	—	28	—	160	148
After 31 May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9

the number of factories that closed their working at various points of time during the two seasons.

The average number of working days during the season 1958-59 were much shorter than that in 1957-58. For the country as a whole the duration of the crushing season 1958-59 was 118 against 129 days in the previous season. In U.P. it was 120 days against 127 days and in Bombay it was 117 days as against 163 days. In Madras, Mysore, Kerala, Bihar and West Bengal the average number of working days during the crushing season 1958-59 were longer than that in the preceding year. Owing to reduced availability of cane for crushing a large number of factories could work only for shorter durations during the 1958-59 season.

The maximum number of days worked by any factory also registered a fall. The fall was pronounced in Bombay, Andhra Pradesh and Madras while U.P. and Bihar showed an increase. The minimum number of days worked by any factory may be seen in Table No. 4. The average number of days worked by a factory is shown in the following table :

State	1958-59	1957-58
Western U.P.	112	134
Eastern U.P.	128	119
All Uttar Pradesh	120	127
Bihar	124	110
Bombay	117	163
Madras	180	168
Andhra Pradesh	103	136
Other States	103	115
All India	118	129

The frequency distribution of factories according to the average number of working days of crushing during the two seasons 1958-59 and 1957-58 is given in Table No. 5. This table shows that in 1958-59 the number of working days during the season was 150 days and above in the case of 31 factories as against 36 factories in the 1957-58 season. Again, the number of factories which worked for less than 100 days was 46 in 1958-59 as against 28 in 1957-58.

Crushing Capacity

As will be seen from Table No. 6 the maximum quantity of cane crushed by any factory during the 1958-59 season was 4·43 lakh tons as against 5·25 lakh tons during the preceding season, whereas the minimum quantity of cane crushed by any factory during the 1958-59 season was 2 thousand tons as against 3 thousand tons during 1957-58. During the 1958-59 season the average quantity of cane crushed by a factory was 1·19 lakh tons as against 1·26 lakh tons during the preceding season, the State-wise position being as under :

Average quantity of cane crushed per factory

(Thousand tons)

State	1958-59	1957-58
Western U.P.	154	173
Eastern U.P.	108	98
All U.P.	132	137
Bihar	113	99
Bombay	104	136
Madras	163	156
Andhra Pradesh	116	143
Other States	95	99
All India	119	126

As regards cane crushed per day of 24 hours, the maximum quantity handled by any factory during 1958-59 was 3,609 tons as against 3,370 tons in 1957-58. The All-India

average capacity of cane crushed per factory per day of 24 hours also registered an increase from 1,065 tons in 1957-58 to 1,095 tons in 1958-59.

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 1958-59 and 1957-58. The All-India average percentage recovery of sugar declined to 9·84 in 1958-59 from 10·01 in 1957-58. A rise in the recovery was noticed in Bombay and Madras, whereas a decline was recorded in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh. The maximum recovery of sugar during the 1958-59 season was 13·04 as against 12·59 during 1957-58.

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. It will be seen therefrom that the highest recovery rate was obtained in Bombay followed by Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Madras.

Area under Factory Farms

Out of 164 sugar factories working in the 1958-59 season, 80 reported their own sugarcane farms. These farms covered an area of 1·54 lakh acres during 1958-59; out of this 1·07 lakh acres was shown under cane, forming 2·15 per cent of the total area under cane in the country. Cane production on these farms amounted to 30·47 lakh tons during 1958-59 representing 4·30 per cent of the total cane produced in the country and 15·72 per cent of the cane crushed by all the factories.

Installed Capacity

The installed capacity of the 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 Plan. By the end of 1957-58 licences have 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 70 existing factories	3·95
Establishment of 54 new factories	6·20
TOTAL ..	10·15

(In addition to the above, permission has been given for the establishment of one 1,200 tons factory at Pondicherry. No licence was necessary for this because the Industries Act is not yet applicable to Pondicherry. This factory will have an annual production capacity of 14,000 tons of sugar.

Figures relating to installed capacity, duration of season and actual production of sugar since 1954-55 are given below:—

Season	Installed capacity (lakh tons)	Duration of season (days)	Actual sugar production (lakh tons)
1954-55	15·0	132	15·90
1955-56	16·0	145	18·62
1956-57	17·3	150	20·29
1957-58	18·7	129	19·78
1958-59	20·0	118	19·19

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) Minor irrigation works; (2) Distribution of improved seeds; (3) Supply of fertilisers; (4) Intensive manuring, agricultural and manurial demonstrations, training of technical staff, plant protection and compost; (5) Equipment and insecticides for controlling pests and diseases; (6) Provision of supply of improved implements to cultivators on a subsidised basis (the quantum of subsidy being 25 per cent); and (7) construction of pucca roads by all the factories.

The price incentive to the grower in the form of guaranteed minimum price and deferred payments continued to be given during the year. The minimum prices of sugarcane fixed by the Government of India for the 1958-59 season was Rs. 1·44 per maund for gate deliveries and Rs. 1·31 per md. for deliveries at rail centres. The State Governments were, however, authorised to allow certain rebates in the prices so fixed for supplies at road centres if the conditions laid down for such rebate are fulfilled. This level of prices is being continued from the 1953-54 season.

Consumption and Foreign Trade of Sugar

The decline in production in 1958-59 as compared to 1957-58 called for lowering of exports, to ensure that availability for internal consumption was not affected. The offtake of sugar from factories for internal consumption in 1958-59 was 20·80 lakh tons as against 20·42 lakh tons in 1957-58, 19·86 lakh tons in 1956-57 and 19·41 lakh tons in 1955-56. Exports which in 1957-58 (November to October) had aggregated 36 thousand tons, were about 29 thousand tons during 1958-59. Earlier, the Government of India announced an export quota of 1 lakh tons for 1958-59. This was subsequently reduced to 25,000 tons and ultimately 12·5 thousand tons were apportioned amongst the factories, of which about 9 thousand tons were exported upto the end of June 1959. There were no imports during 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Sugar Market and Control

The regulatory measures adopted in 1957-58 were continued during 1958-59. The prices remained at reasonable levels until April 1959 when some increase was witnessed. The Government of India advised all the State Governments on 7 May 1959 to license wholesale dealers in sugar. The Government also decided on 27 May 1959 to have the entire production of sugar by mills at their disposal for direct allocation as might be necessary, against only 25 per cent during the year being reserved for direct allocation, prior to this date. Further, the Government banned the export of the sugar from Delhi with effect from 20 May 1959 and subsequently banned the export of sugar from Greater Bombay on 29 June. With a view to arranging distribution of supplies at reasonable prices, the Government started assigning since July 1959, specific quotas to individual States and banned inter-State movement of sugar so as to ensure that the quotas allotted are available for consumption within the respective States.

TABLE No. 1

State-wise Distribution of Working Factories

States	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57
Uttar Pradesh			
Western U.P.*	37	36	36
Eastern U.P.	33	33	32
All U.P. ..	70	69	68
Bihar ..	28	28	28
Bombay ..	27	21	16
Andhra Pradesh†	11	11†•	10
Madras ..	5	5	4
Punjab ..	6	6	7
Madhya Pradesh	5	5	5
Mysore ..	6	6	4
Rajasthan ..	2	3	2
Kerala.. ..	1	1	1
Orissa ..	1	1	1
West Bengal ..	1	1	1
Assam	1	—	—
TOTAL ..	164	157‡	147

*Includes one experimental factory at National Sugar Institute, Kanpur.

†Nizam I and Nizam II factories taken as one unit.

‡Excluding Vijayalakshmi Factory in Andhra Pradesh which worked for a very short duration.

TABLE No. 2

Date of Commencement of Crushing Seasons, 1958-59 *and* 1957-58

Date of Start	Number of Factories								
	Uttar Pradesh			Bihar	Bombay	Andhra Pradesh	Madras	Rest of India	All India
	West-ern	East-ern	All						
1958-59									
Till 4 October	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
5 to 31 October	1	—	1	—	7	1	—	1	10
1 to 7 November	4	—	4	—	5	—	—	1	10
8 to 15 November	9	1	10	1	2	—	—	1	14
16 to 22 November	8	8	16	5	3	—	—	1	25
23 to 30 November	6	10	16	6	2	1	—	2	27
1st to 7 December ..	5	8	13	9	1	3	2	4	32
8 to 15 December	2	5	7	4	1	2	1	5	20
16 to 22 December ..	—	1	1	2	1	2	—	3	9
23 to 31 December ..	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	6
1 to 7 January	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
8 to 15 January	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
16 to 22 January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23 to 31 January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
After 31 January	1	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	5
TOTAL ..	37	33	70	28	27	11	5	23	164
1957-58									
Till 4 October ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3
5 to 31 October ..	2	—	2	—	10	—	—	1	13
1 to 7 November ..	3	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	4
8 to 15 November ..	17	1	18	3	2	—	—	1	24
16 to 22 November ..	5	8	13	12	3	—	—	4	32
23 to 30 November ..	2	13	15	5	1	3	—	5	29
1 to 7 December ..	4	10	14	4	—	4	2	2	26
8 to 15 December ..	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	3	11
16 to 22 December ..	2	—	2	—	2	—	1	3	8
23 to 31 December ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 7 January ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
8 to 15 January ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 to 22 January ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
23 to 31 January ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
After 31 January ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
TOTAL ..	36*	33	69*	28	21	†11**	5	23	157

*Includes experimental factory at Kanpur.
†Excludes Vijayalaxmi Factory.
**Nizam I and II plants taken as one unit.

TABLE No. 3

Date of Closing of Cane Crushing for Seasons 1958-59 *and* 1957-58

Date of closing	Number of Factories								
	Uttar Pradesh			Bihar	Bombay	Andhra Pradesh	Madras	Rest of India	All India
	West-ern	East-ern	All						
1958-59									
Till 15 February	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
16 to 28/29 February ..	4	1	5	1	—	—	—	4	10
1 to 7 March	2	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	5
8 to 15 March	6	2	8	1	—	—	—	3	12
16 to 22 March	4	—	4	3	1	2	—	2	12
23 to 31 March	3	1	4	1	3	2	—	3	13
1 to 7 April	3	4	7	2	5	1	—	4	19
8 to 15 April	6	2	8	1	9	1		1	20
16 to 22 April	4	4	8	4	6	2	—	2	22
23 to 30 April	2	5	7	2	—	3	—	—	12
1 to 7 May	2	4	6	3	2	—	—	—	11
8 to 15 May	1	6	7	3	—	—	—	1	11
16 to 22 May	—	3	3	3	—	—	1	—	7
23 to 31 May	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	4
After 31 May	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
TOTAL ..	37	33	70	28	27	11	5	23	164
1957-58									
Till 15 February ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 to 28/29 February ..	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	7
1 to 7 March	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
8 to 15 March	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	4
16 to 22 March	1	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	6
23 to 31 March	5	6	11	8	—	—	—	3	22
1 to 7 April	5	6	11	4	1	—	—	—	16
8 to 15 April	9	10	19	1	—	—	—	2	22
16 to 22 April	6	5	11	3	1	1	—	3	19
23 to 30 April	3	3	6	3	4	—	—	3	16
1 to 7 May	3	—	3	—	3	3	—	3	12
8 to 15 May	3	—	3	1	3	2	1	1	10
16 to 22 May	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	6
23 to 31 May	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	6
After 31 May	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	1	9
TOTAL ..	36*	33	69*	28	21	† 11**	5	23	157

*Includes experimental factory at N.S.I., Kanpur.
†Excludes Vijayalaxmi Factory.
**Nizam I and II plants taken as one unit.

TABLE No. 4

Number of Actual Working Days during the Crushing Seasons 1958-59 *and* 1957-58

	Number of actual working days @22 hours								
	Uttar Pradesh			Bihar	Bombay	Andhra Pradesh	Madras	Rest of India	All India
	Western	Eastern	All						
1957-58									
Maximum number of days worked by any factory.	179	168	179	179	184	146	219	219	219
Minimum number of days worked by any factory.	48	77	48	30	8	24	132	32	8
Average number of days worked by a factory.	112	128	120	124	117	103	180	103	118
1958-59*†									
Maximum number of days worked by any factory.	164	142	164	146	215	184	233	234	234
Minimum number of days worked by any factory.	76	86	76	32	75	44	96	16	16
Average number of days worked by a factory.	13	119	127	110	163	136	168	115	129

*Nizam I and II plants taken as one unit.
† Excluding Vijaylaxmi factory.

TABLE No. 5

Average Number of Working Days (22 hours) during 1958-59 *and* 1957-58

Number of working days	Uttar Pradesh			Bihar	Bombay	Andhra Pradesh	Madras	Rest of India	All India
	Western	Eastern	All						
Season—1958-59									
220 and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
200 to 219	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3

TABLE No. 5 - *contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
190 to 199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
180 to 189	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3
170 to 179	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	4
160 to 169	—	3	3	3	1	—	1	—	8
150 to 159	1	5	6	2	4	—	—	—	12
140 to 149	4	7	11	2	3	1	—	1	18
130 to 139	6	4	10	3	6	1	1	2	23
120 to 129	4	3	7	3	2	2	—	1	15
110 to 119	4	4	8	5	1	3	—	2	19
100 to 109	5	1	6	3	—	1	—	2	12
80 to 99	8	4	12	4	3	1	—	4	24
60 to 79	2	2	4	—	1	1	—	3	9
56 and below	2	—	2	1	4	1	—	5	13
TOTAL ..	37	33	70	28	27	11	5	23	164
Season—1957-58									
220 and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
200 to 219	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
190 to 199	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
180 to 189	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
170 to 179	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	1	6
160 to 169	3	—	3	—	4	—	—	2	9
150 to 159	5	—	5	—	3	2	—	1	11
140 to 149	9	1	10	4	2	2	—	1	19
130 to 139	7	5	12	2	3	3	—	2	22
120 to 129	3	12	15	5	—	—	1	3	24
110 to 119	2	8	10	4	—	—	—	2	16
100 to 109	2	4	6	5	—	—	—	1	12
80 to 99	4	3	7	4	—	1	1	4	17
60 to 79	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	2	6
59 and below	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	5
TOTAL ..	36*	33	69*	28	21	†11**	5	23	157

*Includes experimental factory at N.S.I. Kanpur.
** Nizam I and II plants taken as one unit.
† Excludes Vijayalaxmi factory.

TABLE NO. 6

Maximum and Minimum and Average Quantity of Cane Crushed by a Factory during 1958-59 and 1957-58 Seasons

(in '000 tons)

	Uttar Pradesh			Bihar	Bombay	Andhra Pradesh*†	Madras	Rest of India	All India
	Western	Eastern	All						
1958-59									
Maximum crushed by any factory	442	296	442	223	206	443	326	349	443
Minimum crushed by any factory	2	43	2	17	4	12	52	10	2
Average crushed by a factory	154	108	132	113	104	116	163	95	119
1957-58									
Maximum crushed by any factory	386	256	386	161	228	525	350	380	525
Minimum crushed by any factory	3	50	3	19	43	21	55	8	3
Average crushed by a factory	173	98	137	99	136	143	156	99	126

*Nizam I and II plants taken as one unit.
†Excluding Vijayalaxmi factory.

TABLE NO. 7

Cane Crushed Per Day (24 hrs.) by any Factory during 1958-59 and 1957-58 Seasons

(in tons)

	Uttar Pradesh			Bihar	Bombay	Andhra Pradesh*†	Madras	Rest of India	All India
	Western	Eastern	All						
1958-59									
Maximum for any factory	3,609	2,241	3,609	1,511	1,493	3,334	2,148	2,688	3,609
Minimum for any factory	42	596	42	622	325	427	281	352	42
Average for a factory ..	1,498	919	1,205	996	965	1,226	989	1,004	1,095
1957-58									
Maximum for any factory	2,851	2,201	2,851	1,478	1,290	3,370	2,194	2,463	3,370
Minimum for any factory	36	585	36	649	324	388	276	267	36
Average for a factory	1,409	905	1,183	982	911	1,143	1,013	943	1,069

*Nizam I and II plants taken as one unit.
†Excluding Vijayalaxmi factory.

TABLE NO. 8

Production of Sugar and Molasses with Recoveries etc. (State-wise) for 1958-59 and 1957-58

States	Number of factories working		Average number of working days @ 22 hours		Total Cane Crushed ('000 tons)		Total Sugar produced ('000 tons)		Total molasses produced ('000 tons)		Recovery of Sugar % Cane		Recovery of molasses % Cane	
	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58
Uttar Pradesh														
Western U.P.	37	36*	112	134	56,81	62,40	5,39	6,20	1,87	2,06	9·49	9·94	3·29	3·29
Eastern U.P.	33	33	128	119	35,65	32,45	3,49	3,22	1,35	1,24	9·78	9·92	3·79	3·83
All U.P. ..	70	69*	120	127	92,46	94,85	8,88	9,42	3,22	3,30	9·60	9·93	3·48	3·48
Bihar ..	28	28	124	110	31,74	27,70	3,11	2,75	1,24	1,05	9·79	9·91	3·92	3·78
Bombay ..	27	21	117	163	27,99	28,57	3,21	†3,20	1,09	1,18	11·46	11·18	3·90	4·14
Andhra Pradesh	11	†11**	103	136	12,78	†15,68	1,20	†1,52	54	†68	9·42	†9·71	4·25	†4·33
Madras ..	5	5	180	168	8,16	7,81	74	68	37	36	9·02	8·72	4·59	4·58
Punjab ..	6	6	112	122	8,05	8,74	69	82	29	30	8·58	9·42	3·58	3·41
Madhya Pradesh	5	5	67	107	2,23	3,47	21	34	8	14	9·62	9·77	3·82	4·06
Mysore ..	6	6	139	124	8,17	7,12	85	73	34	30	10·36	10·28	4·11	4·27
Rajasthan ..	2	3	70	103	77	1,52	7	14	3	7	9·10	9·37	3·98	4·52
Kerala ..	1	1	182	130	1,33	1,01	11	8	6	4	8·30	8·31	4·35	4·16
Orissa ..	1	1	79	116	30	42	3	4	1	2	9·45	9·46	3·63	4·67
West Bengal ..	1	1	89	75	70	59	7	6	3	3	10·27	9·40	4·36	4·92
Assam ..	1	—	42	—	23	—	2	—	1	—	7·69	—	5·29	—
TOTAL ..	164	157	118	129	1,94,91	1,97,48	19,19	19,78	7,31	7,47	9·84	10·01	3·75	3·78

*Includes experimental factory at N.S.I., Kanpur.
**Nizam I and II plants taken as one unit.
†Excluding Vijayalaxmi factory.

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TABLE NO. 9

Total Production of Sugar and Molasses in India during 1958-59 *and* 1957-58

Particulars	1958-59	1957-58
No. of factories registered	172	164
No. of factories working	164	158*
Cane Crushed ('000 tons)	19,491	19,748
Sugar made ('000 tons)	1,919	1,978
Molasses produced ('000 tons)	731	747
Recovery of Sugar % Cane	9·84	10·01
Recovery of molasses % Cane	3·75	3·78

*Including experimental factory at N.S.I., Kanpur and Vijayalaxmi factory at Andhra Pradesh and taking Nizam I and II plants as one unit.

TABLE NO. 10

Percentage recoveries of Sugar from Cane for the 1958-59 *and* 1957-58 *Seasons*

	Uttar Pradesh			Bihar	Bombay	Andhra Pradesh*	Madras	Rest of India	All India
	Western	Eastern	All						
				1958-59					
Maximum for any factory	10·08	10·45	10·45	10·40	13·04	10·00	9·56	12·29	13·04
Minimum for any factory	7·90	9·28	7·90	9·33	8·96	8·72	8·67	7·37	7·37
For the tract as a whole	9·49	9·78	9·60	9·79	11·46	9·42	9·02	9·41	9·84
				1957-58					
Maximum for any factory	10·49	10·89	10·89	10·50	12·59	10·66	9·29	12·14	12·59
Minimum for any factory	7·41	9·05	7·41	9·51	9·30	8·64	8·32	5·71	5·71
For the tract as a whole	9·94	9·92	9·93	9·91	11·18	9·71	8·72	9·69	10·01

*Excludes Vijayalaxmi factory for 1957-58.

TABLE NO. 11

Frequency distribution of Factories according to recoveries of Sugar during 1958-59 *and* 1957-58 *Seasons.*

Class Interval	Uttar Pradesh			Bihar	Bombay	Andhra Pradesh	Madras	Rest of India	All India
	Western	Eastern	All						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
			1958-59						
11 and higher	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	2	20
10.50—10.99	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	3
10.00—10.49	1	8	9	8	3	1	—	3	24
9.50—9.99	17	18	35	17	1	2	1	3	59
9.00—9.49	16	7	23	3	2	3	2	5	38
8.50—8.99	2	—	2	—	1	5	2	2	12
8.00—8.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
7.50—7.99	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
7.00—7.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
6.00—6.99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.00—5.99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Below 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	37	33	70	28	27	11	5	23	164

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				1957-58					
11 and higher	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	1	13
10.50—10.99	1	2	3	1	4	1	—	—	9
10.00—10.49	12	10	22	9	3	1	—	2	37
9.50—9.99	20	17	37	18	1	—	—	6	62
9.00—9.49	2	4	6	—	1	6	1	9	23
8.50—8.99	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	7
8.00—8.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
7.50—7.99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-
7.00—7.49	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
6.00—6.99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
5.00—5.99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Below 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	36*	33	69*	28	21	†11**	5	23	157

*Includes experimental factory at N.S.I., Kanpur.

**Nizam I and II plants taken as one unit.

†Excludes Vijayalaxmi Factory.

TABLE NO. 12

Recovery of Sugar % Cane during 1956-57 *to* 1958-59 *Seasons*

States	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57
Uttar Pradesh			
Western U.P.	9·49	9·94	9·81
Eastern U.P.	9·78	9·92	9·42
All U.P.	9·60	9·93	9·69
Bihar	9·79	9·91	9·37
Bombay	11·46	11·18	11·60
Andhra Pradesh	9·42	9·71	9·20
Madras	9·02	8·72	9·15
Rest of India	9·41	9·69	9·22
All India	9·84	10·01	9·72

TABLE No. 13

Production of Sugar directly from Cane during the Seasons 1946-47 *to* 1958-59

Season	Number of factories existing	Number of factories operating	Average duration of season (days)	Average Number 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	130	109	92	9,901	979	9·88
1950-51	156	138	122	101	11,016	1,101	9·99
1951-52	158	139	153	132	15,496	1,486	9·59
1952-53	158	134	130	113	13,025	1,297	9·96
1953-54	158	134	99	86	9,933	1,001	10·07
1954-55	158	136*	144	132	16,012	1,590	9·93
1955-56	160	143*	163	145	18,939	1,862	9·83
1956-57	163	147*	169	150	20,864	2,029	9·72
1957-58	164	†158*	144	129	19,748	1,978	10·01
1958-59	172	164	134	118	19,491	1,919	9·84

*Includes experimental factory at N.S.I., Kanpur and taking Nizam I and II Plants as one unit.

† Includes Vijayalaxmi Factory at Andhra Pradesh which worked for a very short duration.

NOTE :—The above figures of average number of working days shown against 1950-51 to 1958-59 are calculated @ 22 hours per day.

News and Notes

ATOMIC ENERGY FOR AGRICULTURE

The "Gamma Garden" set up at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute for accelerating crop improvement through the production of new varieties was opened by the Union Minister of Food and Agriculture on August 25. This garden has incorporated in its design several unique features, based on experience in the United States and Sweden.

Plant breeding is one of the least expensive and most profitable forms of investment because once an improved variety has been obtained it represents a long-term investment which pays interest year after year in the form of increased yields and income for the farmer and better quality for the consumer. The rust resistant wheat varieties bred at IARI illustrate what plant breeding can do in preventing crop failures as a result of disease epidemics. For intensive agricultural practices to pay economic returns, new crop varieties which respond well to high levels of fertiliser application and to irrigation have to be evolved. Until recently the success of a plant breeder in producing improved varieties of crop plants was dependent upon nature. Lack of variability in a plant population will no longer be a limiting factor since in the "Gamma Garden" any amount of new variability can be created in all agricultural and horticultural plants. Already the research carried out at the IARI on the effects of x-rays and radio-isotopes on wheat seeds has led to the evolution of a new wheat variety named N.P. 836, which is suitable for cultivation in Bihar and West Bengal. The "Gamma Garden" will help in the intensification of this line of research and its extension to other crops such as fruit trees.

Though the Garden is primarily intended to provide the plant breeder with a new and potent research tool, it can also be put to good use by scientists belonging to other disciplines, such as the entomologist, plant pathologist and chemist. Experiments can be undertaken on the use of radiations in the preservation of foodgrains, fruits and vegetables. This Garden will be available to research workers in the different States and universities and several Central Research Institutions have already planned to take up research on a wide variety of problems using this radiation source. For example, the Rice, Potato, Sugarcane and Tobacco Research Institutes will work on the breeding of better varieties; the Central Cotton Committee will sponsor studies on the production of varieties with improved lint quality, staple length and resistance to insects; the Lac Research Institute will explore the possibility of producing lac insect strains which yield shellac devoid of the defect of yellowing with ageing found in the presently available strains; and the Malaria Research Institute will study the possibilities for the use of radiation-induced sterilisation in the control of malarial mosquitoes and bed bugs.

The importance attached by the Government of India to the use of atomic energy techniques in solving agricultural problems will be evident from the fact that both the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Department of Atomic Energy have set up special Advisory Committees for promoting and co-ordinating research in this field. Such research is bound to undergo considerable expansion in the near future since the Canada-India reactor, which went into operation recently at Trombay, will make available an adequate supply of radio-isotopes of a wide variety of elements.

TEA TARGETS

A strong plea for revision of the Third Plan targets of tea production and export was made

recently by Shri Satish Chandra, Union Deputy Minister for Commerce and Industry, while inaugurating the fourth Annual General Meeting of the Tea Association of India in Calcutta. He said the Government were not inclined to fix the targets arbitrarily as the responsibility for the development of the industry fell on private initiative and enterprise.

The production target of 850 million lbs. of tea by 1965 is not inspiring though it is 135 million lbs. more than the actual output of 715 million lbs. achieved in 1958. Considering that the average increase in domestic consumption is about 15 million lbs. a year, India would be left without much surplus over and above the present level of exports. Many countries have expanded tea production considerably during the last decade, but India's share in the world production has fallen from 46·5 to 42·8 per cent.

The target of 550 million lbs. for export in 1965 is only 27 million lbs. more than the export in 1956 and 42 million lbs. more than the 1958 figure. From 1950 to 1958, India's exports rose from 403 million lbs. to 508 million lbs., an increase of 105 million lbs. In the seven years from 1958, however, an increase of 42 million lbs. only is contemplated.

Measures of Assistance

If the industry is to achieve a higher target of production, it should have the means and tools to accomplish it. The scheme for financial assistance to marginal gardens has now been put into operation. The hire-purchase scheme for the supply of machinery would help many tea estates to renovate their factory equipment. Less favoured areas like Cachar and Tripura are being helped with transport and fertiliser subsidies. Several schemes for providing replantation finance are before the Government.

The difficulties in the way of utilisation of the Rs. 2-crore Plantation Housing Loan have now been resolved. These loans would be advanced on easy terms and a Pool Guarantee Fund would cover bad debts. Losses, if any, exceeding the accumulation in the Fund would be shared equally between the Central Government, the State Government and the Tea Board.

The year 1959 has been good for the industry. The average prices of teas from all the districts except Darjeeling recorded an encouraging rise. There was a welcome improvement in the prices of common teas which were on an average about 20 nP higher than in 1958. But our exports in 1959 dropped by 34 million lbs. from 508 million lbs. in 1958 and the foreign exchange earnings declined from Rs. 136·54 crores to Rs. 126·39 crores. Efforts should concentrate on the task of organising the supply line from the garden to the foreign buyer in a more efficient manner.

PRICE OF RAW RUBBER

The Government of India have decided that the statutory price of raw rubber should continue to be maintained at Rs. 155·75 per 100 lbs., inclusive of cess and sales tax.

As a result of several representations received from the industry, the Government had asked the Tariff Commission, in April 1959 to undertake a fresh enquiry with a view to revising the price of raw rubber. The Commission has recommended that the price of raw rubber R.M.A. Grade I should be fixed at Rs. 146 per 100 lbs., exclusive of sales tax and cess, as against Rs. 147·50 now being received by the producers. In view of the need for accelerated production of additional quantities of rubber to meet the growing internal demands of the manufacturing industry, the Government have decided that there is no need to effect the small reduction in the price suggested by the Tariff Commission.

The Commission has recorded that the cost of replantation has gone up considerably in recent years. Apart from the provision made for the rehabilitation element in the price of raw rubber, the Government have decided to effect a substantial increase in the rate of subsidy for replantation with improved strains which ranges from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400 per acre at present to Rs. 1,000 per acre. This subsidy will be given in seven instalments, beginning with the first instalment of Rs. 400 and six subsequent annual instalments of Rs. 100 each.

FARM FORESTRY PILOT SCHEME

The Madras Forest Department has undertaken a scheme of 'Farm Forestry Development', to create small wood lots in *poramboke* and other waste lands available in and around villages, as a measure of attaining self-sufficiency in the matter of fuel, small timber, manure leaf etc., needed by the rural population. This scheme is an extension forestry scheme to be implemented under the aegis of the Community Development/National Extension Service organisation.

In the third Plan, it has been proposed to spend about Rs. one crore on this scheme to tackle 1·17 lakhs of acres. As a pilot scheme, during 1960-61, about 2,500 acres will be covered in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot and North Arcot. Thirukazhukunram was the first block chosen and Sriperumpudur will be the next.

The State Minister for Home and Forests inaugurated on 10 June the scheme for Government Rubber Plantations in Kanyakumari district.

In view of the strategic and commercial importance of rubber, it was considered that considerable area should be brought under rubber. An area of about 3,500 acres likely to prove successful in cultivation of rubber was examined and 3,000 acres have been selected for the purpose. A scheme has been sanctioned under which the entire area will be planted up departmentally in the next eight years commencing from 1960. All the favourable sites have been included in the scheme. According to expert opinion, the soil in Kanyakumari is best suited for rubber cultivation.

EXPORT PROMOTION FOR SPICES

An Export Promotion Council for spices has been formed, with headquarters at Cochin. The promotion activities relating to pepper exports hitherto handled by the Cashew and Pepper Export Promotion Council, will now be undertaken by the new Council.

Besides the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Madras, as Chairman, the Council will include a representative each of the Governments of Madras, Andhra Kerala and Mysore, and the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Union Government. It will also have non-official members representing trade in pepper, cardamom, turmeric, ginger, chillies and minor spices.

The problems facing the different spices are varied. In pepper, the export values have declined on account of the emergence of stiff competition from Sarawak and Indonesia during the post-war period. In the case of cardamom, besides competition from Guatemala, the main problem is the invention of synthetic substitutes. Ginger exports have declined since 1958, the main reasons being the import restrictions in West Asian countries, increasing competition from Jamaica and Sierra Leone and change in consumers' preference.

TRAINING OF VILLAGE PERSONNEL

The Advisory Board on Training set up by the Government of India to advise the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation on matters relating to training in all its aspects, at its first meeting held in New Delhi recently, decided to set up three sub-committees.

One of these sub-committees will concern itself with the courses held at the Central Institute of Study and Research in Community Development at Mussoorie. While the second sub-committee will attend to the training programme above the district level up to the Institute, the third will advise the Ministry on the study and orientation programmes being organised at and below the district level.

"Continuing mutation" is taking place in the training programme, particularly ever since seats at the Central Institute of Study and Research and the Orientation Training Centres are being allotted to non-officials, such as MPs, MLAs, Zila Pramukhs and Pradhans of Panchayat Samitis. An attempt is being made at various institutions to bring about a happy blending between the 'patterned and disciplined' outlook of the officials and the 'emotional and unpredictable' approach of the non-officials. The sub-committees of the Board have to indicate the steps necessary to bring about such adjustments.

MILK YIELD COMPETITION

The Central Council of Gosamvardhana has been organising the All-India Milk Yield

Competition since 1956-57, with a view to providing incentive for the development of high milk yielding strains among the Indian breeds of cattle. It has been decided by the Council to organise these competitions during the current year for four breeds of cattle and one class of buffaloes, *viz.*, Hariana, Gir, Kankrej, Ongole and for milch buffaloes of all breeds as one class. In order to enable the cattle owners and breeders to enter a larger number of their milch cows and buffaloes for the competition at their peak yield periods, the competition may be conducted during Septemer—October, 1960 and February—March, 1961.

The minimum daily milk yields for admissibility of cows and buffaloes in the Competition has been prescribed as Kankrej 20 lbs., Gir 25 lbs., Hariana 20 lbs., Ongole 20 lbs. and buffaloes 30 lbs.

Sita—a cow of the Gir breed from Ashram Gaushala, Uruli Kanchan (Maharashtra) with a milk yield of 45·55 lbs. has won the first prize, in its class of Rs. 2,000 and a certificate of merit in the Fourth All India Milk Yield Competition organised during 1959-60.

WHEAT AREA IN AUSTRALIA

The area sown to wheat in Australia for the 1959-60 harvest was 11,900,000 acres, the largest since 1949-50 despite very dry conditions which prevailed over much of the wheat lands at sowing time. The increase in acreage is to some extent the result of reduced sowings of oats.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics states that Australia is having its most satisfactory export season since 1956-57. Exports of wheat and flour are expected to be about 115,000,000 bushels during the marketing season ending November 30, leaving the carry-over at that date probably more than 5,000,000 bushels above that of 1959. However, exports in the latter part of the season will be strongly influenced by the size and quality of the 1960 crops in European importing countries and by the level of purchases by India.

Production of the 1959-60 wheat crop is estimated at 194,100,000 bushels, with an average yield estimated at 16·3 bushels an acre.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Kidwai Memorial Prizes.—Eleven prizes in different fields of research on agriculture, animal husbandry and allied subjects were instituted in memory of the late Rafi Ahmed Kidwai. Out of these, seven prizes have been awarded this year to scientists for their outstanding research contribution in the field of agricultural botany, horticulture and dairying.

The following are the recipients of prizes, each of the value of Rs. 5,000.

(1) Dr. B. P. Pal, Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, for evolving wheat varieties.

(2) Dr. L. B. Singh, Director and Shri Ram Din Tripathi, Biochemist, Horticultural Research Institute, Saharanpur, to share the prize for research work jointly done by them in evolving a new process of production of papain.

(3) Shri M. R. Chandrasekhara, Junior Scientific Officer, Dr. M. Swaminathan, Assistant Director (Dietetics), Dr. D. S. Bhatia, Assistant Director and Head of the Food Processing Division and Dr. V. Subrahmanyan, Director, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, to share the prize for outstanding research work in the production of infant food from baffalo milk.

Research Centre for Family Planning.—The opening of a Central Family Planning Communication Motivation Action Research Centre in New Delhi has been recommended by the Family Planning Communication Motivation Action Research Committee which met in New Delhi recently under the chairmanship of the Union Minister of Health.

The functions of the Centre will be research, training and demonstration, consultative service and technical guidance, pretesting and evaluation of media, coordination of action research programme and dissemination of information.

Wheat Purchase from Abroad.—The Government of India have undertaken to buy a minimum of 400,000 tons of wheat annually on commercial terms in the world market in addition to 16 million tons of American wheat to be purchased in four years under a special deal. The quantum of commercial marketing obligation is however, subject to adjustment or reduction on the basis of an annual review of India's foodgrains supply, financial position and other relevant factors.

The possibility of reducing the commercial marketing obligations was discussed with the U. S. Government as well as with the Governments of Australia and Canada who would be affected by a reduction. Though it was not possible to reduce the figure immediately it was agreed that the position would be reconsidered at the time of the annual review.

Irrigation and Power Benefits From DVC.—The total acreage of agricultural land irrigated by the canals of Damodar Valley Corporation during 1959-60 was 4,10,000 acres under the kharif crops. The total units of electricity generated during the period were 1467.19 million kwh. The income from sale of power was over Rs. 6 crores.

Local Development Works in Third Plan.—A sum of Rs. 50 crores has been provided in the Third Plan for certain basic amenities in rural areas such as supply of drinking water, link roads and the village schools buildings. Under this programme, each village is to be enabled to provide itself with all these amenities, contribution being made by local people mainly in the form of labour and, to the extent possible, in the form of money.

Rural Electrification.—Upto 31 March. 1959 8,873 villages have been electrified. The expenditure incurred in this regard was Rs. 5,012.67 lakhs.

The number of villages electified in each State was : Assam 15; Bihar 619; Bombay 461; Kerala 652; Madras; 3,925 Madhya Pradesh 168; Mysore 407; Orissa 48 ; Punjab 1,113; Rajasthan 1; Uttar Pradesh 92; Jammu and Kashmir 29; West Bengal 136; Andhra Pradesh 1,082 and Centrally administered areas 125.

Trade Arrangement with Italy.—The trade arrangement between India and Italy has been extended upto 30 June, 1961. Among the commodities listed in the schedule of goods available for export from India are : tea, coffee, tobacco, spices, dried fruits, oils, hides and skins, cotton fabrics jute, coir, leather footwear, etc. The list of items for export from Italy to India include agricultural and other types of machinery.

Faster, Better Soil Sampling.—An Australian device for sampling soils, the 'soil profile core sampler', could prove useful in other countries which are undertaking large agricultural development programmes. The device, power-driven and mounted on a motor vehicle, withdraws an undisturbed core of soil from depths of 30 feet or more. It is already greatly aiding the immense task of mapping Australia's soils.

DIARY FOR AUGUST 1960

August

1. All-India Third Estimate of Tobacco, 1959-60.

4. All-India Final Estimate of Cotton, 1959-60.

11. The Agricultural Research Sub-committee of the Indian Central Cotton Committee approved a model co-ordinated agronomic scheme for collecting comprehensive data on the agronomic requirements of cotton crop in the different cotton growing areas of the country with a view to getting maximum yield.

The Rajya Sabha passed the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill wherein the ceiling on land holdings in the Union Territory is fixed at 30 acres. This will now go for the President's assent.

The Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha decided to fix the ceiling on land holdings at 40 acres for an average family of five members. The size can be increased by eight acres for each additional member of the family the optimum holding being 65 acres for a family of eight or more members.

13. The Central Committee on Community Development which met in New Delhi under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister approved the allocation of largest funds for stepping up agricultural production in C.D. areas by a readjustment of the block budget.

17. The Punjab Cabinet decided to abolish octroi duty on all agricultural goods.

18. All-India First Estimate of Sugarcane, 1960-61.

19. Rajasthan Government intend opening some 'labour banks' in selected rural areas so that surplus manpower can be utilised during the off-agricultural season. Service co-operatives will manage these 'banks' wherein agriculturists will be provided with the facility to deposit their labour and draw on it in cash or kind.

21. A sum of Rs. 5,601 lakhs allotted by the Union Government for major irrigation and power projects in 1960-61.

23. Under P.L. 480 Agreement India will buy 330,000 bales of U.S. upland cotton worth about $41,600,000.

The Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha adopted the Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill.

The Union Food and Agriculture Minister informed the Lok Sabha that the Government were considering the appointment of two separate committees, an official committee and a non-official farmer's panel, to advise the Government on price fixation, agricultural production and allied questions.

24. All-India Final Estimate of Rabi Pulses (other than Tur and Gram), 1959-60.

25. A Central Wage Board for the jute industry set up by the Union Government.

Union Food and Agriculture Minister opened the 'Gamma Garden' at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute designed to accelerate crop improvement through the production of new varieties.

26. The two-day Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture began at New Delhi. Prime Minister appealed to the Ministers and State officials to go out into the fields and show the farmer that they were one with him and not his bosses. The problem today was how to win over the farmer's mind.

31. All-India First Estimate of Jute, 1960-61.

The Union Government announced certain control measures in respect of the new cotton crop (1960-61) in view of the carry-over of the current season and the uncertainty of the new cotton crop.

Punjab Government decided to introduce a compulsory crop insurance scheme starting from the next Rabi season. Punjab will be the first State to introduce such a scheme in the country.

Agricultural Development

CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

During August 1960 the rainfall was in excess of the normal in Orissa, Bihar Plateau, West Uttar Pradesh, Punjab (including Delhi), East Rajasthan and West Madhya Pradesh, normal in Assam (including Manipur and Tripura), West Bengal, Bihar Plains, East Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and East Madhya Pradesh and generally light to moderate elsewhere.

Rainfall during the South-West Monsoon period so far (*i.e.* from 1 June 1960 to 31 August 1960) was in excess of the normal in Orissa, West Uttar Pradesh, Punjab (including Delhi) and Madras, deficient in sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir, East Gujarat, Telangana, Rayalaseema and interior Mysore and normal over the rest of the country outside Himachal Pradesh.

Preparation of land and sowing of kharif crops were the main agricultural operations carried out in different parts of the country during the month. The other agricultural operations reported were transplantation of paddy in most of the States and harvesting of paddy, jowar, ragi, greengram, groundnut and sesamum in Andhra Pradesh, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, groundnut, sugarcane and potatoes in Madras, paddy ragi, groundnut, sesamum and sugarcane in Mysore, jute in West Bengal and rainy vegetables in Orissa. Agricultural operations were, however, held up during the month in some parts of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Rajasthan and West Bengal for want of rains.

The standing crops were affected by heavy rains and floods in parts of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Punjab. In some parts of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madras, Mysore and Rajasthan the crops were reported to be withering for want of rains. Crops were also reported to have been affected by insect pests and crop diseases in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madras and Punjab. Crops were affected by locust attack in parts of Rajasthan. Elsewhere the condition of standing crops was reported to be satisfactory.

The condition of cattle was generally satisfactory except in some parts of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Rajasthan and West Bengal, where cattle diseases were reported to be prevalent.

LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) (Second Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1960 received the assent of the President. The Bill, which amends the East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 1948, provides mainly for the assignment and management of lands reserved for common purposes in a village, after the finalization of a scheme of consolidation. Section 23-A which is to be inserted into the principal Act provides, "as soon as a scheme comes into force, the management and control of all lands assigned or reserved for common purposes of the village.. ..... shall vest in the Panchayat of that village which shall also be entitled to appropriate the income accrueing therefrom for the benefit of the village community, and the rights and interests of the owners of such lands shall stand modified and extinguished accordingly.

The Rajasthan Zamindari and Biswedari Abolition (Amendment) Ordinance, 1960 was promulgated by the Governor in June. The Ordinance, which amends the Rajasthan Zamindari and Biswedari Abolition Act 1959, provides mainly for the insertion of an additional schedule to the principal Act. The Ordinance provides that

"every zamindar or biswedar whose estate is vested in the State Government under the Rajasthan Zamindari and Biswedari Abolition Act, 1959, shall be a Malik.....in respect of any Khudkasht land in his occupation on the date of such vesting." The 'Second Schedule' to be inserted in the Act provides for the rights and liabilities of a Malik in respect of his Khudkasht lands. Some of the rights and liabilities are as follows :

Rights of Maliks

(*a*) A Malik shall have the right to transfer by sale or gift his interest in the whole or a part of the land in his occupation to any person who, at the date of such transfer, is already in occupation of land which, together with the land so transferred, does not exceed the ceiling area so applicable to him.

(*b*) A Malik has the right to transfer his interest in the whole or a part of the land held by him in the form of an usufructuary mortgage for a period not exceeding ten years.

(*c*) A Malik may hypothecate by way of simple mortgage his interest in the whole or a part of the land held by him for the purpose of obtaining loans from the State Government, or a land mortgage bank, or a cooperative society or the Rajasthan Central Land Mortgage Bank, or a cooperative land mortgage bank or any other institution notified by the State Government in this behalf.

(*d*) A Malik may exchange land in his occupation with land in the occupation of another Malik for the purpose of consolidation or otherwise.

Liabilities

(*a*) A Malik who ceases to cultivate or manage his land and leaves the neighbourhood thereof, shall be presumed to have abandoned such land and shall lose his interest therein.

(*b*) The interest of a Malik shall be extinguished if (i) he dies leaving no heir to succeed him, (ii) he surrenders such land or is presumed to have abandoned the same, (iii) his land is acquired by the Rajasthan Land Acquisition Act 1953, and (iv) he is ejected from his land.

(*c*) A Malik shall be liable to pay rent in respect of the land held by him and until such rent is determined in accordance with the provisions of the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act 1956, he shall pay to the State Government by way of rent the same amount as he was liable to pay immediately before the date of the vesting of his estate by way of land revenue in respect thereof.

The Government of Gujarat have published the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Gujarat Amendment) Bill 1960. The main object of the Bill, which proposes to amend the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 in its application to Gujarat, is to give an opportunity to small owners to resume lands from their tenants for personal cultivation. The Bill provides that small owners may resume lands from their tenants by giving notice by 31 December 1961 and by making an application for possession to the Mamlatdar before 31 March 1962. The extent of land they can resume will be so much as will leave half the land leased with the tenant; where, however, the tenant is cultivating personally other land exceeding half an economic holding, the landlord will be entitled to resume the whole of the land leased. If the landlord has already terminated the tenancy of any other land held by the same tenant on the ground that he required it for personal cultivation, he shall not be entitled to terminate the tenancy any further. Landlords who are under disability like minors, windows, members of the armed services etc., have been given the choice to terminate the tenancy before the aforesaid date or within one year from the date on which the disability ceases.

The Bill further provides that the tenancy of any land left with the tenant, after the termination of the tenancy, shall not at any time afterwards be liable to termination again on the ground that the landlord *bona fide* requires that land for personal cultivation.

A Bill on similar lines has been published by the Government of Maharashtra also to amend the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 in its application to the State of Maharashtra.

Free Land for Harijans

Land free of cost has been allotted to Scheduled Castes by the Governments of 11 States—Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa and Rajasthan.

In their 48th Report, the Estimates Committee had recommended that "an assessment of the size of the problem of providing land to landless Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the extent to which it has been solved, should be made and some special machinery, if necessary, may be created for a temporary period to solve the problem according to a phased programme. Further, special efforts should be made to arrange for a speedy distribution of land received in *bhoodan* and other surplus fallow cultivable land, first to landless harijans and then to others." The Union Home Ministry has requested the State Governments and Union Territory administrations to implement these recommendations.

As regards the States Plan schemes for making provision of houses and house-sites, nearly 50 per cent of the outlay had been utilised by the end of the third year of the Second Plan. The total provision for health, housing and other schemes is Rs. 28.92 crores.

COOPERATION AND WAREHOUSING

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have published the Andhra Pradesh Warehouses Bill, 1960 which seeks to repeal the Madras Warehouses Act, 1951 and the Hyderabad Warehouses Regulation, 1358 F and enact a unified law for the entire State. The Bill provides for the regulation and licensing of warehouses in Andhra Pradesh.

The Bill provides that no person shall "..... carry on the business of warehouseman at any place.....except under a licence granted under this Act....."Before granting a licence, the prescribed authority is required to 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 has the prescribed qualificatons;

(*c*) the applicant has paid the fee prescribed for the licence and has also paid the prescribed security; etc.

The Bill provides that "every warehouseman shall take not less care of the goods deposited with him than a man of ordinary prudence would take of his own goods under similar circumstances and conditions."

The Bill 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 a warehouseman for a shortage or excess in goods stored and (*d*) such other measures as may be necessary for safeguarding the interests of those depositing their goods within the warehouse.

Clause 13 provides that every warehouseman shall insure the goods in his warehouse against such events and in such manner as may be prescribed.

Clause 15 provides that no warehouseman other than a Cooperative Society shall either on his own account or that of others deal in or lend money on goods received by him for deposit in his warehouse.

Warehouse for Perishables

The Central Warehousing Corporation's new warehouse at Theog, is a step in a new direction and may give a new turn to the potato trade in the country. So far the Corporation's warehouses stored non-perishable commodities like foodgrains, oilseeds, pulses and spices. The Theog warehouse has been set up for storage of potatoes, apples and other fruits and vegetables.

Situated 20 miles from Simla in the picturesque but under-developed countryside in Himachal Pradesh, the warehouse at Theog would provide specialised storage and quality grading facilities to the growers of potatoes, apples and other fruits and vegetables. It will also provide them with a direct link with the consuming areas around Delhi. The Theog warehouse has been started in hired accommodation. Construction work is soon being taken in hand for a warehouse building which will provide cold storage facilities. At the other end, detailed plans are being drawn up for a cold storage in Delhi. The Corporation intends to provide transport facilities between these two places.

Theog and Delhi are the first two warehouses being set up with the intention of providing a link-up between producers of

fruits and vegetables and the consumers. At present the prices of these articles fluctuate widely. The Corporation therefore intends to set up warehouses in large producing areas and at principal consuming centres. Fifteen to twenty per cent of the fruits and vegetables produced in the country go waste because of lack of proper storage and marketing facilities.

PANCHAYATS

The Government of Punjab have published the Punjab Gram Panchayat (Amendment) Act 1960. It seeks to amend the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act 1952, for the purpose of extending it to the former State of PEPSU.

The Act provides that the Government may declare any village or group of contiguous villages with a population of not less than 500 to constitute one or more Sabha areas. A Gram Sabha is to be established in every Sabha area. Every adult residing in the area is to be a member of the Sabha.

Every Sabha is to elect from among its members a Chairman (Sarpanch) of the Sabha and an executive Committee (Gram Panchayat) consisting of 5 to 9 members (Panches). Provision has been made for the representation of women and members of the Scheduled Castes.

A Gram Panchayat is to have jurisdiction over matters laid down in Schedule I-A of the principal Act which lays down the offences cognizable by a Gram Panchayat. The Act empowers the State Government to enhance the powers of a Gram Panchayat or a group of Gram Panchayats. A Gram Panchayat with enhanced powers is to have jurisdiction over those matters laid down in Schedule I-B of the principal Act. When enhanced powers are conferred on the representatives of a group of Panchayats, the Panches of the concerned Panchayats are to elect 5 Adalti Panches from amongst themselves to constitute an Adalti Panchayat.

The Act has added the following to the compulsory functions that a Gram Panchayat is required to perform—

(*a*) supply of water for domestic use and for cattle;

(*b*) planting and preservation of trees;

(*c*) promotion of pisciculture;

(*d*) organisation of village volunteer force for watch and ward etc.

The Panchayats are also empowered to perform the following functions at their discretion:

(*a*) direct the taking of measures for the prevention of water logging;

(*b*) regulate offensive and dangerous trades or practices, etc.

The Act empowers a Gram Panchayat to appoint Functional Sub-Committees and Local Committees for the discharge of its administrative functions and other duties.

The Act provides that the State Government "shall every year assign to every Panchayat a portion of the land revenue not being less than ten per centum of the total annual land revenue realized within the limits of the Sabha area which shall be credited to the Gram Fund."

The Gram Panchayats are required under the amending Act to impose the following taxes—

(*a*) a house tax;

(*b*) a tax on persons carrying on any profession, trade, calling and employment (other than agriculture);

(*c*) a duty on transfers of property; and

(*d*) if so authorized by the Government any other tax, duty or cess which the legislature of the State has power to impose.

The Gram Panchayats are also empowered to impose the following fees—

(1) teh–bazari from the shopkeepers in fairs other than cattle fairs;

(2) service fee including fee on cleaning of streets and lighting of streets and sanitation;

(3) fees for registration of animals sold in the Sabha area; and

(4) water rate where water is supplied by the Gram Panchayat.

The Act provides that Chapter VIII of the principal Act relating to the establishment,

constitution etc. of Panchayat unions shall be omitted.

The Act repeals the Pepsu Panchayat Raj Act, 2008 Bk.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh have published the Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 1960.

Clause 6 of the Bill provides that soon after the establishment of a Gaon Sabha, it shall elect an Executive Committee (Gaon Panchayat) consisting of such number of members as may be prescribed. Provision is to be made for the representation of members of the Scheduled Castes. The Pradhan and Up-pradhan of the Gaon Sabha are to be *ex-officio* the Pradhan and Up-pradhan of the Gaon Panchayat.

Clause 13 provides that the State Government may divide a district into circles and establish in each circle a Nyaya Panchayat, consisting of 10 to 25 members. The members of the Nyaya Panchayat are to be appointed by the prescribed authority out of the members of a Goan Panchayat.

Training for Panchayat Secretaries

One hundred centres are to be started during the current year to impart institutional training to panchayat secretaries under a scheme sponsored by the Union Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation. The Scheme envisages a phased programme of setting up centres to impart institutional training to about 150,000 panchayat secretaries, so as to enable village panchayats to play their due role under the Panchayati Raj scheme. Each centres will conduct four courses of three months' duration and the trainees attending each course would number 50.

The financial pattern for setting up the training centres with a tapering countribution from the Central Government, has been indicated to the State Governments. The Central assistance will cease to be available from the fifth year onwards, when the entire scheme will be financed by the panchayats and the State Governments.

The fourth meeting of the Central Council of Local Self-Government had recommended the strengthening of panchayats and training and orientation programme for village people, specially their representatives, so that they may understand not only their rights and privileges but also their duties and responsibilities in the implementation of the Community Development Programme through village panchayats and Block Panchayat Samitis.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Under the Second Five Year Plan, 47 modern dairy projects comprising 42 milk supply schemes, 3 rural creameries and 2 milk products factories, are being set up with the aid of the Central Government. Of these 47 projects, 15 are covered by foreign aid under the Technical Cooperation Mission, Colombo Plan and UNICEF programmes and foreign assistance for 8 projects is under negotiation. The basis on which proposals for such aid were accepted by Government was that the projects should be included in the State Plans and have the technical approval of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. As regards projects requiring foreign assistance, a clearance is obtained from the Planning Commission and the Ministries of Finance and External Affairs.

The Indian Dairy Diploma Course is now being given at the Southern Regional Station of the National Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore and at the Allahabad Agriculture Institute. About 40 students are being trained annually in these Institutes. In order to meet the requirements of the new dairy projects being set up under the Second Five Year Plan and those contemplated for the Third Five Year Plan another centre for Indian Dairy Diploma Course training has been started at the Aarey Milk Colony by the Maharashtra Government from July 1960. The course is of two years duration conferring specialisation in dairy technology. Twenty students have been admitted from Gujerat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Rajasthan and the Union Territory of Delhi.

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT

The ultimate object of the Government of India is to provide the country's egg consuming population with at least one egg a day per person. This is part of a bigger plan to raise the nutritional standards of the people by providing more calories through a balanced diet.

In the Third Five Year Plan it is proposed to treble the production of eggs by raising it to 6,720 million from the present 2,000 million per annum. Assuming that 50 per cent of the population consume eggs the availability would be 30 eggs per capita per annum. Additionally, 90 million table birds would be produced at the end of the Third Plan against 45 million at the end of the Second Plan.

Poultry development schemes yield quick results for rapidly increasing nutritive supplementary food in the country besides providing gainful subsidiary occupation to a large section of the community.

There is need for intergrated development of various schemes so that their beneficial effects might be reflected in the overall development of poultry in contiguous areas. Schemes such as training of poultry farmers, advancing of loans, sale of day-old chicks at subsidised rates, provision of equipment, availablity of poultry feeds and marketing of produce to enable poultry farmers to get remunerative prices, should be implemented simultaneously.

The three-day meeting of State Poultry Development Officers held in New Delhi recently reviewed the progress of poultry development in various States and the steps that should be taken to accelerate implementation of various schemes. It also discussed the phasing of the schemes during the Third Plan and preparation of annual programmes of work for individual schemes.

Commodity Reviews

FOODGRAINS

During August 1960, certain parts of the country received excessive rainfall. Preparation of land and sowing of kharif crops were in progress in different areas. Transplantation of paddy was progressing in most of the States. Harvesting of paddy and some coarse grains was also in progress in Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Mysore. In some parts of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Madras, the crops were reported to be withering for want of rains. On the other hand, heavy rains and floods affected the standing crops in parts of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Punjab. Crops were also reported to have been affected by locust attack in parts of Rajasthan. Elsewhere, the condition of the standing crops was generally statisfactory.

Regulatory Measures.—August was characterized by some relaxation in regulatory measures so far as wheat was concerned. In view of the generally comfortable supply position and the assurance of additional wheat supplied under the recent PL 480 Agreement, the retention of a separate ceiling limit on bank advances against wheat in Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi and Jammu & Kashmir was not considered necessary by the Reserve Bank of India, and as such the aforesaid ceiling limit was withdrawn from 20 August. According to the directive issued by the Reserve Bank on that date, modifying the earlier directive of 16 January 1960, the ceiling limits on advances against wheat are applicable to the country as a whole.

In U.P., the levy on wheat was suspended from 8 August 1960 when the U.P. Wheat Procurement (Levy) Order, 1959 (issued on 4 May, 1959 whereby foodgrain dealers were required to sell to the Government at controlled prices, 50 per cent of their purchases) was withdrawn on 9 August, 1960. The Wheat (U.P.) Second Price Control Order 1959 and the Uttar Pradesh Wheat (Restrictions on Movement) Order, 1959 issued on 6 May, 1959 were also rescinded. The former Order had provided for maximum controlled prices of various varieties of wheat in the State and the latter for restrictions on the movement of wheat and wheat products from any place in a block of specified districts to any place outside it. Further, on 27 August, 1960, the Central Government issued the Uttar Pradesh Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Amendment Order, 1960, whereby transportation of foodgrains, not exceeding five maunds, to or within the border area, by a *bona fide* resident of that area, for domestic consumption, was permitted. The original Order issued on 10 March, 1959 provided for the transport of a quantity of 20 seers.

Imports.—Imports of cereals into India during the period from 1 January to 31 August, 1960, were 3,411 thousand tons (3,466 thousand metric tons), comprising 2,807 thousand tons (2,852 thousand metric tons) of wheat, 586 thousand tons (595 thousand metric tons) of rice and 18 thousand tons (18.3 thousand metric tons) of corn as against 2,825 thousand tons (2,870 thousand metric tons) comprising 2,668 thousand tons (2,711 thousand metric tons) of wheat, 146 thousand tons (148 thousand metric tons) of rice and 11 thousand tons (11.2 thousand metric tons) of sorghum, imported during the same period last year.

Prices.—Prices of foodgrains during August registered a fall as against a rise in the previous month. The all-India index number of wholesale prices for cereals which stood at 109·9 in the last week of July declined to 108·4 in the last week of August and that of pulses declined from 96·2 to 93·1 during the same period. Compared to the position during the corresponding week last year, the indices for cereals and pulses at the end of August 1960 were

higher by 0·8 per cent and 2·9 per cent respectively.

As for individual foodgrains, prices of rice showed a rise while those of other foodgrains recorded a decline. The index for rice rose from 114·9 in the last week of July to 115·4 in the last week of August. During the same period, the index for wheat declined from 92·8 to 88·3, that of jowar from 127·8 to 126·4, that of bajra from 130·6 to 128·7, that of maize from 117·1 to 109·9 and that of gram from 89·6 to 86·1.

Compared to the position during the corresponding period of the previous year, the index number of wholesale prices in the last week of August 1960 was higher by 4·2 per cent in the case of rice, by 9·3 per cent for jowar, by 0·3 per cent for bajra and by 22·6 per cent for gram but was lower by 8 per cent in the case of wheat and by 9·4 per cent for maize.

World Situation.—Prospects for the 1960-61 wheat crop in the northern Hemisphere are generally favourable. Though it is too early for definite forecasts, the present outlook indicates the possibility of another near-record crop this year. According to the U.S. Bureau Report published in August, production of all wheat in the United States is estimated at 37·1 million metric tons as against the final estimate of 30·7 million metric tons in the previous year. Good harvests are also expected in Turkey, Egypt and Pakistan. Some shortfall is, however, expected in France, Italy, Spain and Portgual though, in other parts of Western Europe the harvests will be near about last year's high levels.

Production of paddy in Thailand in 1959-60 is estimated at 7·3 million metric tons or 0·2 million metric tons higher than in the previous year. A high level of outturn to 902,200 metric tons of paddy is expected in Malaya. In the Southern hemisphere production in Madagascar at 1·2 million metric tons is about 50,800 metric tons more than the previous record figure of 1957-58.

Exports of wheat from the main exporting countries, *viz.*, the United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina, France and Italy so far recorded in 1960, were somewhat greater than in the corresponding period of last year. Exports from the United States, Australia and France were higher than last year while those from Canada, Argentina and Italy were lower. Total exports of rice so far recorded in 1960 (excluding China's shipments to the Soviet Union) have been about 91,444 metric tons greater than the comparable figure a year ago. Increased trade has been shared by Burma, the United States, South Viet Nam, Thailand, Cambodia, Australia and Malaya. Chinese shipments to Ceylon and Poland have been appreciable.

Cash prices of wheat in the United States showed strength during the month under review mainly on account of the farmers' tendency to hold stocks. Cash prices of No. 2 Red Winter at Chicago advanced from 173½ cents per bushel on 25 July, 1960 to 189 cents on 25 August. During the same period, prices of No. 2 Hard (ex-store) wheat at Kansas city rose from 187 cents per bushel to 194-3/4 cents. In Canada, prices of wheat did not show significant fluctuations. At Winnipeg, Northern Manitoba No. 1 was quoted at 165 cents per bushel on 25 August, 1960 as against 166-1/8 cents per bushel on 25 July.

The Wheat Utilisation Committee consisting of representatives of Argentina, Australia, Canada, the United States, France and United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation which was formed to report on the possibilities of increasing consumption of wheat throughout the world and particularly in the Far East, has submitted its report. The Committee, while commending the efforts made in Japan to improve the nutritional levels, has recommended that similar nutritional programmes might be applied to other areas of the world. The Committee has emphasised the need for substantial foodgrains imports into India in order to improve nutritional levels gradually. At the same time it has pointed out that further external assistance would be needed if this improvement is to be achieved. The Committee has also noted that there is scope in Indonesia for increased utilisation of wheat and recommended that the Indonesian Government should be kept informed of the programmes of member countries under which wheat might be supplied on exceptional terms.

The growth of the European Common Market has been watched apprehensively

in the wheat exporting countries. It is feared that the signatory countries may not only become self-sufficient in the softer type of wheat but that surpluses will spill over into the United Kingdom, Greece, Denmark and Norway. Among all the wheat exporting countries, the United States has exhibited greatest anxiety. While delivering an address in Rotterdam early in August 1960, the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture made it clear that the United States was gravely concerned with the implications of such a market, so far as the agricultural programme was concerned. Not only did the programmes of the Common Market visualise internal agricultural support prices at levels considerably above world parity, but protection would be given in such a way that there would be no room for outside competition. This protection would be assured by variable import levies which would at all times raise import prices "to at least the level desired for market supplies produced inside the Common Market Area." Such a form of protection would eliminate the benefits of competition and specialisation which formed the basis of a multi-lateral trading system.

Concern in both the United States and Canada in regard to the Common Market objectives, has stimulated the interest of both countries in the Far Eastern markets. As a result, there has been a sharp reduction of rail freights in the United States on hard wheats shipped to Pacific Coast, ports for shipments to some countries of Asia. Canada is making very great efforts to expand her markets for wheat and flour in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, because of possible loss of traditional wheat outlets in Europe during the next five years.

SUGAR

Sugarcane.—During July and August 1960 harvesting of last season's crop and irrigation of current season's sugarcane in various States progressed satisfactorily. The condition of the standing crop was reported to be fairly satisfactory except in the flood affected areas of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Punjab.

The All-India Final Estimate of sugarcane for 1959-60 puts the acreage and production at 51·78 lakh acres and 75·79 lakh tons (in terms of gur) as against 48·03 lakh acres and 71·13 lakh tons respectively for the 1958-59 season, showing an increase of 7·8 per cent in area and 6·6 per cent in production over that of the previous season. The increase in acreage has been reported mainly in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Bihar, Maharashtra and Rajasthan and is attributed generally to favourable weather conditions during the sowing period of crop. The increase in production has been shared mainly by Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Bihar and is attributed partly to the increase in area and partly to favourable weather conditions during the growing period. Andhra Pradesh has, however, reported a slight decrease in production.

Sugar.—The total quantity of sugar produced in India during the 1959-60 season upto 31 July, 1960 and 31 August, 1960 amounted to 24·02 lakh tons and 24·09 lakh tons respectively against 19·05 lakh tons and 19·10 lakh tons during the corresponding periods of the previous season. The number of factories reported to be in operation during the weeks ending 31 July, 1960 and 31 August, 1960 was 4 and 7 respectively against 2 and 4 in the corresponding weeks of the previous season.

The opening stock of sugar with factories in India on 1 July 1960 and 1 August, 1960 was 12·20 lakh tons and 10·54 lakh tons respectively against 8·33 lakh tons and 6·63 lakh tons on the corresponding dates last year. Total despatches from factories from 1 November, 1959 to 31 July, 1960 and 31 August, 1960 were 14·95 lakh tons and 16·76 lakh tons respectively against 15·77 lakh tons and 17·43 lakh tons in the corresponding periods of the last season.

The Government of India released for internal consumption a quantity of 2 lakh tons sugar in each of the months of July and August 1960. This brings the total releases upto the end of July 1960 and August 1960 out of the 1959-60 season's production to 14·88 lakh tons and 16·88 lakh tons respectively.

There were no sales and shipments of sugar upto the end of August 1960 out of the 1959-60 season's production. Exports have for the time being been stopped to make sugar available for internal consumption at reasonable prices.

The market prices of sugar during July 1960 witnessed a mixed behaviour at Hapur and an easing tendency at Kanpur. At other centres the prices remained more or less constant. During August also the prices showed mixed trend. The following table indicates week-end wholesale prices of sugar at a few important centres.

Week-end Wholesale Market Prices of Sugar

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Quality	I Week		II Week		III Week		IV Week		V Week
		July	Aug.	July	Aug.	July	Aug.	July	Aug.	July
Hapur ..	D 29/Crystal	42·17	40·72	42·18	40·54	41·09	40·54	40·91	40·73	40·90
Kanpur ..	D 29	48·00	44·00	45·00	44·00	45·00	43·00	45·00	43·00	45·00
Calcutta ..	Indian Medium	41·85	41·85	41·85	41·85	41·85	41·85	41·85	41·85	41·85
Madras ..	Parrys	43·01	43·01	43·01	43·01	43·01	43·01	43·01	43·01	43·01
Bombay ..	Medium	42·21	42·21	42·21	42·21	42·21	42·21	42·21	42·21	42·21
Patna ..	—	40·71	40·71	40·71	40·71	40·71	40·71	40·71	40·71	40·71
Jullundur ..	—	42·44	42·44	42·44	42·44	42·44	42·44	42·44	42·44	42·44

Gur : The average daily arrivals of gur in the Hapur market during July and August were only 56 maunds and 30 maunds respectively against 248 maunds during June 1960. The stock of gur in this market, at the end of July and August 1960 stood at 25,800 maunds and 19,000 maunds respectively against 27,504 maunds at the end of June. Last year at the end of July and August the stocks were 44,500 maunds and 22,000 maunds respectively.

The prices of gur generally witnessed a mixed behaviour during July and August 1960. The table below shows week-end wholesale prices of gur at a few important centres.

Week-end Wholesale Market Prices of Gur

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Quality	I Week		II Week		III Week		IV Week		V Week
		July	Aug.	July	Aug.	July	Aug.	July	Aug.	July
Hapur ..	Phatwa No. 1	15·50	16·75	15·75	16·50	16·00	15·75	16·75	15·50	17·12
Calcutta ..	Bheli	20·50	21·00	21·00	20·50	23·00	21·00	23·00	21·00	22·00
Madras ..	II Sort	20·57	20·61	20·57	22·02	20·57	22·22	19·26	20·08	19·26
Bombay ..	Kolhapur	29·00	35·50	29·00	30·50	30·00	29·00	29·50	28·50	30·00
Patna ..	Deshi	16·00	16·00	16·00	17·00	16·00	18·00	16·00	18·00	16·00

OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

Prices of oilseed and vegetable oils in the important markets of the country advanced significantly during July 1960. Meagre arrivals of supplies and adverse weather reports were mainly responsible for the bullish trend in the groundnut market. Encouraging export outlook for castor oil imparted strength to the castor section of the oilseeds market. Linseed and linseed oil prices were largely influenced by the general behaviour of other seeds and oils. During August, prices of groundnut again moved down mainly on account of favourable weather reports from producing areas. Absence of encouraging overseas enquiries for castor and linseed oils resulted in a general decline in prices during the latter half of the period under review.

Groundnut

Prices of groundnut and groundnut oil increased steadily during July 1960. Shortage of supplies combined with brisk offtake of seed and oil by crushers and vanaspati manufacturers exerted considerable bullish influence. Local shortages of supplies were aggravated by the suspension of rail traffic during the general strike. Adverse weather reports and reports of floods in some of the producing areas added momentum to the rising trend in prices. Crushers and vanaspati manufacturers continued to lend support at higher levels.

In August, however, prices showed a moderate decline. Reports of favourable weather conditions in producing areas and expectations of a higher crop during the current season imported a bearish undertone to the market. Exports of expeller cake were reported to have come to a standstill and this factor was also largely responsible for the downward trend in prices. Crushers and vanaspati manufacturers stepped aside in anticipation of further fall in prices.

Price of British West African groundnut oil at European ports ruled steady at Rs. 59·27 per maund while Indian oil declined from Rs. 59·51 to Rs. 58 per maund. The following table shows the prices of groundnut and groundnut oil in the important markets during July-August, 1960:

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending					
	24-6-60	1-7-60	15-7-60	29-7-60	12-8-60	26-8-60
Groundnut (kernel)						
Bombay (Bold)	34·16	33·78	34·53	35·45	33·79	33·79
Madras (Superior) ..	33·47	33·63	35·33	35·80	35·33	34·09
Hyderabad	36·69	37·60	39·19	40·62	40·44	40·44
Groundnut Oil						
Bombay	69·97	69·42	73·09	73·09	70·53	71·26
Madras	63·86	65·17	67·81	69·45	67·81	66·49
Hyderabad	66·69	70·00	75·00	73·31	73·31	75·00
European Ports (B. W. African) ..	59·27	59·27	59·27	59·27	59·27	59·27
(Indian)	N.Q.	59·51	59·51	59·27	58·00	58·00

Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil from India during June 1960 amounted to 1,830 tons and 22 tons respectively compared to 540 tons of groundnut and 2,252 tons of groundnut oil during July 1959. Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during January—June 1960 totalled 26,555 tons and 1,533 tons respectively compared to 21,867 tons of groundnut and 12,813 tons of groundnut oil during the corresponding period of 1959.

Linseed

Prices of linseed and linseed oil at Bombay and Kanpur advanced during the first half of July. Thereafter there was a more or less steady decline up to the end of August. In Calcutta, the movement of prices was rather erratic. Prices, however, generally ruled higher during the earlier period under review. The initial rise in prices in Bombay and Kanpur was attributed to the bullish trend in the other sections of the oilseeds market. Later the continued absence of foreign demand for linseed oil resulted in the downward movement. The firm undertone in the Calcutta market was reported to have been occasioned by the continued scarcity of seed supplies. Price of Argentinian linseed oil at European ports ruled steady at Rs. 47·51 per maund during the period under review. Indian oil declined from Rs. 54·86 to Rs. 53·88 per maund. The following table shows the prices of linseed and linseed oil in the important markets during July-August 1960:

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending					
	24-6-60	1-7-60	15-7-60	29-7-60	12-8-60	26-8-60
Linseed						
Bombay (Bold)	24·70	24·98	24·98	24·70	23·69	23·32
Calcutta (Small) ..	24·00	28·81	25·25	25·75	25·25	25·00
Kanpur (Bold)	24·75	26·00	26·67	26·00	25·87	22·07
Linseed Oil						
Bombay	49·40	49·96	50·33	50·51	47·75	47·02
Calcutta	54·00	56·00	56·50	58·50	59·00	57·50
Kanpur	52·00	53·87	55·00	54·50	53·50	53·00
European Ports (Argentinian) ..	47·51	47·51	47·51	47·51	47·51	47·51
(Indian)	54·86	54·86	54·86	54·86	54·84	53·88

Exports of linseed oil from India during 1960 were 1,185 tons compared to 313 tons during June 1959. Total exports of linseed oil during January—June 1960 were 4,817 tons compared to 3,038 tons during the corresponding period of 1959.

Castorseed

Prices of castorseed and castor oil showed improvement during the first half of July 1960. Thereafter upto the end of August, there was a steady decline. The initial strength was attributed to the encouraging export outlook for castor oil. U.K. and communist countries were reported to have envinced keen interest in Indian oil and there were claims of export business having been put through with them. The firm undertone could not, however, be sustained and later on due to a falling demand for castor oil from foreign countries, prices declined. The export prospects for Indian castor oil changed consequent on the release of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's estimate of the Brazilian castor crop. The estimate of a higher Brazilian crop during the season was reported to have made the Indian trade circles apprehensive of India's export prospects in the ensuing months. Fears of prospective Brazilian competition in the U.S. market were reported to have been responsible for the easy trend in prices in the latter half of the period under review. The price of Bombay commercial castor oil at European ports, after an initial rise, showed a decline. At the end of August it was quoted at Rs. 58·78 as against Rs. 60·73 per maund at the end of July 1960. The following table shows the prices of castorseed and castor oil in the important markets during these months :

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending					
	24-6-60	1-7-60	15-7-60	29-7-60	12-8-60	26-8-60
Castorseed						
Bombay (Bold)	24·61	25·44	25·44	25·07	23·60	23·14
Kanpur (FAQ)	22·86	22·86	22·86	22·07	21·33	20·00
Badepally (HO)	N.R.	N.R.	25·33	N.R.	24·33	23·58
Castor oil						
Bombay (Commercial)	54·00	55·46	55·84	54·36	51·79	51·79
Kanpur (FAQ)	52·25	53·75	55·00	54·00	53·50	52·00
Madras	50·69	51·02	52·00	52·34	55·13	51·84
European Ports						
(Bombay Commercial)	61·22	62·69	62·94	60·73	59·27	58·78

Exports of castor oil from India during June 1960 were 7,587 tons compared to 4,208 tons during June 1959. Total exports during January—June 1960 were 32,683 tons compared to 11,297 tons during the corresponding period of 1959.

Coconut

Arrivals of coconut and copra during July 1960 in some of the important assembling markets of South India (for which data are available) were of the order of 16·3 million nuts and 5·8 thousand tons respectively.

During July and August there was some rise in prices of copra and coconut oil. As compared to price of copra of Rs. 60·08 per maund at Bombay at the end of June and in the first week of July the quotation was Rs. 62 in the second fortnight of August. Coconut oil generally ruled steady at Bombay during July and August at Rs. 91·10 per maund except for a rather high quotation in the second week of August. At Cochin, the price of coconut tended to go up except for some decline in the second half of August. Over the two months—July and August, the price of coconut oil at Cochin advanced by nearly Rs. 2 per maund.

The fortnightly quotations of copra and coconut oil, at important markets during July-August were as follows :

(Rs. per maund)

	24-6-60	1-7-60	15-7-60	29-7-60	12-8-60	26-8-60
Copra						
Bombay	60·08	60·08	60·08	61·39	62·04	62·04
Alleppey (Vettumeni)	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	61·87	N.R.	N.R.
Coconut Oil						
Bombay	91·10	91·10	91·10	N.T	95·50	91·10
Cochin	83·89	84·18	84·18	88·19	88·33	85·72

Imports of copra and coconut oil during June 1960 were 6,729 tons and nil respectively against 3,931 tons of copra and 477 tons of coconut oil during June 1959. Total imports of copra and coconut oil during January—June 1960 aggregated 39,857 tons and 1,012 tons respectively against 36,102 tons of copra and 1,687 tons of coconut oil during January—June 1959.

COTTON

During August Punjab and several parts of Madhya Pradesh received heavy rainfall. This is likely to have adverse effects on the healthy growth of the plants in some areas. In Oomra tracts and in Broach, Surat and Saurashtra the monsoon activity was gradually decreasing. Droughty conditions were reported from areas under Westerns and Comptahs. Area under cotton is likely to show a fall due to the expected decrease in Gujarat, Mysore and Madhya Pradesh.

The tenth trade estimate of the 1959-60 cotton crop puts the production at 40·45 lakh bales as against the corresponding and final estimates of 50·92 lakh bales and 51·43 lakh bales for 1958-59.

Imports of raw cotton into India during June 1960 were 1·58 lakh bales as against 1·28 lakh bales in the previous month and 0·68 lakh bales in the corresponding month of the preceding season. Total imports of raw cotton during the first ten months of the 1959-60 season were 7·15 lakh bales as against 3·92 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during June 1960 were 0·18 lakh bales as against 0·13 lakh bales in the previous month and 0·30 lakh bales in the corresponding month of the preceding season. Total exports during the first ten months of the 1959-60 season were 1·74 lakh bales against 3·27 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw cotton by mills in India during June 1960 was 4·10 lakh bales against 4·06 lakh bales during the preceding month and 3·88 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season. Total consumption during the first ten months of the 1959-60 season was 42·35 lakh bales against 42·13 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Stocks of raw cotton with mills in India at the end of June 1960 were 14·53 lakh bales against 13·26 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 15·93 lakh bales a year earlier.

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 June		Stocks as on	
	1960	1959	30-6-60	30-6-59
Indian	3·38	3·49	11·11	14·51
Pakistani	0·02	—	0·14	—
Egyptian	0·12	0·05	0·69	0·21
Other foreign	0·58	0·34	2·59	1·21
Total foreign	0·72	0·39	3·42	1·42
Total	4·10	3·88	14·53	15·93

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

(Lakh bales)

	1-9-59 to 11-8-60	Same period last year
Arrivals	21·73	25·77
Consumption by mills ..	11·45	11·82
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants on the last date of the period.	5·65	6·90

During July and August prices of cotton were firm. Jarilla MGF which was quoted at Bombay at Rs. 925 per candy at the end of June rose to Rs. 935 in the middle of July. At the end of July, however, Jarilla MGF prices fell to Rs. 915 per candy. There were no transactions during August. At Abohar (Punjab), the Deshi variety which was quoted at Rs. 800 per candy at the end of June ruled steady during July. By the middle of August, the price declined to Rs. 714, again rising to Rs. 762 at the close of the month. The American variety ruled steady at Rs. 895 per candy till the middle of July; thereafter the prices started rising and were quoted at Rs. 906 at the end of July and Rs. 933 at the end of August. The price of Laxmi cotton at Adoni (Andhra Pradesh) rose from Rs. 1,090 per candy at the end of June to Rs. 1,105 on 15 July. The month closed with the quotation at Rs. 1,100 per candy. There were no transactions in this market during August.

During August, the cotton market was subject to diverse influences tending to pull prices in opposite directions. The bullish factors influencing the market were (*i*) rumours that the ceiling price of cotton would be raised, and (*ii*) the official announcement that the 1959-60 season's crop was 18·2 per cent lower than in the preceding season. The bearish factors were: (*i*) the increased offerings by stock holders who wanted to dispose of their stocks before 1 August 1960 when the Government's new order, prohibiting sales above the ceiling prices came into force, and (*ii*) the official announcement allowing an import of 6 lakh bales of cotton from USA. Governments' decision to maintain the floor and ceiling prices of cotton unchanged at Rs. 495 and Rs. 820 per candy respectively for the basic variety of cotton Jarilla MGF 25/32" during 1960-61 season also imparted weakness to the market. The following table gives the wholesale prices of some of the important varieties at some centres.

(Rs. per candy)

Week ending	Adoni Andhra Pradesh Laxmi	Bombay Jarilla MGF	Abohar (Punjab) Deshi	(Punjab) American
24-6-60	1090	925	800	895
15-7-60	1105	935	800	895
29-7-60	1100	915	800	906
12-8-60	N.T.	N.T.	714	923
26-8-60	N.T.	N.T.	762	933

The Karachi cotton market witnessed a mixed trend during the two months under review. From Rs. 744 per candy at the end of June, the price rose to Rs. 846 in the middle of July, but declined slightly to Rs. 838 at the end of the month and to Rs. 826 in the middle of August. The bullish factor influencing the market was the keen foreign demand especially from China and Japan. Speculative selling induced by favourable weather and encouraging crop news were, however, exercising a bearish influence. The following table gives the wholesale price of 4F Punjab roller ginned at Karachi :

Week ending	Rs. per candy
25-6-60	744
15-7-60	846
29-7-60	838
12-8-60	826
26-8-60	N.A.

The New York cotton market ruled easy during the period. The weak sentiment was due to favourable weather reports and good crop prospects. The following table gives the wholesale prices of cotton middling 15/16" at New York :

Week ending	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy
30-6-60	34·25	1,278
15-7-60	34·20	1,276
28-7-60	33·55	1,252
12-8-60	32·45	1,210
26-8-60	N.A.	N.A.

JUTE

The All-India First Estimate of jute for 1960-61 places the area at 1,605 thousand acres as against the corresponding adjusted Estimate of 1,752 thousand acres for 1959-60. This shows a decrease of 147 thousand acres or 8·4 per cent. This Estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of July 1960 and does not cover the entire area sown to jute crop. The area reported in the Final Estimate is slightly higher than the First Estimate. The decrease in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Bihar and West Bengal and is attributed generally to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time.

The All-India First Estimate of Mesta for 1960-61 puts the area at 489 thousand acres as compared to the corresponding adjusted Estimate of 513 thousand acres for 1959-60. This shows a fall of 23 thousand acres or 4·5 per cent. As in the case of jute, this Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to mesta crop during the season. Some late varieties are also grown in Konkan and Marathwada region of Maharashtra and in Punjab. Information in respect of these varieties will be available at a later stage. The decrease in area during the current year is accounted for mainly by Bihar and has been attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time.

Weather conditions were reported to be generally favourable during the period under review in all the jute growing areas. Weeding operations were completed in most of the jute growing States. Harvesting operations were being carried on in Assam, Bihar and West Bengal. The river levels were generally normal.

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during July 1960 were 1·79 lakh bales as compared to 3·03 lakh bales during the preceding month and 3·36 lakh bales during July 1959. Total arrivals of both indigenous and Pakistan raw jute during July 1959—June 1960 season amounted to 58·06 lakh bales compared to 65·16 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during July 1960 were 0·39 lakh bales compared to 0·93 lakh bales during June 1960 and 0·19 lakh bales during July 1959. Total import of raw jute from Pakistan during the last jute season (July 1959-June 1960) amounted to 6·14 lakh bales compared to 3·40 lakh bales during the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by member mills of IJMA during July 1960 was 4·96 lakh bales compared to 5·08 lakh bales during the preceding month and 5·18 lakh bales during July 1959. Total consumption of raw jute during the season ending June 1960 was 62·86 lakh bales compared to 60·14 lakh bales during the previous season.

Stocks of raw jute with Calcutta mills were16·71 lakh bales at the end of July 1960 as against 12·48 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 14·95 lakh bales at the end of July 1959.

During the months under review, the Calcutta loose jute prices generally showed a hardening tendency. The declining trend in raw jute prices witnessed in June 1960 was reversed during the middle of July mainly due to the expectation of delay in arrival of new crop in the market in the wake of disturbances in Assam and the Central Government employees' strike. The mills' anxiety to replenish their low stocks imparted a further bullish tendency. Mills showed considerable interest in near delivery contracts and offered premiums for ready bills of lading. The hardening tendency was accelerated during August by fresh overseas enquiries for heavy goods and speculative activities. The exceptionally low arrivals of raw jute in out-agencies which were considerably lower during July 1960 as compared to the corresponding period of the past several seasons, aided the uptrend in raw jute prices. Towards the close of August the mills withdrew from the market.

The following table shows the prices of some of the bottom varities at Calcutta during July-August :

(Rs. per quintal)

Variety	August-September † Delivery		September-October Delivery Week ending			
	2-7-60	15-7-60	30-7-60	6-8-60	13-8-60	27-8-60
Assam	36·50	91·00	92·50	99·25	96·50	107·25
Northern	36·00	89·75	91·00	97·75	96·50	107·25
Desal	35·00	87·00	96·75	96·50	93·75	104·50
Orissa	37·00*	92·50*	93·75**	100·50**	99·25**	109·75**
Jungli	33·50	84·50	87·00	93·75	91·00	101·75
Murshidabad	34·00	85·75	88·50	95·00	92·50	103·25
Daisee (Selected)	37·00*	93·75*	95·00**	101·75**	99·25**	108·50**

† Prices are in Rs. per maund.
* September-October delivery.
**October-November delivery.

During the months under review, the pucca jute bales prices fluctuated both ways. During the second week of July the prices of all varieties witnessed a significant decline in sympathy with loose jute prices but remained steady during the following week. After witnessing a fall in Mill Firsts and Mill Lightnings in the fourth week of July, prices hardened. However, Pakistan N. C. prices were erratic. The prices of all varieties, except Indian N.C., eased during the second week of August but firmed up later on. The pucca jute bale sector closed with a firm undertone. The following table gives the fortnightly quotations of some of the important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta :

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs.=180 kgs.)

Variety	September-October †Delivery		October-November Delivery Week ending			
	2-7-60	15-7-60	30-7-60	6-8-60	13-8-60	27-8-60
Mill Firsts	250	235	240	240	235	255
Mill Lightnings	230	215	220	220	215	235
Daisee L. G.	210	200	210	210	205	220
Indian N. C.	125	123	125	135	135	155
Pakistan N. C.	115*	104	100‡	105‡	103	107

* Delivery period—August-September.
† Prices per bale of 181·44 kgs.
‡ Delivery period September-October.

Favourable weather conditions were reported from the up-country centres during the period under review. The prices of raw jute in up-country centres generally moved in sympathy with Calcutta loose jute market. The hardening tendency towards the close of August was attributed to heavy covering done in these centres. The following table gives the weekly prices of raw jute at important mofussil centres:

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	Week ending					
	1-7-60	15-7-60	29-7-60	5-8-60	19-8-60	26-8-60
Nowgong (Assam) ..	34·56	32·50	35·38	36·41	37·44	38·26
Purnea (Bihar,)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	34·50	—
Calcutta (W. Bengal) ..	39·00	33·50	35·50	37·00	37·50	41·00
Kendrapara (Orissa) ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	37·00	—

The Calcutta jute goods market opened with an easy undertone in July but generally displayed bullish tendencies during the month under review. The hessian market showed a gain of Rs. 4·50 over the opening quotation of July and with fractional variations, closed unchanged at the same level. However, during August the hessian prices hardened significantly owing to reports of good hessian business. The sacking market opened quiet and after witnessing a sharp fall in the second week of July, showed a bullish tendency. The uptrend in sacking was generally in sympathy with raw jute prices as also due to good overseas enquiries. Both hessian and sacking markets supported mainly by speculative activities showed a big spurt in prices during the last week of August. The market closed with a firm undertone. The following table gives the quotations for hessian and sacking at Calcutta:

Variety	Week ending					
	1-7-60	22-7-60	29-7-60	6-8-60	13-8-60	27-8-60
Hessian .. .. .. 40"X10 oz. (per 100 yds.)	40·00	44·70	44·60	47·30	45·90	48·10
Sacking B. Twills .. .. (Rs. per 100 bags)	131·00	131·00	134·00	140·40	135·50	144·10

During the two months under review, fresh speculative activities were noticed in the raw jute and jute goods markets mainly as a result of slow arrivals of the new crop. The East India Jute and Hessian Exchange took various measures during the period, which in effect were modifications or extensions of the control measures imposed since May 1960. The measures taken were :

(1) The prohibition of fresh transactions in respect of jute goods (hessian cloth and sacking bags) contract for August 1960 delivery and of raw jute contract for September 1960 delivery operative upto 31 July, 1960 were extended upto 31 August, 1960 in respect of jute goods contracts for August 1960 delivery and upto 14 September 1960 in respect of raw jute contract for September 1960 delivery.

(2) The existing maximum prices on trading in respect of raw jute contracts for September and December 1960 deliveries were extended upto 14 September, 1960.

(3) The present maximum prices imposed on trading in respect of Hessian cloth and sacking Bags contracts for August 1960 and November 1960 deliveries were removed from 27 July, 1960.

(4) All the existing three marginal slabs were continued except in respect of sacking. In the case of sacking bags, contracts for August and November 1960 deliveries were raised with effect from 27 July, 1960 from Rs. 50 to Rs. 66 per 100 bags when the closing rate of the contract is Rs. 132 per 100 bags or more.

(5) In addition to the above slabs the following fourth marginal slab was imposed from 27 July.

Contract	Delivery Month	Price Level	Margin Payable
		Rs.	Rs.
Hessian cloth (Per 100 yds.)	August 1960 and November 1960	51	51
Sacking bags (B. Twills) (Per 100 bags)	August 1960 and November 1960	134	134

However, in respect of payment of special margins under the fourth slab certain concessions have been given to ring members.

TOBACCO

During July and August 1960 the prices of Nipani (Chewing) variety of tobacco at Bombay remained steady at Rs. 80 per maund. The price of Motihari (medium) variety at Calcutta which in the beginning of July stood at Rs. 176·16 per maund declined to Rs. 173·16 in the third week of the month continued to rule at that level till the second week of August. There was a further decline in prices to rule ultimately

at Rs. 169·16 per maund in the closing week of August. The price of Jatty (medium) variety at Calcutta was not quoted. The price of grade IV variety of flue-cured virginia (redried strips) at Guntur stood at Rs. 213·93 per maund during the first week of July. The price declined to 197·47 per maund in the third week of July and Rs. 193·36 in the second week of August. However, during the third week of August the price declined abruptly to Rs. 139 and its closing quotation for August was 135·77 per maund. The price of LBY variety of flue-cured virginia (redried strips) at Guntur, which stood at Rs. 135·76 per maund during the third week of July declined to Rs. 118·48 during the fourth week. It advanced to Rs. 139 during the last week of July but declined slightly to 135·76 during the second week of August. No quotations were available for the subsequent two weeks. The price of LBY 2 variety of flue-cured virginia (redried leaf) at Guntur showed erratic movements during the period under review. The price was Rs. 61·71 per maund during the first week of July. It declined to Rs. 53·48 during the third week of July. Thereafter it marked some increase and stood at Rs. 61·71 per maund during the third week of August. The price declined sharply to Rs. 46 per maund in the closing week of August.

Arrivals of tobacco in Guntur market during June 1960 comprised 9·36 million lbs. of flue-cured virginia, 0·68 million lbs. of sun-cured virginia and 3·18 million lbs. of sun-cured Natu and other varieties totalling 13·22 million lbs. as against 23·08 million lbs. in the previous month. The despatches from Guntur market consisted of 8·59 million lbs. of flue-cured virginia and 0·67 million lbs. of sun-cured virginia and 1·45 million lbs. of sun-cured Natu and other varieties totalling 10·71 million lbs. as against 21·11 million lbs. in the previous month.

It is estimated that the stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the Guntur market at the end of June 1960 were 77·3 million lbs. According to knowledgeable trade circles this stock included about 11 million lbs. of chura, buts and stems mostly used for internal consumption.

About 8·48 million lbs. of various varieties of tobacco were graded for export during July 1960 as against 11·06 million lbs. graded during the previous month. Of the quantities graded in July 1960, 7·36 million lbs. were of flue-cured virginia variety. Exports of raw tobacco during May 1960 were 12 million lbs. valued at Rs. 210 lakhs as against 9 million lbs. valued at Rs. 160·4 lakhs during the corresponding month of the previous year. Of the 12 million lbs. exported, flue-cured virginia variety accounted for as much as 9 million lbs. valued at Rs. 173 lakhs. Total exports of unmanufactured tobacco during the five months to May 1960 were 49·8 million lbs. valued at 1003·5 lakhs as against 41·2 million lbs. valued at Rs. 950 lakhs during the corresponding period last year.

Food Control Orders

New Delhi, 7 July 1960

G.S.R. 774.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Manipur Foodgrains (Movement) Control Order, 1956, namely :

1. (1) This order may be called the Manipur Foodgrains (Movement) First Amendment Order, 1960.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. In sub-clause (1) of clause 2 of the Manipur Foodgrains (Movement) Control Order, 1956—

(*a*) in item (*i*), the word "and" at the end shall be omitted;

(*b*) after item (*i*), the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*ia*) maize and its products; and"

New Delhi, 15 July 1960

G.S.R. 807.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that it is necessary so to do for controlling the rise in prices and preventing the hoarding of gram and peas in the State of Uttar Pradesh;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3A) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby directs that, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (3) of the said section 3, the price at which gram or peas shall be sold in any locality in the State of Uttar Pradesh in compliance with an order made with reference to clause (*f*) of sub-section (2) of the said section 3 shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the said sub-section (3A) and also authorize the Secretary to the Government of Uttar Pradesh in the Food and Civil Supplies Department to determine the average market rate of gram or peas in such locality in the State of Uttar Pradesh aforesaid.

This notification shall remain in force for a period of three months.

New Delhi, 16 July 1960

G.S.R. 808.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that it is necessary so to do for controlling the rise in prices and preventing the hoarding of rice and paddy in the State of Orissa;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3A) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby directs that, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (3) of the said section 3, the price at which rice or paddy shall be sold in any locality in the State of Orissa in compliance with an order made with reference to clause (f) of sub-section (2) of the said section 3 shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the said sub-section (3A) and also authorizes the Director of Food Supplies, Government of Orissa, to determine the average market rate of rice or paddy in such locality in the State of Orissa aforesaid.

This notification shall remain in force for a period of three months.

New Delhi, 29 July 1960

G.S.R. 388—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following Amendment in the Southern Rice Zone (Restrictions on Rail Bookings) Order, 1960, namely:—

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(1) This Order may be called the Southern Rice Zone (Restrictions on Rail Bookings) First Amendment Order, 1960.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. For item (*iii*) of the proviso to clause 3 of the Southern Rice Zone (Restrictions on Rail Bookings) Order, 1960, the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*iii*) Under and in accordance with a permit issued by the Central Government or a State Government or an officer authorized by the State Government in this behalf."

New Delhi, 9 *August* 1960

G.S.R. 921.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby rescinds the notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food), specified in the Schedule below.

THE SCHEDULE

1. The Wheat (Uttar Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1959, published under G.S.R. No. 558, dated 6th May 1959, and as amended from time to time.

2. The Uttar Pradesh Wheat (Restriction on Movement) Order, 1959, published under G.S.R. No. 559, dated 6 May 1959, and as amended from time to time.

New Delhi, 30 *August* 1960

G.S.R. 999.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the Delhi Wheat and Wheat Products—(Export Control) Order, 1959, namely:—

1. This Order may be called the Delhi Wheat and Wheat Products (Export Control) Amendment Order, 1960.

2. After the proviso to clause 3 of the Delhi Wheat and Wheat Products (Export Control) Order, 1959, the following further proviso shall be inserted namely:—

"Provided further that nothing contained herein shall apply to the export of *maida* or *suji* to any place within the State of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras, Mysore or Pondicherry".

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India First Estimates of Sugarcane, Jute and Mesta, 1960-61.
All-India Second Estimates of Potato, 1959-60.
All-India Final Estimates of Rabi Pulses and Tobacco, 1959-60.
All-India Revised Estimate of 1959-60 Coffee Crop and Blossom Estimate for 1960-61.
All-India Land Utilisation Statistics.
District-wise Area and Production of Foodgrains in Bombay, Jammu & Kashmir and Kerala, 1956-57 and 1957-58.
District-wise Area and Production of Groundnut in India, 1958-59 and 1959-60.

1. *Rainfall During August* 1960

(Between 28 July and 31 August 1960 and from 1 June to 31 August 1960)

(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

Rainfall Regions	28 July 1960 to 31 August 1960		South-west Monsoon Period so far (*i.e.* 1 June 1960 to 31 August 1960)	
	Actual Rainfall (mms.)	Excess or shortfall when compared to normal (mms.) †	Actual Rainfall (mms.)	Excess or shortfall when compared to normal (Per cent) †
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Bay Islands	231	—143	933	—14
2. Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	525	+76	1,333	+5
3. Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	565	—125	1,201	—31
4. Gangetic West Bengal	318	—46	781	—11
5. Orissa	508	+144	1,056	+21
6. Bihar Plateau	438	+44	811	—9
7. Bihar Plains	318	—51	687	—19
8. Uttar Pradesh, East	345	+3	761	+3
9. Uttar Pradesh, West	448	+80	925	+22
10. Punjab (including Delhi)	417	+207	691	+59
11. Himachal Pradesh	326	*	907	*
12. Jammu & Kashmir	54	—11	119	—26
13. Rajasthán, West	60	—67	195	—18
14. Rajasthan, East	288	+38	524	—2
15. Madhya Pradesh, West	546	+212	857	+9
16. Madhya Pradesh, East	367	—50	851	—13
17. East Gujarat	172	—71	499	—25
18. Saurashtra and Kutch	80	—49	454	+13
19. Konkan	438	—37	2,041	+15
20. Deccan (including Marathwada)	87	—34	296	—17
21. Vidarbha	223	—44	635	—14
22. Coastal Andhra Pradesh	120	—35	363	0
23. Telangana	186	—29	425	—21
24. Rayalaseema	33	—89	146	—46
25. Madras State	45	—52	229	+24
26. Coastal Mysore	556	—114	2,034	—18
27. Interior Mysore, North	91	—59	273	—32
28. Interior Mysore, South	50	—54	175	—28
29. Kerala	328	—34	1,350	—8
30. Arabian Sea Islands	321	+90	704	—2

† In calculation of excesses, deficits and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0.1 mm.
*Excess or deficit of rainfall is not marked due to absence of normals.
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 Paddy in some parts, Jowar, Wheat, Bajra, Chillies and Sweet Potatoes.	Minor Millets, Moong, Mash Maize.
Assam	Hilly Potatoes, Tobacco and Kalai.	Hilly Paddy and Jute.
Bihar	Paddy and Castorseed	Autumn Paddy, Ragi, Maize, Cotton, Jute, Sannhemp and Sesamum.
Gujarat	Jowar, Castorseed and Cotton	Maize, Groundnut, Sesamum and Kharif Pulses.
Jammu & Kashmir	Linseed in Kashmir, Potatoes in Jammu.	Paddy in Kashmir. Maize, Jowar and Bajra in Jammu.
Kerala	Winter Paddy, Ragi, Sesamum, Tapioca, and Sweet Potatoes.	Autumn Paddy, Kharif Ragi and Tapioca (Ist Crop).
Madhya Pradesh	Rabi Til.	Early Paddy, Maize, Moong, Urd, Groundnut and Kharif Pulses.
Madras	Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, Sugarcane, Groundnut, Castor, Cotton, Tobacco, Potatoes and Rape & Mustard.	Kharif Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Barley, Sugarcane, Ginger, Chillies and Sannhemp.
Maharashtra	Jowar, Tobacco, Castor, Paddy and Cotton.	Maize, Groundnut, Kharif Pulses and Sesamum.
Mysore	Bengalgram, Horsegram, Groundnut, Minor Pulses and Tobacco.	Potatoes, Moong, Jowar, Coviander, Cotton and Sannhemp.
Orissa	Winter Paddy and Castorseed.	Autumn Paddy, Jute, Ragi, Maize, Jowar and Bajra.
Punjab	Gram, Oilseeds, Barley and Oats.	Paddy, Maize, Til, Kharif Pulses, Potatoes and Desi Cotton.
Rajasthan	Gram and Potatoes.	Bajra, Maize, Groundnut, Cotton and Sannhemp.
Uttar Pradesh	Gram, Potatoes, Peas, Oats and Rape & Mustard.	Maize, Jowar, Ragi, Minor Millets, Early Paddy, Tobacco and Cotton.
West Bengal	Winter Paddy, Sesamum, Retting of Jute and Sannhemp.	Autumn Paddy, Jute, Maize, Tobacco and Sannhemp.
Himachal Pradesh	Gram, Rape & Mustard and Linseed.	Paddy, Maize, Tur, Hilly Potatoes, Chillies (dry), Sesamum and Sannhemp.
Manipur	Potatoes, Rabi Pulses, Gram and Linseed.	Early Paddy, Kharif Pulses, Sesamum and Jute.
Tripura	Sweet Potatoes.	Maize, Kharif Pulses, Ginger, Sesamum, Chillies and Jute.
Delhi	—	Kharif Jowar.

2. *All-India Final Estimate of Rabi Pulses (other than Gram and Tur)*, 1959-60

SUMMARY

	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	12,788	12,992	(—)204	(—)1·6
Production (thousand tons)	2,690	2,761	(—)71	(—)2·6
In Metric Units				
Area (thousand hectares)	5,175	5,258	(—)83	(—)1·6
Production (thousand metric tons)	2,733	2,805	(—)72	(—)2·6

The decrease in area has been shared mainly by Bihar, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh and is attributed generally to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time. The decrease in area has been offset to some extent by the increase reported by Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh.

The decrease in production has been shared mainly by Bihar and to a lesser extent by Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The decrease is due partly to the shrinkage in area and partly to low yield per acre as a result of unfavourable climatic conditions during the growing period. Madhya Pradesh has, however, reported a substantial increase. This has considerably offset the fall in overall production. As between various pulses, decrease in production has occurred mostly in Urad and Kulthi. Lakh or Khesari has, however, recorded a substantial increase.

DETAILS

State/Pulses	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons)		
	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh						
Urd or Mash ..	83	60	(+)23	12	8	(+)4
Mung	112	122	(—)10	10	11	(—)1
Kulthi	417	420	(—)3	31	34	(—)3
Others	88	81	(+)7	5	2	(+)3
Total	700	683	(+)17	58	55	(+)3
Assam						
Urd	100	103	(—)3	12	16	(—)4
Mung	31	32	(—)1	4	5	(—)1
Masur	11	11	—	1	2	(—)1
Peas	13	13	—	2	2	—
Lakh or Khesari ..	18	18	—	2	3	(—)1
Total	173	177	(—)4	21	28	(—)7
Bihar	2,738	2,844	(—)106	318	511	(—)193
Kerala						
Kulthi	41	41	—	6	6	—
Peas and Beans ..	10	10	—	2	2	—
Total	51	51	—	8	8	—

DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madhya Pradesh						
Urad or Mash ..	525	556	(—)31	55	32	(+)23
Mung and Moth ..	140	140	—	13	8	(+)5
Masur	549	547	(+)2	95	93	(+)2
Kulthi	11	11	—	1	1	—
Peas	210	207	(+)3	27	25	(+)2
Lakh or Khesari ..	1,458	1,478	(—)20	254@	134@	(+)120
Total	2,893	2,939	(—)46	445	293	(+)152
Maharashtra & Gujarat						
Urad or Mash ..	91	73	(+)18	8	8	—
Mung	18	18	—	2	2	—
Masur	31	21	(+)10	4	3	(+)1
Kulthi	30	28	(+)2	4	4	—
Peas	8	8	—	1	1	—
Lakh or Khesari ..	337	330	(+)7	35	38	(—)3
Others	204	196	(+)8	27	27	—
Total	719	674	(+)45	81	83	(—)2
Mysore						
Urad	9	10	(—)1	1	1	—
Mung	21	25	(—)4	2	2	—
Kulthi	222	293	(—)71	22	28	(—)6
Masur	5	5	—	(*b*)	(*b*)	—
Others	62	63	(—)1	5	5	—
Total	319	396	(—)77	30	36	(—)6
Orissa	850	850	—	176	176	—
Punjab						
Masur	208	169	(+)39	43	36	(+)7
Peas	25	22	(+)3	4	3	(+)1
Others	22	21	(+)1	3	3	—
Total	255	212	(+)43	50	42	(+)8
Rajasthan						
Masur	28	27	(+)1	8	5	(+)3
Peas	14	19	(—)5	3	3	—
Others	(*a*)	(*a*)	—	(*b*)	(*b*)	—
Total	42	46	(—)4	11	8	(+)3
Uttar Pradesh						
Masur	481	499	(—)18	75	80	(—)5
Peas	2,399	2,413	(—)14	1,213@	1,220@@	(—)7
Total	2,880	2,912	(—)32	1,288	1,300	(—)12
West Bengal						
Urad or Mashkalai ..	316	476	(—)160	53	110	(—)57
Mung	37	60	(—)23	4	11	(—)7
Masur	255	249	(+)6	47	29	(+)18
Peas	35	29	(+)6	7	7	—
Lakh or Khesari ..	498	363	(+)135	90	60	(+)30
Kulthi	9	10	(—)1	1	1	—
Others*	1	1	—	(*b*)	(*b*)	—
Total	1,151	1,188	(—)37	202	218	(—)16
Delhi	9	12	(—)3	1	2	(—)1

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Himachal Pradesh						
Masur	4	3	(+)1	1	1	—
Peas	1	1	—	(*b*)	(*b*)	—
Others	1	2	(—)1	(*b*)	(*b*)	—
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 ..	1,125	1,279	(—)154	141	175	(—)34
Mung and Moth ..	359	397	(—)38	35	39	(—)4
Masur	1,572	1,531	(+)41	274	249	(+)25
Peas	2,715	2,722	(—)7	1,259	1,262	(—)3
Kulthi	730	803	—)73	65	75	(—)10
Lakh or Khesari ..	2,311	2,189	(+)122	381	235	(+)146
Others*	3,976	4,071	(—)95	535	726	(—)191
Total	12,788	12,992	(—)204	2,690	2,761	(—)71
In Metric Units ..	(5,175)	(5,258)	(—)(83)	(2,733)	(2,805)	(—)72

(*a*) Below 500 acres.
(*b*) Below 500 tons.
@ Based on the results of crop cutting surveys.
* Also includes data on Urad, Mung, Masur etc. in respect of Bihar, Orissa and Delhi for which pulse-wise details are not available.
@@ Estimated comparable figure.

† *The break-up for Maharashtra and Gujarat is as under :*

	Maharashtra				Gujarat			
	Area ('000 acres)		Production ('000 tons)		Area ('000 acres)		Production ('000 tons)	
	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59
Urad or Mash	90	72	8	8	1	1	(*b*)	(*b*)
Mung	17	17	2	2	1	1	(*b*)	(*b*)
Masur	31	21	4	3	—	—	—	—
Kulthi	30	28	4	4	—	—	—	—
Peas	8	8	1	1	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Lakh or Khesari	337	330	35	38	—	—	—	—
Others	92	84	9	9	112	112	18	18
Total	605	560	63	65	114	114	18	18

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, Naga Hills—Tuensang Area, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.

(*iii*) Figures in brackets are in thousand hectares in case of area and in thousand metric tons for production.

2·1. *All-India Second Estimate of Potato*, 1959-60

Summary

(1)	1959-60 (Second Estimate) (2)	1958-59 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate) (3)	Increase of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (thousand acres)	872	835	(+)37	(+)4·4

The increase in area has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and to a lesser extent by Punjab, Maharashtra and Gujarat. The increase is attributed largely to better climatic conditions at sowing time. Assam and Bihar have however, recorded a decline.

The information given in this estimate generally covers the period upto the end of May 1960. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. The kharif variety was adversely affected due to excessive rains in Hoshangabad and Chhindwara districts of Madhya Pradesh.

This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to potato crop during the year. The area that reported in the final estimate is generally slightly higher than that given in the Second estimate.

Details

State		Area (thousand acres) 1959-60 (Second Estimate) (2)	1958-59 (Corresponding Estimate) (3)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3) (4)
(1)				
Andhra Pradesh	— ..	—	—	—
Assam	Winter ..	1	1	—
	Summer ..	57	57	—
	TOTAL ..	17	17	—
Bihar	— ..	74	74	—
Maharashtra and Gujarat †	— ..	179	200(A)	(—)21
Madhya Pradesh	— ..	33	29	(+)4
Madras	Winter ..	27	25	(+)2
	Summer ..	4	4	—
	TOTAL ..	18	17	(+)1
Orissa	— ..	22	21	(+)1
Punjab	— ..	25	25	—
Uttar Pradesh	— ..	30	26	(+)4
West Bengal	Winter ..	295	272	(+)23
	Summer ..	139	118	(+)21
	TOTAL ..	4	2	(+)2
Mysore	— ..	143	120	(+)23
Rajasthan	— ..	14	14	—
Delhi	— ..	3	3	—
Himachal Pradesh	Winter ..	(*a*)	(*a*)	—
	Summer ..	1	1	—
	TOTAL ..	21	21	—
Tripura	— ..	22	22	—
TOTAL INDIA	— ..	4	3	(+)1
	..	872	835	(+)37

(*a*) Below 500 acres (A) Adjusted estimate.

† The break-up for Maharashtra and Gujarat is as under:

	(Thousand acres) 1959-60	1958-59
Maharashtra	28	25
Gujarat	5	4

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

2·2. *All-India First Estimate of Sugarcane*, 1960-61

Summary

(1)	1960-61 (First Estimate) (2)	1959-60 (Corresponding Estimate) (3)	Increase of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (thousand acres)	5,157	4,975	(+)182	(+)3·7
Area (thousand hectares)	2,087	2,013	(+)74	(+)3·7

The increase in acreage during the current year has been shared by almost all the States with a substantial increase in Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. It has been attributed generally to favourable weather conditions at sowing time. The increase in U.P. may also be attributed to high prices of gur during 1959-60.

This estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of June 1960 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 1960-61. Past experience shows that the area at the first estimate stage forms roughly 95 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

Details

State	Area (thousand acres) 1960-61 (First Estimate) (2)	1959-60 (Corresponding Estimate) (3)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3) (4)
(1)			
Andhra Pradesh	111	107	(+)4
Assam	69	67	(+)2
Bihar	438	420	(+)18
Gujarat*	37	37	—
Kerala	23	22	(+)1
Madhya Pradesh	101	103	(—)2
Madras	67	65	(+)2
Maharashtra	281	263	(+)18
Mysore	128	125(A)	(+)3
Orissa	56	56(A)	—
Punjab	591	534	(+)57
Rajasthan	62	52(A)	(+)10
Uttar Pradesh	3,109	3,047	(+)62
West Bengal	61	55	(+)6
Delhi	13	12	(+)1
Himachal Pradesh	3	3	—
Tripura	7	7	—
TOTAL INDIA	5,157	4,975 (A)	(+)182
	(2,087)	(2,013)	(+)74

A—Adjusted Estimate.

*—Estimated.

NOTES—1. Jammu & Kashmir is non-reporting for this estimate.
2. Sugarcane is not grown in Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.
3. Figures in brackets are in thousand hectares.

2·3. *All-India Final Estimate of Tobacco, 1959-60*

SUMMARY

(1)	1959-60 (Final Estimate) (2)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate) (3)	Increase of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (thousand acres)	934	897	(+)37	(+)4·1
Production (thousand tons)	281	261	(+)20	(+)7·7
In Metric Units				
Area (thousand hectares)	378·0	363·0	(+)15·0	(+)4·1
Production (thousand metric tons)	285·5	265·2	(+)20·3	(+)7·7

The overall increase in area during the current season has been shared mainly by Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat, and to a lesser extent by Bihar and Madras and has been attributed generally to favourable climatic conditions at sowing time.

The increase in production is shared mainly by Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat and is partly attributed to increase in area and partly to the increased yield per acre as a result of favourable climatic conditions during the growing period of the crop.

Production estimates for 1959-60 and 1958-59 in respect of Mehsana, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Panchmahals, Broach and Baroda in Gujarat and North Satara, South Satara, and Kolhapur districts in Maharashtra are based on the results of the crop cutting surveys.

DETAILS

State/Variety	Area (thousand acres) 1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Production (thousand tons) 1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh						
Nicotiana Tabacum						
(*i*) Virginia	214	208	(+)6	57	57	—
(*ii*) Others	156	151	(+)5	59	52	(+)7
TOTAL	370	359	(+)11	116	109	(+)7
Stalks and Stems	—	—	—	169	147	(+)22
Assam						
Nicotiana Tabacum	24	25	(—)1	7	7	—
Bihar						
Nicotiana Rustica	23	21	(+)2	8	7	(+)1
Nicotiana Tabacum	22	19	(+)3	7	7	—
TOTAL	45	40	(+)5	15	14	(+)1
Jammu & Kashmir						
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	—	(*b*)	(*b*)	—
Maharashtra & Gujarat						
Nicotiana Rustica	1	1	—	(*b*)	(*b*)	—
Nicotiana Tabacum	222	206	(+)16	60	53	(+)7
TOTAL	223	207	(+)16	60*	53*	(+)7
Kerala						
Nicotiana Tabacum	2	1	(+)1	1	1	—
Madhya Pradesh						
Nicotiana Tabacum	11	11	—	2	2	—
Madras						
Nicotiana Rustica	6	6	—	4	3	(+)1
Nicotiana Tabacum	33	30	(+)3	18	17	(+)1
TOTAL	39	36	(+)3	22	20	(+)2
Stalks and Stems	—	—	—	2	1	(+)1
Mysore						
Nicotiana Rustica	7	6	(+)1	2	2	—
Nicotiana Tabacum						
(*i*) Virginia	9	9	—	5	4	(+)1
(*ii*) Others	87	87	—	18	18	—
TOTAL	103	102	(+)1	25	24	(+)1
Orissa						
Nicotiana Tabacum	10	10	—	3	3	—
Punjab						
Nicotiana Rustica	1	(*a*)	(+)1	(*b*)	(*b*)	—
Nicotiana Tabacum						
(*i*) Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*ii*) Others	3	4	(—)1	1	1	—
TOTAL	4	4	—	1	1	—
Stalks and Stems	—	—	—	1	1	—
Rajasthan						
Nicotiana Tabacum	16	15	(+)1	4	3	(+)1
Uttar Pradesh						
Nicotiana Rustica	32	31	(+)1	10	10	—
Nicotiana Tabacum	11	11	—	3	3	—
TOTAL	43	42	(+)1	13	13	—
West Bengal						
Nicotiana Rustica	23	25	(—)2	7	7	—
Nicotiana Tabacum	15	14	(+)1	4	3	(+)1
TOTAL	38	39	(—)1	11	10	(+)1
Delhi						
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	—	1	1	—
Himachal Pradesh						
Nicotiana Tabacum	2	2	—	(*b*)	(*b*)	—
Tripura						
Nicotiana Rustica	1	1	—	(*b*)	(*b*)	—
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	—	(*b*)	(*b*)	—
TOTAL	2	2	—	(*b*)	(*b*)	—
TOTAL INDIA						
Nicotiana Rustica	94	91	(+)3	31	29	(+)2
Nicotiana Tabacum	840	806	(+)34	250	232	(+)18
TOTAL	934	897	(+)37	281	261	(+)20
Stalks and Stems	—	—	—	172	149	(+)23

(*a*) Below 500 acres (*b*) Below 500 tons.

*Production Estimates in respect of Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Baroda, Broach in Gujarat and North Satara, South Satara and Kolhapur districts in Maharashtra are based on the results of crop cutting surveys.

@ Variety-wise details of tobacco have been estimated.

†The break-up for Maharashtra and Gujarat is as under:—

	Area ('000 acres) 1959-60	1958-59	(Production ('000 tons) 1959-60	1958-59
Maharashtra	58	56	14	10
Gujarat	165	151	46	43

NOTES.—Tobacco is not grown in NEFA, Naga Hills—Tuensang Area, Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

2·4. *All India First Estimate of Jute*, 1960-61

SUMMARY

(1)	1960-61 (First Estimate) (2)	1959-60 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate) (3)	Decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (thousand acres)	1,605	1,752	(—)147	(—)8·4
(thousand hectares)	649·5	709·0	(—)59·5	(—)8·4

The decrease in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Bihar and West Bengal and is attributed generally to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time. In West Bengal this may also be attributed to the diversion of acreage to other crops and short supply of seeds.

This estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of July 1960. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally 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.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres) 1959-60 First Estimate (2)	1959-60 (Corresponding Estimate) (3)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3) (4)
Assam	320	321	(—)1
Bihar	405	459	(—)54
Orissa	98	91	(+)7
Uttar Pradesh	35	37	(—)2
West Bengal	732	824 (A)	(—)92
Tripura	15	20	(—)5
TOTAL INDIA	1,605	1,752 (A)	(—)147

(A) —Adjusted Estimate.

NOTE.—Jute is not grown in other States to any appreciable extent.

2·5. *All India First Estimate of Mesta*, 1960-61

SUMMARY

(1)	1960-61 (First Estimate) (2)	1959-60 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate) (3)	Decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (thousand acres)	489	512	(—)23	(—)4·5
(thousand hectares)	197·9	207·2	(—)9·3	(—)4·5

The decrease in area is accounted for mainly by Bihar and is attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing.

This Estimate covers the period generally upto the beginning of July 1960. Till then, the condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to mesta crop during 1960-61. Some late varieties are also grown in Konkan and Marathwada regions of Maharashtra and in the Punjab. Information in respect of these varieties will be available at the Second and Final Estimate stages respectively.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres) 1960-61 (First Estimate) (2)	1959-60 (Corresponding Estimate) (3)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3) (4)
Andhra Pradesh	75	74	(+)1
Assam	16	8	(+)8
Bihar	94	126	(—)32
Gujarat	(*a*)	3	(—)3
Madhya Pradesh	27	23	(+)4
Madras	(*a*)	(*a*)(A)	—
Maharashtra	24	24	—
Mysore	29	31(A)	(—)2
Orissa	9	9	—
West Bengal	215	214(A)	(+)1
TOTAL INDIA	489	512(A)	(—)23

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

(*a*) —Below 500 acres.

NOTES.—(1) Uttar Pradesh is non-reporting for mesta estimate.

(2) This Estimate does not include data relating to late sown varieties of mesta grown in Konkan and Marathwada regions of Maharashtra and the Punjab which will be included in the subsequent Estimates.

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

2·6. *All-India Revised Estimate of* 1959-60 *Coffee Crop and Blossom Estimate for* 1960-61

(As on 31-3-60)

(In metric tons)

Variety	Revised Estimate of 1959-60 crop	Blossom Estimate of 1960-61 crop	Percentage increase or decrease of Col. (3) over Col. (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Arabica	31,950	31,340	—9·8
Robusta	15,515	22,015	+41·9
TOTAL	47,465	53,355	+12·4

NOTE.—The above estimates are subject to revision.
Source: Coffee Board.

3. *Production of Tea in North India*

('000 kilograms)

Districts	January to August	
	1960	1959
Assam Valley	67,900	79,446
Cachar	6,513	10,618
Darjeeling	6,605	5,663
Dooars	34,630	35,914
Terai	4,222	4,453
Bihar	25	36
All others	1,653	1,876
TOTAL	121,548	138,006

Source: Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

3·1. *Tea Production in South India*

('000 lbs.)

District	May '1960	June 1960	June 1959
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Anamallais	3,421	2,504	2,233
Kanyakumari	54	48	37
Madurai	219	161	119
Nilgiris	2,485	1,895	1,744
Nilgiris-Wynaad	1,968	1,306	1,727
Tirunelveli	73	55	41
MADRAS STATE	8,221	5,969	5,901

3·1. *Tea Production in South India*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Central Travancore	3,594	3,404	1,938
Cochin	306	225	223
Kanan Devans	3,996	2,237	2,716
Malabar	54	50	47
Mundakayam	267	264	250
South Travancore	712	614	498
Wynaad	1,951	1,181	1,348
KERALA STATE	10,880	7,975	7,010
Coorg	59	37	46
Mysore	434	378	375
MYSORE STATE	493	415	421
Estimated Production for factories not owning estates	1,567	1,149	1,067
GRAND TOTAL	21,161	15,508	14,409

Source : United Planters' Association of Southern India, Coonoor.

4. *Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates*

Crop	Estimate	Released on	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons)		
			Current estimate	Previous year's corresponding adjusted estimate	Percentage increase or decrease of Col. (4) over Col. (5)	Current estimate	Previous year's corresponding adjusted estimate	Percentage increase or decrease of Col. (7) over Col. (8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1959-60								
Rabi Pulses (other than gram and tur).	Final	24-8-60	12,788	12,992	—1·6	2,690	2,761	—2·6
Potato	Second	9-9-60	872	835	+4·4	281	261	+7·7
Tobacco	Final	9-9-60	934	897	+4·1			
1960-61								
Sugarcane	First	18-8-60	5,157	4,975	+3·7			
Jute	First	31-8-60	1,605	1,752	—8·4			
Mesta	First	1-9-60	489	512	—4·5			

5. *Area and Production of Principal Crops in India (1958-59 and 1959-60)*

Crop	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons unless otherwise indicated)		
	1958-59*	1959-60†	Percentage increase or decrease of Col. (3) over Col. (2)	1958-59*	1959-60†	Percentage increase or decrease of Col. (6) over Col. (5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. *Foodgrains*						
(a) Kharif cereals :						
Rice	81,437	81,343	(—)0·1	30,354	29,338	(—)3·3
Jowar	42,584	41,602	(—)2·3	8,714	7,866	(—)9·7
Bajra	27,999	26,699	(—)4·6	3,789	3,484	(—)8·0
Maize	10,457	10,457	—	3,381	3,615	(+)6·9
Ragi	6,192	6,211	(+)0·3	1,877	1,860	(—)0·9
Small Millets	12,417	12,340	(—)0·6	2,072	2,012	(—)2·9
TOTAL KHARIF CEREALS	181,086	178,652	(—)1·3	50,187	48,175	(—)4·0
(b) Rabi cereals:						
Wheat	31,141	31,508	(+)1·2	9,772	9,734	(—)0·4
Barley	8,243	8,220	(—)0·3	2,672	2,605	(—)2·5
TOTAL RABI CEREALS	39,384	39,728	(+)0·9	12,444	12,339	(—)0·8
TOTAL CEREALS	220,470	218,380	(—)0·9	62,631	60,514	(—)3·4
(c) Pulses :						
Gram	24,865	25,046	(+)0·7	6,881	5,390	(—)21·7
Tur	5,931	5,843	(—)1·5	1,671	1,589	(—) 4·9
Other Pulses	28,589	28,863	(+)1·0	4,320	4,257	(—) 1·5
TOTAL PULSES	59,385	59,752	(+)0·6	12,872	11,236	(—)12·7
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	279,855	278,132	(—)0·6	75,503	71,750	(—)5·0
II. *Other Crops*						
Sugarcane (Gur)	4,803	5,178	(+)7·8	7,113	7,579	(+)6·6
Black Pepper‡	2,301	2,320	(+)0·8	255	254	(—)0·4
Chillies (Dry)	1,471	1,499	(+)1·9	326	339	(+)4·0
Ginger (Dry)‡	357	370	(+)3·6	123	134	(+)8·9
Tobacco	897	934	(+)4·1	261	281	(+)7·7
III. *Oilseeds*						
Groundnut (nuts in shell)	14,575	15,305	(+)5·0	4,812	4,390	(—)8·8
Castor	1,203	1,178	(—)2·1	112	108	(—)3·6
Sesamum	5,500	5,510	(+)0·2	511	392	(—)23·3
Rapeseed & Mustard	6,021	7,167	(+)19·0	1,025	1,037	(+)1·2
Linseed	3,965	3,921	(—)1·1	447	425	(—)4·9
TOTAL OILSEEDS	31,264	33,081	(+)5·8	6,907	6,352	(—)8·0
IV. *Fibres*						
Cotton (thousand bales of 392 lbs. each).	19,926	19,252	(—)3·4	4,686	3,835	(—)18·2
Jute (thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)	1,811	1,707	(—)5·7	5,158	4,548	(—)11·8
Mesta (thousand bales of 400 lbs. each).	825	706	(—)14·4	1,488	1,098	(—)26·2
Sannhemp	807 (546**)	813 (546**)	(+)0·7	81**	80**	(—)1·2

*Relates to partially revised estimate.
†Relates to final estimate.
**Relates to fibre crop only.
‡Figures in hundreds.

6. *Imports of Cereals*

Cereals	Measure	During the week ending 3-8-60	10-8-60	17-8-60	24-8-60	31-8-60	Progressive Total from 1-1-60
Wheat	Long Tons	17,201	76,280	78,906	70,559	53,163	2,806,720
	Metric Tons	17,477	77,504	80,173	71,691	54,016	2,851,768
Rice	Long Tons	20,568	18,174	12,487	11,202	11,484	585,950
	Metric Tons	20,898	18,466	12,687	11,382	11,668	595,395
Corn	Long Tons	—	—	—	—	—	18,011
	Metric Tons	—	—	—	—	—	18,300
TOTAL	Long Tons	37,769	94,454	91,393	81,761	64,647	3,410,721
	Metric Tons	38,375	95,970	92,860	83,073	65,685	3,465,463

7. *Coffee Cured*

1959-60 Crop

(Metric tons)

Month	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
1960—				
May	4,128	1,013	1,853	6,994
June	1,335	1,126	2,162	4,623
July	716	518	1,838	3,072

Source : Coffee Board, Bangalore.

7·1. *Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee*

(A) 1958-59 Crop

(Metric tons)

Particulars	During July, 1960				Up to July, 1960			
	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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipts into the pool up to 31-7-60 (inclusive of gain in weight).	—	—	—	—	17,867	7,535	21,118 (*a*)	46,520
Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments up to 31-7-60 (inclusive of driage).	10	2	346	358	9,698	4,389	15,948	30,035

7·1. *Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee*—contd.

(A) 1958-59 Crop—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Sold for export up to 31-7-60.	—	—	—	—	8,168	3,130	5,102	16,400 (*b*)
Balance as on 31-7-60.	10	2	346	358	1	16	68	85
To be sold for export.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*a*) Includes 1,223 metric tons of Robusta plantation.

(*b*) Includes:

(*i*) 84 metric tons sent to London in connection with the production of suitable quality coffee;

(*ii*) 300 metric tons sent to London for sale on consignment basis;

(*iii*) 1,600 metric tons sold to German Democratic Republic;

(*iv*) 1,050 metric tons sold to U.S.S.R.; and

(*v*) 24 metric tons station selections sent to London.

(B) 1959-60 Crop

Particulars	During July, 1960				Up to July, 1960			
	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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipts into the pool up to 31-7-60 (inclusive of gain in weight).	59	64	380	503	25,146	6,630	17,230 (*a*)	49,006
Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments up to 31-7-60 (inclusive of driage).	1,131	372	886	2,389	6,223	1,164	1,066	8,453
Sold for export up to 31-7-60.	180	60	—	240	7,499	756	341	8,596 (*b*)
Balance as on 31-7-60.	1,252	368	506	2,126	11,424	4,710	15,823	31,957
To be sold for export.	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	12,004

(*a*) Includes 1,127 metric tons of Robusta plantation.

(*b*) Includes:

(*i*) 129 metric tons sent to London in connection with the production of suitable quality Coffee; and

(*ii*) 485 metric tons sold to German Democratic Republic.

7·2. *Pool Auction Prices of Coffee*

(Rs. per 50 kilos)

Date	Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flat		Robusta Cherry Flat	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
14-7-60	Coimbatore	210·90 to 232·95	222·35	175·30 to 191·40	176·31	148·60 to 161·05	156·58
8-7-60	Mysore	217·15 to 218·90	217·75	—	—	158·70 to 158·75	158·71

8. *Imports of Raw Tobacco*

Variety	* Five months ended May			
	1960		1959	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	—	—	1,880	89·7
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	—	—	—	—
Others	5	·08	287	5·7
TOTAL ..	—	—	2,167	95·4

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

8·1. *Tobacco (Raw) Exports*

Variety	Five months ended May			
	1960		1959	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs
For manufacture of *bidis*	92	0.8	22	0·1
For manufacture of chewing tobacco	3,358	20·6	3,219	20·6
Natu desi flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	—	—	—	—
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	35,043	845·7	36,787	923
Natu desi sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	2,089	14	49	0·3
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture..	1,038	4·8	461	3·0
For manufacture of cigars and cheroot	19	0·4	18	0·4
For manufacture of *hookah* tobacco	8	0·2	9	0·2
Other tobacco (raw)	8,180	117	600	2·7
TOTAL ..	49,827	1,003·5	41,165	950·3

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

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 1960 (26-8-60)	July 1960 (29-7-60)	August 1959 (28-8-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains					
Wheat	Moga	591	15·12	15·25	16·00
	Chandausi	White	17·00 R	17·50 R	16·31 R
	Sagar	Pissi	12·87	M.C.	14·75
Jowar	Akola		14·90	15·30	N.R.
Gram	Abohar		14·24	15·07	11·20
Maize	Bahraich		10·75	13·00	13·25
Pulses					
Gram (Split)	Bombay	Punjab	18·05	18·61	15·00
	Patna		18·50	19·25	16·00
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	19·50	19·00	21·00
	Patna		23·00	24·00	24·00
	Bombay	Amravati	26·94	28·05	28·33
	Madras	Nagpur	26·89	27·29	28·10
Potatoes	Patna	Deshi	13·00	10·00	15·00
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	N.S.	16·50	N.S.
	Mettupalayam.	Rasi I	9·87	11·11	13·99 (*a*)
Sugar and Gur					
Sugar	Bombay	D-29	42·21	42·21	N.A.
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	41·85	41·85	40·25
Gur	Hapur	Phatwa No. I.	15·50	17·12	24·00
	Madras	II Sort	20·41	20·41	23·37
	Bombay	Kolhapur	28·50	30·00	29·50
Livestock Products					
Milk	Delhi	Village	22·00	22·00	20·00
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	255·00	250·00	240·00
	Khurja	Desi	238·00 (*a*)	235·00	N.R.
	Bombay	Porbandar	288·00	292·00	320·00
Fish and Eggs		*Sea Fish*			
Fish	Bombay	Prawns	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
		Pomfret	102·85	102·85	92·57
	Calcutta	Rohu	110·00 (*a*)	120·00	N.R.
		Hilsa	130·00 (*a*)	110·00	N.R.
Eggs (per 1,000)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded).	140·00 (*a*)	140·00	N.R.
	Madras		132·50	130·00	140·00
	Bombay		145·00	130·00	125·00
	Jullundur		104·00	114·00	N.R.
Oilseeds, Oils and Oilcakes					
Mustard seed	Calcutta	Rai U.P.	31·75	32·25	29·50
	Kanpur		31·75	32·00	26·67
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	31·59	33·06	28·65
Groundnut kernel	Bombay	Bold	33·79	35·45	27·73
	Madras	Superior	34·09	35·64	28·20

9. *Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oilseeds, Oils and Oilcakes—contd.					
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	23·32	24·70	23·74
	Kanpur		22·07	26·00	24·00
Castor seed	Bombay	Bold	23·14	25·07	21·12
	Badepally		23·58	24·92	20·50
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	44·50	40·00	33·50
		Black	44·50	40·00	32·00
Cotton seed	Bombay	Mogalai	17·04	17·04	15·25
	Abohar	Desi	19·50	21·00	N.R.
Copra	Alleppey		N.Q.	61·87	N.A.
Mustard oil	Calcutta	F.A.Q.	80·00	83·00	73·00
	Kanpur		74·00	77·00	66·50
Groundnut oil	Bombay		71·26	73·09	57·30
	Madras		66·49	68·63	55·78
Linseed oil	Bombay		47·02	50·51	46·82
	Kanpur		53·00	54·50	47.00
Castor oil	Bombay	Commercial.	51·79	54·36	44·81
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	52·00	54·00	N.Q.
Sesamum oil	Madras		85·58	83·94	65·83
	Bombay		87·42	96·98	60·23
Coconut oil	*Cochin*		85·72	88·17	N.A.
Mustard cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	9·50	9·50	10·25
Groundnut cake	Kanpur		11·83	12·00	11·75
	Bombay	Decorticated.	12·31	13·05	11·94
		Deoiled	11·76	12·01	13·56
Cotton, Wool and Jute					
Kapas, per candy of 392 lbs.	Abohar	Desi	N.T.	N.T.	N.R.
	Tirupur	*Cambodia*	194·45 (*a*)	205·63	188·88
Cotton lint (392 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	380·80	400·00	N.R.
		320-F	466·48	453·00	N.R.
	Bombay	Jarilla, M.G.F.	N.T.	457·50	350·00
Wool	Bombay	Joria White Fine	246·85	246·85	256·73
		Indian Mill Firsts.	257·00	242·00	215·00
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Mill Lightnings	237·00	222·00	195·00
		Assam Middles	42·52	37·04	25·75
Loose Jute	Calcutta	*Pakistan* District Middles	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Beverages					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India.* Medium Dooars Dust.	2·00 (*a*)	2·00	1·78
		Export Clean Black Pekoe	2·45 (*a*)	2·40	1·92
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	252·00	249·00	310·00 (*a*)
		Plantation 'PB'	254·00	251·00	316·00 (*a*)
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	236·00 (*a*)	238·00 (*a*)	N.R.
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	230·00	237·00	N.R.
Spices					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	46·00	46·00	38·00
	Cochin	Good	36·74	42·86	N.A.
Chillies	Patna		82·00	90·00	80·00
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	176·90	204·35	94·05 (*a*)

9. *Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres*—concld.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Spices—contd.					
Ginger	Cochin		56·74	59·70	N.A.
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalimpong)	98·00	108·00	110·00
		Small (Mysore)	800·00	800·00	840·00
Other Commodities					
Tobacco	Guntur	*Flue-cured Virginia Non-redried strips*			
		(Grade 4)	135·77	197·47	N.T.
		Sheet	126·75	125·48	125·07
Rubber	Kottayam	Ordinary	12·50	12·50	11·68
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Sathukudi Big	13·00	13·00	14·00
	Madras	Singapore	194·19	194·19	181·03
Arecanuts	Madras	Mangalore	213·95	213·95	187·61
		Bombay Dry	7·75	6·50	7·50
Onions	Calcutta				
Chemical Fertilizers (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.		730·00	710·00	710·00

(*a*) Relates to previous week. M.C.—Market closed.

9·1. *Issue Prices of Cereals*

	Rupees per maund
Rice	
Superfine*	25 00
Superfine †	30 00
Fine**	20·00
Medium‡	and 22·00 ††
Coarse/Common@	18·00
Broken	16·00
Wheat	—
Milo	14·00
Maize (corn)	11·00
	11·00

* Bangaratheegalu of Andhra origin, Hansraj Mushkin, Ramjawain, Parmal and Chahora varieties o Punjab and Fine II of Madhya Pradesh origin.
† Basmati of Punjab origin.
** This includes some fine varieties of indigenous rice, superfine of Orissa origin and Fine III of Madhya Pradesh origin.
†† This is for imported U.S.A. long grain rice.
‡ Begmi and Mongra of Punjab origin and medium varieties of Madhya Pradesh origin and medium rice imported from U.S.A.
@ Includes Orissa fine rice also.

10. *Prices of Important Agricultural Commodities in Pakistan*

Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wheat	Lyallpur	Ordinary ..	22-7-60	15·50
Rice	Lyallpur	Sela Basmati ..	22-7-60	40·00
	Dacca		19-8-60	32·00
Gur	Lyallpur	Desi	22-7-60	34·00 to 37·50
	Karachi		20-8-60	31·00
Cotton Lint	Karachi	4F Punjab ..	20-8-60	86·62
		Roller ginned ..	20-8-60	413·00*
		Sind N.T. ..	20-8-60	93·62
		Saw ginned ..	20-8-60	446·00*
	Karachi	N.T. Popta ..	20-8-60	14·00
Cotton seed	Karachi	Sind Yellow 70%	20-8-60	180·00
Wool	Karachi	(Mid's)	19-8-60	36·00
Jute	Dacca			175·00†

*Rupees per bale of 392 lbs. †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.)	25-8-60	189 cents	12·34
			Winter September	Do.	25-8-60	186 cents	12·15
		Minneapolis	Spring Wheat September	Bushel 60 (lbs.)	25-8-60	207⅞ cents	13·57
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	25-8-60	165 cents	11·08 @
	U.K.	London	Australian bulk cargoes (c.i.f.) September/Oct.	Ton	25-8-60	£24·50	11·88

10·1. *Prices in Other Foreign Countries*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Maize ..	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow Cash Sept.	Bushel (56 lbs.)	25-8-60	120¼ cents	8·43
Barley ..	Canada	Winnipeg	October	Unit (48 lbs.)	25-8-60	115⅜ cents	8.10
Groundnut ..	European Ports.		Sudan shelled (c.i.f.) August/Sept.	Metric Ton	19-8-60	101¾ cents £74·10	8·54 @ 37·07
Groundnut oil	European Ports.		B.W. African 3/5% (c.i.f.).	Ton	19-8-60	£121·00 (Nominal)	59·27
Linseed ..	European Ports.		Canadian No. 1 bulk (c.i.f.) U.K. August	Ton	19-8-60	£54·00	26·45
Linseed oil ..	European Ports		Argentina (c.i.f.) June (Excl. duty)	Ton	17-6-60	£97·00	47·51
Castor oil ..	European Ports		Bombay Commercial (c.i.f.) Sept./Oct.	Ton	19-8-60	£120·00	58·78
Cotton ..	U.S.A.	New York	Spot	Lb.	18-8-60	32·45 cents	605·00*
			Oct.	Lb.	18-8-60	30·95 cents	577·00*
Jute	U.K.	London	Mill Firsts August/Sept.	Ton	19-8-60	£122·00	290·00†

* Rupees per bale of 392 lbs.
† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.
@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 26-8-60 (Canada 2·72-5/16 to 2·72-7/16 dollars=1 sterling).

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.

11. *Retail Prices of Fruits and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India*

(In rupees)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: August 1960 (26-8-60)	July 1960 (29-7-60)	August 1959 (28-8-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and Dry)						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	3·00	3·00	2·75
	Calcutta		Dozen	2·28	2·28	N.R.
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	(a) 0·62	0·62	0·75
	Calcutta		Dozen	0·72	0·60	N.R.
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	(a) 6·50	6·50	7·00
Almonds	Bombay		Seer	12·00	12·00	10·00
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	5·00	5·00	4·50
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	4·00	4·00	4·00
Vegetables						
Peas	Madras		Seer	1·15	1·15	0·86
Tomatoes	Madras		Seer	0·49	0·58	0·43
Lady's Fingers ..	Madras		Seer	0·41	0·24	0·41
Cauliflowers	Madras		Each	0·62	0·44	0·37
Onions	Calcutta		Seer	0·25 (a)	0·31	N.R.

(a)=relates to previous week.

12. *Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres*

(In rupees)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: August 1960 (26-8-60)	July 1960 (29-7-60)	August 1959 (28-8-59)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	3·50(a)	3·50	N.R.
	Madras	Prawns	Seer	1·28	1·28	1·03
Eggs	Bombay	Extra large	Dozen	2·12	2·12	N.A.
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	2·19	2·19	2·03
Poultry						
Chicken	Bombay	Small	Each	1·25	1·50	1·50
	Madras		Each	1·50 to 1·75	2·00	1·25
Fowls	Bombay		Each	3·00	3·50	3·00
Duck	Madras		Each	1·50 to 2·00	1·50	1·75

(a)=relates to previous week.

13. *Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres*

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: August 1960 (26-8-60)	July 1960 (29-7-60)	August 1959 (28-8-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow	*Bihar* Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	120·00	175·00	60·00 to 70·00
	Andhra Pradesh Ongole	1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield).	Each	N.R.	N.R.	N.T.
	Punjab Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	N.R.	350·00
Milch Buffalo	*Bihar* Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation.	Each	325·00	325·00	200·00 to 250·00
	Punjab Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	N.R.	N.R.	700·00
Bullocks	*Bihar* Maujipur	Local 8 teething.	Each	135·00	150·00	100·00
	Punjab Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	N.R.	900·00

14. *Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres*

(Rupees per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices		
			August 1960 (26-8-60)	July 1960 (29-7-60)	August 1959 (28-8-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Milk	Bombay	Cow	1·00	1·00	1·00
	Calcutta		0·69 (*a*)	0·94	N.R.
Mutton	Bombay		3·00	3·00	2·25
	Calcutta		2·50	2·50	2·75
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	3·06	3·06	2·81
		Without bones	3·56	3·56	3·56
	Calcutta		2·50	2·50	2·50
Pork	Bombay		2·75	2·75	2·75
	Madras		2·56	2·56	2·56
Beef	Bombay		1·50	1·50	1·25
	Calcutta		1·50	1·50	1·25

15. *Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India*

(*Base* : 1952-53=100)

Group of articles	Weekly					Monthly		
	(30-7-60)	(23-7-60)	(16-7-60)	(9-7-60)	(2-7-60)	July 1960	June 1960	July 1959
Food Articles ..	124·6	124·8	125·1	123·7	121·7	124·0	120·3	121·0
Liquor & Tobacco	109·0	109·0	109·0	110·5	110·5	109·6	109·5	98·9
Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	118·2	118·3	118·9	118·8	118·7	118·3	118·0	115·6
Industrial Raw Materials ..	138·1	136·7	136·4	136·7	138·2	137·1	139·7	120·2
Manufactures ..	121·7	121·3	120·9	120·5	120·0	121·0	119·9	109·2
All Commodities	125·3	125·1	125·1	124·4	123·4	124·7	122·9	116·8

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

16. *Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and some Principal Foreign Countries*

(*Base*:1953=100)

Year/Month	India	U.S.A.	Canada	Australia*
1953	100	100	100	100
1954	96	100	98	99
1955	88	101	99	102
1956	99	104	102	106
1957	104	107	103	107
1958	107	108	103	105
1959	111	108	104	106
1959 April	109	109	105	107
1960 March	114	109	104	109
1960 April	116	109	105	—

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

17. *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
1958	133	129	94	98	121	119	124	124
1959	140	134	94	98	136	132	134	133
1959 May ..	137	132	91	95	134	131	132	131
1960 April ..	143	137	90	97	138	136	138	138
1960 May ..	143	137	89	96	137	135	141	140

Source: *Indian Labour Journal*, Labour Bureau, Government of India.

18. *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
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	97	99	99	102	101	102	102	112
1957	103	104	102	105	105	106	105	116
1958	109	109	107	108	108	108	107	119
1959	115	114	105	109	108	110	108	120
1959 April ..	112	112	105	108	106	109	108	120
1960 March ..	—	—	104	110	106	110	107	120
1960 April ..	—	—	106	110	107	110	107	121

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

19. *Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for March 1960*

(*Base* : 1949=100)

Centre/State	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram dal	Arhar dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee	Edible oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Krishna (A. Pradesh)	136	—	140	—	90	117	118	121	139	106	209	—	139	—
Maibang .. (Assam)	114	—	—	—	—	84	115	119	—	91	132	117	—	70
Teghra* .. (Bihar)	135	127	94	97	126	100	134	148	119	100	101	53	100	60
Lakh .. .. (Maharashtra)	—	—	169	—	77	122	—	119	—	108	163	—	48	—
Multapi .. (M. Pradesh)	133	—	86	—	—	134	—	140	126	94	119	—	109	182
Salamatpur .. (M. Pradesh)	95	74	—	—	—	192	112	113	140	93	135	—	188	—
Kudchi .. (Mysore)	111	—	115	—	85	128	107	138	—	107	156	—	89	—
Malur .. (Mysore)	172	—	—	—	—	94	117	133	—	444	172	92	100	131
Bamra .. (Orissa)	134	—	—	—	—	100	114	95	—	100	151	—	167	74
Maniguda .. (Orissa)	119	—	—	—	—	114	169	—	101	99	152	—	102	—
Nana .. (Rajasthan)	—	60	—	59	68	—	131	96	126	94	143	—	100	133
Sankargarh .. (U.P.)	81	86	96	—	—	122	123	81	—	92	125	—	93	90

*Base: 1956=100.

Source: Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Govt. of India.

19·1. *Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for April 1960*

(*Base* : 1949=100)

Centre/State	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram dal	Arhar dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee	Edible oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Krishna (A. Pradesh)	134	—	140	—	90	117	118	119	148	106	209	—	139	—
Maibang (Assam)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teghra* (Bihar) ..	135	134	94	97	126	100	134	148	119	100	101	53	100	60
Lakh (Maharashtra) ..	—	—	177	—	73	120	—	120	—	109	157	—	48	—
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	133	—	86	—	—	134	—	123	126	101	134	—	109	182

19·1. *Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for April 1960*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Salamatpur (M. Pradesh)	95	61	—	—	—	178	112	113	140	93	151	—	188	—
Kudchi (Mysore)	111	—	115	—	85	128	107	138	—	107	156	—	89	—
Malur (Mysore)	172	—	—	—	—	93	117	140	—	478	174	100	100	131
Bamra (Orissa) ..	138	—	—	—	—	100	118	95	—	100	151	—	167	70
Maniguda (Orissa) ..	122	—	—	—	—	113	169	—	105	99	130	—	102	—
Nana (Rajasthan)	—	58	—	53	65	—	131	95	124	90	135	—	100	126
Sankargarh (U.P.) ..	87	86	93	—	—	122	123	81	—	92	125	—	93	90

*Base : 1956=100.

19·2. *Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for May 1960*

(*Base* : 1949=100)

Centre/State	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram dal	Arhar dal	Sugar	Gur	*Ghee	Edible oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Krishna (A. Pradesh)	134	—	147	—	90	117	119	119	148	106	209	—	139	—
Maibang (Assam)	130	—	—	—	—	84	115	119	—	109	132	117	—	70
Teghra* (Bihar) ..	141	130	91	103	114	100	141	148	120	100	101	65	100	60
Lakh (Maharashtra)	—	—	196	—	77	126	—	130	—	110	154	—	48	—
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	133	—	86	—	—	134	—	117	126	103	145	—	109	182
Salamatpur (M. Pradesh)	95	63	—	—	—	178	112	113	140	93	151	—	188	—
Kudchi (Mysore)	116	—	122	—	85	128	107	138	—	107	172	—	89	—
Malur (Mysore)	181	—	—	—	—	96	117	140	—	478	172	108	100	133
Bamra (Orissa) ..	150	—	—	—	—	100	129	95	—	100	151	—	167	70
Maniguda (Orissa) ..	127	—	—	—	—	123	169	—	106	100	141	—	102	—
Nana (Rajasthan)	—	55	—	53	71	—	122	98	128	96	143	—	100	128
Sankargarh (U.P.) ..	89	83	89	—	—	118	137	83	—	92	125	—	93	90

*Base : 1956=100

20. *Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at different Centres in Andhra Pradesh and Madras*

(*Base:* July 1935 to June 1936=100)

State/District	Centre	June 1960	May 1960	June 1959
Andhra Pradesh				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	522	524	520
Srikakulam ..	Thettangi	640	638	579
West Godavari	Alamuru	541	504	509
Kurnool ..	Madhavaram	604	591	528
Madras				
South Arcot ..	Pulliyur	493	493	497
	Agaram	490	490	489
Tiruchirapalli ..	Thulayanatham	493	493	473
Madurai ..	Eriodu	545	537	573
	Gokilapuram	456	456	457
Coimbatore ..	Kinathukudavu	487	487	461
Chingleput ..	Guduvancheri	495	495	468
	Kunnathur	483	484	472

21. *Daily Agricultural Wages in some States*

(In Rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & 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	May, 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Krishna ..	Gudur	,,	6	1·50	1·00	0·75	1·50	1·25	1·00
Guntur ..	Addanki	,,	7	1·50	0·75	0·75	1·00	1·00	1·00
Hyderabad ..	Ibrahimpatam	,,	8	1·00	0·62	0·50	1·00	0·62	0·50
Assam									
North Lakhimpur ..	Kadam	May, 1960	8	2·00	1·50	1·00	2·00	1·50	1·00
Golagha ..	Sokial	,,	8	2·00	1·50	1·00	2·00	1·50	1·00
Bihar									
Patna ..	Mahadeopur	March, 1960	8	1·05	1·05	—	1·05	1·05	—
Muzaffarpur ..	Narsinghpur	,,	7	1·00	0·75	0·50	1·25	1·00	0·50
Ranchi ..	Itki	,,	8	1·00	0·75	0·62	1·00	0·75	0·62
Singhbhum ..	Jagannathpur	,,	8	0·90	0·75	0·60	0·90	0·75	0·60
Maharashtra									
Thana ..	Palghar	June, 1960	8	2·00	1·50	1·25	2·00	1·50	1·25
Yeotmal ..	Babhulgaon	,,	8	1·25	0·50	0·44	1·00	0·56	0·44

21. *Daily Agricultural Wages in some States*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Kerala									
Trichur ..	Vilvattom	April, 1960	8-10	2·00	1·00	—	2·25	1·00	—
Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quilon ..	Quilon	,,	8	2·00	1·30	1·00	1·80	1·25	0·80
Mysore									
Bangalore ..	Harisandra	May, 1960	7	2·37	—	—	1·37	0·50	—
Tumkur ..	Guddalahalli	,,	8½	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50
West Bengal									
24-Parganas ..		April, 1960	7	1·48	1·03	0·95	1·33	0·87	0·75
Burdwan ..		,,	6	1·56	1·31	0·87	1·44	1·16	0·94
Cooch-Behar		,,	7	2·25	1·62	1·50	2·00	1·62	1·50
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba ..	Chowari	March, 1960	8	1·75	1·50	1·00	—	—	—
Tripura ..	Govt. Agril. Farm	May, 1960	8	—	—	—	2·00	1·12	0·50

21·1. *Daily Agricultural Wages in Madhya Pradesh, Madras and U. P.*

(In Rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & Year	Type of Labour	Normal daily working hrs.	Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Harvesting	Other Agricultural Labour
Madhya Pradesh									
Hoshangabad	Sangakheda Kalan	June, 1960	Man	8	1·00	—	—	—	1·25
			Woman	8	—	—	—	—	1·00
			Child	8	—	—	—	—	0·75
Surguja ..	Basdai	,,	Man	8	1·25	—	—	—	1·25
			Woman	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Child	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morena ..	Bijaipur	,,	Man	7-8	2·00	1·50	0·75	—	1·50
			Woman	,,	—	1·50	0·75	—	1·50
			Child	,,	—	1·00	0·50	—	1·00
Satna ..	Kotar	,,	Man	7	—	—	—	—	1·00
			Woman	7	—	—	—	—	0·75
			Child	7	—	—	—	—	0·75
Madras									
Tanjore ..	Alangudy	June, 1960	Man	8	1·50	1·25	—	—	1·33
			Woman	8	—	1·00	—	—	1·00
			Child	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tirunelveli ..	Malayankulam	,,	Man	8	1·25	1·00	1·00	—	0·87
			Woman	8	—	0·87	0·87	—	0·75
			Child	8	—	0·75	0·75	—	0·62
Uttar Pradesh									
Meerut ..	Rachoti	June, 1960	Man	8	—	—	—	—	1·12
			Woman	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Child	—	—	—	—	—	—

21·2. *Daily Rural Wages in some States*

(In Rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & year	Normal daily Working hrs.	Skilled Labour			Herdsman		
				Carp-enter	Black-smith	Cobb-ler	Man	Woman	Child
Andhra Pradesh									
East Godavari	Korukonda	May, 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Krishna ..	Gudur	,,	6	2·50	2·50	2·50	1·50	1·00	0·75
Guntur ..	Addanki	,,	7	2·50	2·50	2·00	1·00		
Hyderabad ..	Ibrahimpatam	,,	8	2·50	1·00	1·00	1·00	0·62	0·50
Assam									
North Lakhimpur	Kadam	May, 1960	8	4·00	3·00	—	1·25	—	1·25
Golaghat ..	Sokial	,,	8	5·00	5·00	—	2·00	—	1·00
Bihar									
Patna ..	Mahadeopur	March, 1960	8	2·50	2·50	—	—	—	—
Muzaffarpur ..	Narsinghpur	,,	7	2·50	2·25	2·00	0·50	0·37	0·12
Ranchi ..	Itki	,,	8	2·00	2·05	2·00	—	—	0·74
Singhbhum ..	Jagannathpur	,,	8	2·50	2·50	—	0·75	0·75	0·60
Maharashtra									
Thana ..	Palghar	June, 1960	8	5·00	5·00	5·00	—	—	—
Yeotmal ..	Babhulgaon	,,	8	3·00	3·00	1·50	1·00	0·50	0·37
Kerala									
Trichur ..	Vilvattom	April, 1960	9-10	3·75	3·00	3·00	—	—	—
Trivandrum ..	Puliyoorsala	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quilon ..	Quilon	,,	8	3·00	3·25	3·25	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh									
Hoshangabad	Sangakheda Kalan	June, 1960	8	4·00	4·00	2·50	—	—	—
Surguja ..	Basdai	,,	8-10	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·10	—	—
Morena ..	Bijaipur	,,	8-9	3·00	3·00	2·00	1·50	1·00	1·00
Satna ..	Kotar	,,	7	3·00	2·50	2·50	—	—	—
Madras									
Tanjore ..	Alangudy	June, 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tirunelveli ..	Malayankulam	,,	8	2·00	2·00	1·13	0·87	0·75	0·62
Mysore ..									
Bangalore ..	Harisandra	May, 1960	7	1·44	0.75	—	0·62	—	0·44
Tumkur ..	Gaddalehalli	,,	8½	1·00	1·00	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh									
Meerut ..	Rachoti	June, 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varanasi ..	Chandi	,,	8	3·00	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal									
24-Parganas ..		April, 1960	7	—	—	—	1·43	1·00	0·70
Burdwan ..		,,	6	—	—	—	1·34	1·13	0·75
Cooch Behar ..		,,	7	—	—	—	2·25	—	1·75
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba ..	Chowari	March, 1960	8	3·00	2·50	2·00	—	1·00	0·75

22. *Land Utilisation Statistics—All India*

(Thousand acres)

Particulars	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
I. Geographical Area					
Geographical area according to Surveyor General of India.	806,270 (326,281)	806,270 (326,281)	806,270 (326,281)	806,270 (326,281)	806,270 (326,281)
II. Classification of Area					
Area according to village papers	589,819	588,297	679,240	702,556	711,235
(b) (area for which returns exist).	(238,691)	(238,075)	(274,879)	(284,315)	(287,827)
(c) (*i*) Forests	88,575 (35,845)	86,750 (35,107)	100,898 (40,832)	100,033 (40,482)	120,808 (48,889)
(*ii*) Not available for cultivation ..	101,345 (41,013)	101,850 (41,217)	121,038 (48,982)	117,416 (47,517)	123,981 (50,174)
(*iii*) Other uncultivated land excluding fallow lands.					
(*a*) Culturable waste	13,519 (5,471)	10,932 (4,424)	15,931 (6,447)	56,693 (22,943)	59,130 (23,929)
(*b*) Permanent pastures and other grazing lands.	78,926 (31,940)	82,324 (33,315)	99,363 (40,211)	16,494 (6,675)	21,230 (8,592)
(*c*) Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves (not included in net area sown).				48,996 (19,828)	19,475 (7,881)
TOTAL ..	92,445 (37,411)	93,256 (37,739)	115,294 (46,658)	122,183 (49,446)	99,835 (40,402)
(*iv*) Fallow lands	60,921 (24,654)	63,267 (25,603)	58,789 (23,791)	69,495 (28,124)	71,567 (28,962)
(*v*) Net area sown	245,508 (99,354)	243,174 (98,409)	283,221 (114,616)	293,429 (118,746)	295,044 (119,400)
III. Sown Area					
(*i*) Gross sown area	278,156 (112,565)	276,595 (111,934)	321,329 (130,037)	325,914 (131,893)	329,227 (133,234)
(*ii*) Net area sown	245,508 (99,354)	243,174 (98,409)	283,221 (114,616)	293,429 (118,746)	295,044 (119,400)
(*iii*) Area sown more than once (*i*)—(*ii*)	32,648 (13,211)	33,421 (13,525)	38,108 (15,421)	32,485 (13,147)	34,183 (13,834)
IV. Irrigated Area					
(*i*) Gross irrigated area ..	50,145 (20,293)	50,018 (20,242)	53,717 (21,738)	55,755 (22,563)	57,278 (23,180)
(*ii*) Net irrigated area	46,644 (18,876)	46,867 (18,967)	49,797 (20,152)	51,529 (20,853)	52,013 (21,049)
(*iii*) Area irrigated more than once (*i*)—(*ii*)	3,501 (1,417)	3,151 (1,275)	3,920 (1,586)	4,226 (1,710)	5,265 (2,131)

22. *Land Utilisation Statistics—All India*—contd.

(Thousand acres)

Particulars	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	I. Geographical Area				
Geographical area according to Surveyor General of India.	806,270 (326,281)	806,270 (326,281)	806,270 (326,281)	806,270 (326,281)	806,270 (326,281)
	II. Classification of Area				
Area according to village papers (area for which returns exist) ..	718,549 (290,787)	719,261 (291,075)	719,494 (291,169)	719,995 (291,368)	720,970 (291,762)
(*i*) Forests	126,404 (51,154)	124,168 (50,249)	123,619 (50,027)	125,588 (50,823)	126,099 (51,030)
(*ii*) Not available for cultivation ..	122,912 (49,741)	122,720 (49,663)	120,231 (48,656)	118,686 (48,030)	116,201 (47,024)
(*iii*) Other uncultivated land excluding fallow lands:					
(*a*) Culturable waste	58,514 (23,680)	56,584 (22,899)	56,353 (22,805)	54,809 (22,180)	53,983 (21,846)
(*b*) Permanent pastures and other grazing lands.	21,335 (8,634)	26,887 (10,881)	27,583 (11,162)	28,409 (11,497)	30,122 (12,190)
(*c*) Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves (not included in net area sown).	19,167 (7,757)	14,331 (5,800)	14,136 (5,721)	13,893 (5,622)	13,615 (5,509)
TOTAL ..	99,016 (40,071)	97,802 (39,580)	98,072 (39,688)	97,111 (39,299)	97,720 (39,545)
(*iv*) Fallow lands	65,183 (26,379)	61,221 (24,775)	61,668 (24,956)	60,416 (24,449)	58,490 (23,670)
(*v*) Net area sown	305,034 (123,442)	313,350 (126,808)	315,904 (127,842)	318,194 (128,767)	322,460 (130,493)
	III. Sown Area				
(*i*) Gross sown area	340,202 (137,675)	352,081 (142,482)	356,024 (144,078)	362,566 (146,723)	368,378 (149,075)
(*ii*) Net area sown	305,034 (123,442)	313,350 (126,808)	315,904 (127,842)	318,194 (128,767)	322,460 (130,493)
(*iii*) Area sown more than once (*i*)—(*ii*) ..	35,168 (14,233)	38,731 (15,674)	40,120 (16,236)	44,372 (17,956)	45,918 (18,582)
	IV. Irrigated Area				
(*i*) Gross irrigated area	57,586 (23,305)	60,203 (24,363)	61,650 (24,949)	63,329 (25,627)	63,525 (25,708)
(*ii*) Net irrigated area	52,194 (21,122)	54,038 (21,869)	54,582 (22,088)	56,237 (22,758)	55,682 (22,534)
(*iii*) Area irrigated more than once (*i*)—(*ii*)	5,392 (2,183)	6,165 (2,494)	7,068 (2,861)	7,092 (2,869)	7,843 (3,174)

NOTE—Figures in brackets are in the metric unit (hectares).

22. *Land Utilization Statistics—All India*—contd.

(Thousand acres)

Particulars	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
	V. Area Irrigated				
From:—					
(*i*) Government canals	15,312 (6,196)	15,933 (6,448)	16,859 (6,823)	17,689 (7,158)	18,507 (7,490)
(*ii*) Private canals	4,448 (1,800)	4,529 (1,833)	2,859 (1,157)	2,809 (1,137)	2,949 (1,193)
TOTAL ..	19,760 (7,996)	20,462 (8,281)	19,718 (7,980)	20,498 (8,295)	21,456 (8,683)
(*iii*) Tanks	7,991 (3,234)	7,657 (3,099)	8,565 (3,466)	8,929 (3,613)	8,621 (3,489)
(*iv*) Wells	12,525 (5,069)	12,594 (5,097)	13,687 (5,539)	14,772 (5,978)	16,104 (6,517)
(*v*) Other sources	6,368 (2,577)	6,154 (2,490)	7,827 (3,167)	7,330 (2,967)	5,832 (2,360)
Total net irrigated area ..	46,644 (18,876)	46,867 (18,967)	49,797 (20,152)	51,529 (20,853)	52,013 (21,049)
	VI. Crops Irrigated				
Rice	21,638 (8,757)	21,341 (8,636)	24,389 (9,870)	24,325 (9,844)	23,845 (9,650)
Jowar	1,112 (450)	1,116 (452)	1,284 (520)	1,145 (463)	1,365 (552)
Bajra	831 (336)	827 (335)	1,106 (447)	831 (336)	950 (385)
Maize	888 (359)	789 (319)	1,065 (431)	911 (369)	1,393 (564)
Ragi	871 (353)	1,021 (413)	902 (365)	824 (333)	897 (363)
Wheat	6,882 (2,785)	7,420 (3,003)	7,618 (3,083)	8,407 (3,402)	8,506 (3,442)
Barley	3,040 (1,230)	3,037 (1,229)	3,161 (1,279)	3,417 (1,383)	3,685 (1,491)
Other cereals and millets	540 (219)	383 (155)	501 (203)	612 (248)	374 (151)
Total cereals and millets ..	35,802 (14,489)	35,934 (14,542)	40,026 (16,198)	40,472 (16,378)	41,015 (16,598)
Gram	1,011 (409)	1,415 (573)	2,004 (811)	2,407 (974)	2,602 (1,053)
Tur or arhar	(a) (a)	(a) (a)	15 (6)	27 (11)	33 (13)
Other pulses	3,732 (1,510)	3,698 (1,496)	2,223 (900)	2,357 (954)	2,220 (899)
Total pulses	4,743 (1,919)	5,113 (2,069)	4,242 (1,717)	4,791 (1,939)	4,855 (1,965)
Total foodgrains	40,545 (16,408)	41,047 (16,611)	44,268 (17,915)	45,263 (18,317)	45,870 (18,563)
Sugarcane	2,927 (1,185)	2,550 (1,032)	2,462 (996)	2,923 (1,183)	3,395 (1,374)
Condiments & spices, Fruits and vegetables including root crops, Other food crops	2,423 (980)	2,135 (864)	2,435 (985)	2,198 (889)	2,565 (1,038)
Cotton	723 (293)	679 (275)	993 (402)	1,149 (465)	1,422 (576)

22. *Land Utilization Statistics—All India*—contd.

(Thousand acres)

Particulars	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
V. Area Irrigated					
From					
(*i*) Government canals	18,561 (7,511)	18,644 (7,545)	19,354 (7,832)	19,832 (8,026)	19,561 (7,916)
(*ii*) Private canals	3,336 (1,350)	3,248 (1,314)	3,051 (1,235)	3,361 (1,360)	3,354 (1,357)
TOTAL ..	21,897 (8,861)	21,892 (8,859)	22,405 (9,067)	23,193 (9,386)	22,915 (9,273)
(*iii*) Tanks	8,161 (3,303)	10,446 (4,228)	9,946 (4,025)	10,929 (4,423)	11,099 (4,492)
(*iv*) Wells	16,113 (6,521)	16,519 (6,685)	16,621 (6,726)	16,651 (6,738)	16,226 (6,567)
(*v*) Other sources	6,023 (2,437)	5,181 (2,097)	5,610 (2,270)	5,464 (2,211)	5,442 (2,202)
Total net irrigated area ..	52,194 (21,122)	54,038 (21,869)	54,582 (22,088)	56,237 (22,758)	55,682 (22,534)
VI. Crops Irrigated					
Rice	23,938 (9,687)	25,888 (10,476)	26,071 (10,551)	27,229 (11,019)	28,352 (11,474)
Jowar	1,361 (551)	1,366 (553)	1,405 (569)	1,545 (625)	1,398 (566)
Bajra	947 (383)	979 (396)	1,029 (416)	977 (396)	856 (346)
Maize	1,291 (522)	1,101 (446)	1,416 (573)	1,108 (448)	1,242 (503)
Ragi	1,009 (408)	1,116 (452)	1,036 (419)	958 (388)	926 (375)
Wheat	9,122 (3,692)	9,600 (3,885)	9,810 (3,970)	10,255 (4,150)	9,889 (4,002)
Barley	4,029 (1,631)	4,080 (1,651)	3,677 (1,488)	3,608 (1,460)	3,267 (1,322)
Other cereals and millets	322 (131)	321 (130)	320 (129)	351 (142)	307 (124)
Total cereals and millets ..	42,019 (17,005)	44,451 (17,989)	44,764 (18,115)	46,031 (18,628)	46,237 (18,712)
Grain	2,667 (1,079)	2,805 (1,135)	2,930 (1,186)	2,943 (1,191)	2,597 (1,051)
Tur or arhar	39 (16)	38 (15)	32 (13)	24 (10)	20 (8)
Other pulses	2,311 (935)	2,180 (882)	2,021 (818)	1,911 (774)	1,688 (683)
Total pulses	5,017 (2,030)	5,023 (2,032)	5,004 (d) (2,025)	4,899 (d) (1,983)	4,305 (1,742)
Total foodgrains	47,036 (19,035)	49,474 (20,021)	49,768 (e) (20,140)	50,930 (20,611)	50,542 (20,454)
Sugarcane	2,910 (1,178)	2,413 (977)	2,805 (1,135)	3,149 (1,274)	3,394 (1,374)
Condiment & spices	100 (40)	126 (51)	161 (65)	531 (215)	576 (233)
Fruits and vegetables including root crops	83 (34)	94 (38)	68 (28)	332 (134)	893 (361)
Other food crops	2,422 (980)	2,665 (1,079)	2,714 (1,098)	2,019 (817)	1,537 (622)
Cotton	1,312 (531)	1,464 (592)	1,891 (765)	2,060 (834)	2,221 (899)

22. *Land Utilization Statistics—All India*—contd.

(Thousand acres)

Particulars	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
Oilseeds .. .. Tobacco .. .. Fodder crops .. .. Other non-food crops	3,411 (1,380)	3,607 (1,460)	3,559 (1,440)	4,222 (1,709)	4,026 (1,629)
Total gross irrigated area ..	50,145 (f) (20,293) (g)	50,018 (20,242)	53,717 (21,738)	55,755 (22,563)	57,278 (23,180)
VII. Area under Food Crops					
Rice	63,221 (25,585)	63,543 (25,715)	75,613 (30,600)	76,740 (31,056)	75,205 (30,434)
Jowar	34,337 (13,896)	33,650 (13,617)	37,765 (15,283)	38,435 (15,554)	39,437 (15,960)
Bajra	16,776 (6,789)	16,323 (6,606)	21,333 (8,633)	24,077 (9,744)	24,917 (10,083)
Maize	7,397 (2,993)	7,191 (2,910)	8,316 (3,365)	8,032 (3,250)	8,487 (3,435)
Ragi	5,472 (2,214)	5,636 (2,281)	5,956 (2,410)	5,569 (2,254)	5,508 (2,229)
Wheat	19,402 (7,852)	20,327 (8,226)	24,168 (9,781)	24,736 (10,010)	23,782 (9,624)
Barley	7,445 (3,013)	7,635 (3,090)	8,127 (3,289)	7,903 (3,198)	8,362 (3,384)
Other cereals and small millets	14,969 (6,058)	12,471 (5,047)	13,130 (5,313)	13,779 (5,576)	13,333 (5,396)
Total cereals and millets ..	169,019 (68,400)	166,776 (67,492)	194,408 (78,674)	199,271 (80,642)	199,031 (80,545)
Gram	19,302 (7,811)	19,213 (7,775)	22,169 (8,971)	19,282 (7,803)	17,205 (6,963)
Tur or arhar	4,988 (2,019)	4,809 (1,946)	5,777 (2,338)	5,505 (2,228)	6,229 (2,521)
Other pulses	22,065 (8,929)	23,235 (9,403)	26,311 (10,648)	26,003 (10,523)	26,748 (10,824)
Total pulses	46,355 (18,759)	47,257 (19,124)	54,257 (21,957)	50,790 (20,554)	50,182 (20,308)
Total foodgrains	215,374 (87,159)	214,033 (86,616)	248,665 (100,631)	250,061 (101,196)	249,213 (100,853)
Sugarcane	4,256 (1,722)	3,808 (1,541)	3,765 (1,524)	4,343 (1,757)	4,938 (1,998)
Condiment and spices	2,510 (1,016)	2,241 (907)	2,387 (966)	3,073 (1,244)	3,247 (1,314)
Fruits and vegetables	5,012 (2,028)	4,977 (2,014)	5,407 (2,188)	5,557 (2,249)	5,361 (2,170)
Other food crops	1,621 (656)	1,800 (729)	3,883 (1,571)	1,606 (650)	1,393 (564)
Total Food crops	228,773 (92,581)	226,859 (91,807)	264,107 (106,880)	264,640 (107,096)	264,152 (106,899)

22. *Land Utilization Statistics—All India*—contd.

(Thousand acres)

Particulars	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Oilseeds	232	263	344	713	873
	(94)	(106)	(139)	(288)	(353)
Tobacco	99	97	99	173	210
	(40)	(39)	(40)	(70)	(85)
Fodder crops	17	20	29	1,950	2,313
	(7)	(8)	(12)	(789)	(936)
Other non-food crops	3,375	3,587	3,668	1,345	966
	(1,366)	(1,452)	(1,485)	(544)	(391)
Total gross irrigated area ..	57,586	60,203	61,650 (h)	63,329 (j)	63,525
	(23,305)	(24,363)	(24,949) (i)	(25,627) (k)	(25,708)
VII. Area under Food Crops					
Rice	74,109	77,063	75,832	77,716	79,333
	(29,991)	(31,186)	(30,688)	(31,450)	(32,104)
Jowar	44,537	44,174	42,683	43,240	41,294
	(18,023)	(17,877)	(17,273)	(17,498)	(16,711)
Bajra	28,390	31,449	28,260	27,113	27,925
	(11,489)	(12,727)	(11,436)	(10,972)	(11,301)
Maize	9,195	9,581	9,704	9,430	9,492
	(3,721)	(3,877)	(3,927)	(3,816)	(3,841)
Ragi	5,720	5,988	5,948	5,868	5,913
	(2,315)	(2,423)	(2,407)	(2,375)	(2,393)
Wheat	24,557	26,551	28,032	31,394	33,669
	(9,938)	(10,745)	(11,344)	(12,705)	(13,625)
Barley	8,268	8,766	8,403	8,415	8,693
	(3,346)	(3,547)	(3,401)	(3,405)	(3,518)
Other cereals and small millets	13,830	14,967	14,581	13,622	13,083
	(5,597)	(6,057)	(5,901)	(5,513)	(5,294)
Total cereals and millets ..	208,606	218,539	213,443	216,798	219,402
	(84,420)	(88,439)	(86,377)	(87,734)	(88,787)
Gram	18,265	20,008	22,970	24,329	23,968
	(7,392)	(8,097)	(9,296)	(9,845)	(9,699)
Tur or arhar	6,176	6,120	6,117	5,816	5,810
	(2,499)	(2,477)	(2,475)	(2,354)	(2,351)
Other pulses	26,936	28,234	27,753	27,977	28,993
	(10,901)	(11,426)	(11,231)	(11,322)	(11,733)
Total pulses	51,377	54,362	56,840	58,122	58,771
	(20,792)	(22,000)	(23,002)	(23,521)	(23,783)
Total foodgrains	259,983	272,901	270,283	274,920	278,173
	(105,212)	(110,439)	(109,379)	(111,255)	(112,570)
Sugarcane	4,392	3,568	4,079	4,698	5,238
	(1,777)	(1,444)	(1,651)	(1,901)	(2,120)
Condiment and spices	2,909	2,941	3,257	3,490	3,766
	(1,177)	(1,190)	(1,318)	(1,412)	(1,524)
Fruits and vegetables	4,991	5,327	5,298	5,640	5,690
	(2,020)	(2,156)	(2,144)	(2,282)	(2,303)
Other food crops	1,950	2,055	1,937	1,987	1,945
	(789)	(832)	(784)	(804)	(787)
Total food crops	274,225	286,792	284,854	290,735	294,812
	(110,975)	(116,061)	(115,276)	(117,654)	(119,304)

22. *Land Utilization Statistics—All India*—contd.

(Thousand acres)

Particulars	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
VIII Area under non-food Crops					
Groundnut	9,649	9,025	9,976	10,887	11,680
	(3,905)	(3,652)	(4,037)	(4,406)	(4,727)
Castor	1,344	1,226	1,437	1,464	1,572
	(544)	(496)	(582)	(593)	(636)
Sesamum	3,480	3,258	4,196	4,837	5,134
	(1,408)	(1,319)	(1,698)	(1,957)	(2,078)
Rape & Mustard	2,309	2,052	2,128	2,615	3,116
	(934)	(831)	(861)	(1,058)	(1,261)
Linseed	3,104	2,971	3,244	3,028	2,851
	(1,256)	(1,202)	(1,313)	(1,226)	(1,154)
Coconut	1,447	1,460	1,484	1,520	1,529
	(586)	(591)	(601)	(615)	(619)
Other oilseeds	2,676	2,709	2,934	2,751	2,852
	(1,083)	(1,096)	(1,187)	(1,113)	(1,154)
Total oilseeds	24,009	22,701	25,399	27,102	28,734
	(9,716)	(9,187)	(10,279)	(10,968)	(11,629)
Cotton	9,812	10,591	12,081	13,973	15,725
	(3,971)	(4,286)	(4,889)	(5,655)	(6,364)
Jute	654	795	1,140	1,387	1,891
	(265)	(322)	(461)	(561)	(765)
Other fibre	974	1,115	1,216	1,114	1,284
	(394)	(451)	(492)	(451)	(520)
Indigo	31	31	18	8	7
	(13)	(13)	(7)	(3)	(3)
Opium	68	52	46	70	53
	(28)	(21)	(19)	(28)	(21)
Coffee	220	213	227	223	243
	(89)	(86)	(92)	(90)	(98)
Tea	792	783	808	797	806
	(320)	(317)	(327)	(323)	(326)
Tobacco	893	844	903	937	759
	(361)	(341)	(365)	(379)	(307)
Fodder crops	9,898	10,399	11,820	13,319	12,930
	(4,005)	(4,208)	(4,783)	(5,390)	(5,232)
Other non-food crops	2,022	2,212	3,564	2,344	2,643
	(818)	(895)	(1,443)	(949)	(1,070)
Total non-food crops	49,373	49,736	57,222	61,274	65,075
	(19,980)	(20,127)	(23,157)	(24,797)	(26,335)
Total food and non-food crops ..	278,156 (l)	276,595	321,329	325,914	329,227
	(112,565) (m)	(111,934)	(130,037)	(131,893)	(133,234)

(*a*) Less than 500 acres or hectares.
(*b*) Includes 1,025 thousand acres for which details of classification are not available.
(*c*) Includes 414 thousand hectares for which details are not available.
(*d*) Includes 21 thousand acres for which details are not available.
(*e*) Includes 8 thousand hectares for which details are not available.
(*f*) Includes 116 thousand acres for which crop-wise details are not available.
(*g*) Includes 47 thousand hectares for which crop-wise details are not available.
(*h*) Includes 103 thousand acres for which details are not available.
(*i*) Includes 42 thousand hectares for which details are not available.

22. *Land Utilization Statistics—All India*—concld.

(Thousand acres)

Particulars	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Groundnut	11,896 (4,814)	10,611 (4,294)	14,380 (5,819)	12,968 (5,248)	14,891 (6,026)
Castor	1,421 (575)	1,502 (608)	1,478 (598)	1,513 (612)	1,463 (592)
Sesamum	4,902 (1,984)	5,472 (2,214)	5,542 (2,243)	4,610 (1,865)	44,69 (1,808)
Rape & Mustard	2,246 (909)	2,345 (949)	2,841 (1,150)	3,046 (1,233)	3,050 (1,234)
Linseed	2,829 (1,145)	2,780 (1,125)	2,766 (1,119)	3,202 (1,296)	3,735 (1,512)
Coconut	1,359 (550)	1,374 (556)	1,388 (562)	1,582 (640)	1,607 (650)
Other oilseeds	2,722 (1,101)	2,727 (1,104)	2,744 (1,111)	2,703 (1,094)	2,885 (1,168)
Total oilseeds	27,375 (11,078)	26,811 (10,850)	31,139 (12,602)	29,624 (11,988)	32,100 (12,990)
Cotton	15,448 (6,252)	17,443 (7,059)	19,240 (7,786)	20,687 (8,372)	20,142 (8,152)
Jute	1,785 (722)	1,290 (522)	1,267 (513)	1,621 (656)	1,771 (717)
Other fibre	1,164 (471)	1,140 (461)	1,186 (480)	1,418 (574)	1,544 (624)
Indigo — .. .. — ..	6 (2)	5 (2)	6 (2)	11 (4)	8 (3)
Opium	90 (37)	55 (22)	45 (18)	46 (19)	61 (25)
Coffee	247 (100)	256 (104)	294 (119)	281 (114)	254 (103)
Tea	802 (325)	799 (323)	788 (319)	787 (318)	784 (317)
Tobacco	1,018 (412)	992 (401)	910 (368)	1,050 (425)	1,057 (428)
Fodder crops	14,498 (5,867)	13,679 (5,536)	13,505 (5,466)	14,596 (5,907)	14,154 (5,728)
Other non-food crops	3,544 (1,434)	2,819 (1,141)	2,790 (1,129)	1,710 (692)	1,691 (684)
Total non-food crops	65,977 (26,700)	65,289 (26,421)	71,170 (28,802)	71,831 (29,069)	73,566 (29,771)
Total food and non-food crops ..	340,202 (137,675)	352,081 (142,482)	356,024 (144,078)	362,566 (146,723)	368,378 (149,075)

(*j*) Includes 127 thousand acres for which details are not available.
(*k*) Includes 51 thousand hectares for which details are not available.
(*l*) Includes 10 thousand acres for which crop-wise details are not available.
(*m*) Includes 4 thousand acres for which crop-wise details are not available.

NOTES:– (1) Figures shown in brackets are in terms of thousand hectares.
(2) Data are not comparable from year to year due to changes in the reporting area.
(3) Area under crops given in this table are based on land utilisation statistics and pertain to reporting area only; area under crops published in the All-India Crop Estimates and in the publication *Area and Production of Principal Crops in India* are based on State forecast returns in respect of 'reporting' and 'non-reporting' areas.
(4) Data for the years 1952-53 to 1956-57 do not exactly tally with those published earlier in the *Agricultural Statistics* of *Reorganised States* and in the February and September 1958 and September 1959 issues of *Agricultural Situation in India* due to revised returns having been received from a few States.

Districtwise data on acreage and production of cereals, gram and tur in each State for 1956-57 revised and 1957-58 partially revised are being published in this Journal in instalments. The second instalment appearing in this issue presents data for Bombay, Jammu & Kashmir and Kerala.

Area : Acres
Production : Tons

23. *Area and Production of Foodgrains in each District of Bombay*

Area : Acres
Production : Tons

District and year	RICE								JOWAR						BAJRA		District and year
	Autumn		Winter		Summer		Total		Kharif		Rabi		Total				
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(1)
Ahmedabad																	*Ahmedabad*
1956-57 ..	80,045	30,178	—	—	—	—	80,045	30,178	146,981	4,797	—	—	146,981	4,797	124,136	12,191	1956-57
1957-58 ..	50,246	4,170	—	—	—	—	50,246	4,170	184,863	1,717	—	—	184,863	1,717	111,572	10,988	1957-58
Ahmednagar																	*Ahmednagar*
1956-57 ..	19,790	7,262	—	—	—	—	19,790	7,262	3,698	606	1,442,459	173,236	1,446,157	173,842	731,636	61,177	1956-57
1957-58 ..	20,000	5,271	—	—	—	—	20,000	5,271	3,698	686	1,442,459	283,219	1,446,157	283,905	700,000	73,688	1957-58
Akola																	*Akola*
1956-57 ..	15,376	2,986	—	—	—	—	15,376	2,986	572,636	199,911	—	—	572,636	199,911	16,419	2,976	1956-57
1957-58 ..	16,915	6,022	—	—	—	—	16,915	6,022	585,146	110,081	—	—	585,146	110,081	15,274	3,000	1957-58
Amravati																	*Amravati*
1956-57 ..	9,814	1,288	—	—	—	—	9,814	1,288	473,978	123,488	—	—	473,978	123,488	15,111	2,587	1956-57
1957-58 ..	11,663	4,152	—	—	—	—	11,663	4,152	459,107	88,296	—	—	459,107	88,296	13,855	2,474	1957-58
Amreli																	*Amreli*
1956-57 ..	3,092	1,154	—	—	—	—	3,092	1,154	106,064	5,029	1,950	522	108,014	5,551	182,311	33,239	1956-57
1957-58 ..	3,257	1,355	—	—	—	—	3,257	1,355	113,311	4,714	1,950	431	115,261	5,145	176,176	26,348	1957-58
Aurangabad																	*Aurangabad*
1956-57 ..	12,159	2,425	—	—	—	—	12,159	2,425	229,399	34,137	634,978	106,302	864,377	140,439	421,814	32,446	1956-57
1957-58 ..	9,965	1,870	—	—	—	—	9,965	1,870	229,775	34,795	633,570	137,004	863,345	171,799	383,824	37,371	1957-58
Banaskantha																	*Banaskantha*
1956-57 ..	4,608	2,046	—	—	—	—	4,608	2,046	202,579	26,943	4,014	1,074	206,593	28,017	480,099	21,026	1956-57
1957-58 ..	1,935	178	—	—	—	—	1,935	178	198,974	13,244	4,025	1,200	202,999	14,444	602,319	53,590	1957-58
Baroda																	*Baroda*
1956-57 ..	185,203	20,273	—	—	—	—	185,203	20,273	6,898	2,136	136,239	27,886	143,137	30,022	61,879	6,257	1956-57
1957-58 ..	165,788	20,583	—	—	—	—	165,788	20,583	3,086	829	145,348	36,473	148,434	37,302	46,060	6,648	1957-58
Bhandara																	*Bhandara*
1956-57 ..	618,216	243,533	—	—	—	—	618,216	243,533	17,965	4,146	82,202	12,367	100,167	16,513	9	1	1956-57
1957-58 ..	615,819	204,567	—	—	—	—	615,819	204,567	14,374	3,126	83,539	17,170	97,913	20,296	11	1	1957-58
Bhir																	*Bhir*
1956-57 ..	15,125	3,017	—	—	—	—	15,125	3,017	192,325	32,195	488,528	81,780	680,853	113,975	218,947	12,932	1956-57
1957-58 ..	16,729	3,139	—	—	—	—	16,729	3,139	192,306	34,916	546,517	144,870	738,823	179,786	249,045	17,933	1957-58
Bombay Sub-urban																	*Bombay Sub-urban*
1956-57 ..	2,612	1,329	—	—	—	—	2,612	1,329	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1956-57
1957-58 ..	10,505	6,164	—	—	—	—	10,505	6,164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1957-58
Broach																	*Broach*
1956-57 ..	69,581	11,847	—	—	—	—	69,581	11,847	30,955	9,586	159,854	32,670	190,809	42,256	29,423	4,306	1956-57
1957-58 ..	62,570	5,274	—	—	—	—	62,570	5,274	21,034	4,421	130,520	27,601	151,554	32,022	17,490	2,469	1957-58
Buldana																	*Buldana*
1956-57 ..	5,014	658	—	—	—	—	5,014	658	572,636	132,166	1,882	296	574,518	132,462	14,282	2,589	1956-57
1957-58 ..	5,446	1,939	—	—	—	—	5,446	1,939	564,435	127,451	1,990	409	566,425	127,860	14,739	2,731	1957-58

23. *Area and Production of Foodgrains*

(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Chanda									
1956-57	..	429,692	163,743	—	—	—	—	429,692	163,743
1957-58	..	441,001	164,726	—	—	168	41	441,169	164,767
Dangs									
1956-57	..	7,167	2,621	—	—	—	—	7,167	2,621
1957-58	..	12,966	3,386	—	—	—	—	12,966	3,386
East Khandesh									
1956-57	..	11,031	2,381	—	—	—	—	11,031	2,381
1957-58	..	10,992	1,996	—	—	—	—	10,992	1,996
Gohilwad									
1956-57	..	4,244	1,348	—	—	—	—	4,244	1,348
1957-58	..	4,166	1,733	—	—	—	—	4,166	1,733
Halar									
1956-57	..	4,753	1,509	—	—	—	—	4,753	1,509
1957-58	..	6,000	2,496	—	—	—	—	6,000	2,496
Kaira									
1956-57	..	129,127	42,439	—	—	—	—	129,127	42,439
1957-58	..	137,015	22,228	—	—	—	—	137,015	22,228
Kolaba									
1956-57	..	325,617	144,682	—	—	—	—	325,617	144,682
1957-58	..	326,593	147,229	—	—	—	—	326,593	147,229
Kolhapur									
1956-57	..	200,428	85,585	—	—	—	—	200,428	85,585
1957-58	..	215,023	108,308	—	—	365	124	215,388	108,432
Kutch									
1956-57	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1957-58	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mehsana									
1956-57	..	20,000	9,534	—	—	—	—	20,000	9,534
1957-58	..	15,000	1,377	—	—	—	—	15,000	1,377
Madhya Saurashtra									
1956-57	..	12,002	3,812	—	—	—	—	12,002	3,812
1957-58	..	17,200	7,156	—	—	—	—	17,200	7,156
Nagpur									
1956-57	..	45,497	19,719	—	—	—	—	45,497	19,719
1957-58	..	48,001	17,090	—	—	—	—	48,001	17,090
Nanded									
1956-57	..	46,123	9,200	—	—	—	—	46,123	9,200
1957-58	..	40,171	7,537	—	—	—	—	40,171	7,537
Nasik									
1956-57	..	77,718	29,155	—	—	—	—	77,718	29,155
1957-58	..	77,000	20,295	—	—	—	—	77,000	20,295
Osmanabad									
1956-57	..	65,187	13,002	—	—	—	—	65,187	13,002
1957-58	..	56,106	10,527	—	—	—	—	56,106	10,527
Panch Mahals									
1956-57	..	292,955	68,334	—	—	—	—	292,955	68,334
1957-58	..	319,430	27,123	—	—	—	—	319,430	27,123

in each district of Bombay—contd.

(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(1)
								Chanda
90,510	22,474	290,349	47,519	380,859	69,993	1,840	222	1956-57
59,793	13,002	310,951	63,912	370,744	76,914	102	18	1957-58
								Dangs
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1956-57
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1957-58
								East Khandesh
321,937	138,447	24,947	5,277	346,884	143,724	222,660	24,274	1956-57
318,168	153,161	34,596	7,009	352,764	160,170	209,301	29,153	1957-58
								Gohilwad
309,123	28,305	10,190	1,373	319,313	29,678	482,690	78,413	1956-57
335,092	20,824	9,346	2,074	344,438	22,898	461,366	53,654	1957-58
								Halar
305,051	27,932	13,127	1,769	318,178	29,701	337,167	32,215	1956-57
311,328	16,026	13,127	2,902	324,455	18,928	258,161	47,829	1957-58
								Kaira
18,994	1,040	12,898	2,459	31,892	3,499	285,749	36,867	1956-57
32,809	570	14,666	3,608	47,475	4,178	249,729	73,704	1957-58
								Kolaba
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1956-57
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1957-58
								Kolhapur
134,258	63,623	6,483	1,761	140,741	65,384	10,190	1,216	1956-57
131,838	55,366	6,483	1,129	138,321	56,495	10,304	923	1957-58
								Kutch
199,000	16,900	—	—	199,000	16,900	314,500	35,900	1956-57
289,000	1,200	—	—	289,000	1,200	314,498	12,201	1957-58
								Mehsana
391,718	47,303	—	—	391,718	47,303	684,964	37,459	1956-57
475,000	41,372	—	—	475,000	41,372	525,000	84,047	1957-58
								Madhya Saurashtra
386,635	35,403	—	—	386,635	35,403	425,814	37,178	1956-57
380,395	20,429	—	—	380,395	20,429	332,899	38,373	1957-58
								Nagpur
458,231	105,761	94,189	14,826	552,420	120,587	561	104	1956-57
442,857	64,886	115,504	23,781	558,361	88,667	629	122	1957-58
								Nanded
598,443	89,053	144,664	26,909	743,107	115,962	2,835	202	1956-57
566,157	112,549	142,775	34,782	708,932	147,331	2,740	239	1957-58
								Nasik
36,321	5,949	147,862	12,337	184,183	18,286	861,060	100,021	1956-57
33,588	6,227	141,567	17,538	175,155	23,765	849,790	106,982	1957-58
								Osmanabad
473,906	70,522	505,015	56,363	978,921	126,885	55,021	4,247	1956-57
459,016	93,053	506,674	99,841	965,690	192,894	59,319	5,182	1957-58
								Panch Mahals
5,775	516	24,203	4,614	29,978	5,130	76,956	6,940	1956-57
5,832	101	6,645	1,631	12,477	1,732	54,576	5,782	1957-58

23. *Area and Production of Foodgrains*

(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Parbhani									
1956-57	..	20,217	4,033	—	—	—	—	20,217	4,033
1957-58	..	20,217	3,793	—	—	—	—	20,217	3,793
Poona									
1956-57	..	110,777	51,511	—	—	—	—	110,777	51,511
1957-58	..	119,179	34,259	—	—	—	—	119,179	34,259
Ratnagiri									
1956-57	..	315,113	130,533	—	—	10,500	3,711	325,613	134,244
1957-58	..	315,604	143,360	—	—	10,900	3,467	326,504	146,827
Sabarkantha									
1956-57	..	84,187	17,871	—	—	—	—	84,187	17,871
1957-58	..	59,403	1,474	—	—	—	—	59,403	1,474
Satara (North)									
1956-57	..	54,655	17,275	—	—	—	—	54,655	17,275
1957-58	..	54,943	18,141	—	—	—	—	54,943	18,141
Satara South									
1956-57	..	29,066	8,948	—	—	—	—	29,066	8,948
1957-58	..	27,855	9,197	—	—	—	—	27,855	9,197
Sholapur									
1956-57	..	20,515	3,278	—	—	—	—	20,515	3,278
1957-58	..	22,906	5,927	—	—	—	—	22,906	5,927
Sorath									
1956-57	..	17,509	5,561	—	—	—	—	17,509	5,561
1957-58	..	19,011	8,343	—	—	—	—	19,011	8,343
Surat									
1956-57	..	253,697	113,020	—	—	—	—	253,697	113,020
1957-58	..	282,706	96,410	—	—	—	—	282,706	96,410
Thana									
1956-57	..	371,893	189,167	—	—	—	—	371,893	189,167
1957-58	..	370,000	217,722	—	—	—	—	370,000	217,722
Wardha									
1956-57	..	3,334	781	—	—	—	—	3,334	781
1957-58	..	3,489	1,242	—	—	—	—	3,489	1,242
West Khandesh									
1956-57	..	70,088	10,078	—	—	—	—	70,088	10,078
1957-58	..	69,690	11,458	—	—	—	—	69,690	11,458
Yeotmal									
1956-57	..	18,927	2,349	—	—	—	—	18,927	2,349
1957-58	..	23,624	8,411	—	—	—	—	23,624	8,411
Zalawad									
1956-57	..	400	127	—	—	—	—	400	127
1957-58	..	400	166	—	—	—	—	400	166
Non-Reporting Area									
1956-57	..	52	8	—	—	—	—	52	8
1957-58	..	19,412	2,941	—	—	—	—	19,412	2,941
TOTAL									
1956-57	..	4,082,606	1,479,600	—	—	16,500*	5,711**	4,099,106*	1,485,311**
1957-58	..	4,125,941	1,370,735	—	—	17,433*	5,632**	4,143,374*	1,376,367**

*Includes 6,000 acres in respect of Marathwada Region for which district-wise details are not available.
**Includes 2,000 tons in respect of Marathwada Region for which district-wise details are not available.

in each district of Bombay—contd.

(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(1)
								Parbhani
438,015	89,624	456,597	84,932	894,612	174,556	11,532	823	1956-57
395,323	84,553	370,036	92,132	765,359	176,685	9,720	849	1957-58
								Poona
25,756	6,384	880,117	138,816	905,873	145,200	342,578	35,069	1956-57
33,910	6,287	826,994	118,549	860,904	124,836	457,689	63,525	1957-58
								Ratnagiri
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1956-57
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1957-58
								Sabarkantha
49,400	5,363	5,413	1,032	54,813	6,395	141,495	8,414	1956-57
45,937	798	1,635	401	47,572	1,199	124,658	22,271	1957-58
								Satara (North)
128,299	31,800	340,892	91,505	469,191	123,305	406,470	42,915	1956-57
136,285	35,239	336,195	70,095	472,480	105,334	396,538	41,601	1957-58
								Satara (South)
361,564	140,526	258,082	32,288	619,646	172,814	336,875	24,514	1956-57
363,899	153,439	250,521	45,632	614,420	199,071	346,985	25,017	1957-58
								Sholapur
4,152	1,029	1,777,094	278,802	1,781,246	279,831	220,663	5,526	1956-57
3,650	677	1,818,051	385,321	1,821,701	385,998	217,266	6,334	1957-58
								Sorath
121,500	5,410	53,485	7,208	174,985	12,618	461,527	54,819	1956-57
134,694	6,915	17,153	4,792	151,847	11,707	376,266	57,918	1957-58
								Surat
175,723	56,820	26,784	3,753	202,507	60,573	6,409	926	1956-57
126,505	35,207	26,784	5,283	153,289	40,490	3,722	525	1957-58
								Thana
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1956-57
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1957-58
								Wardha
346,225	92,368	368	60	346,593	92,428	74	12	1956-57
325,193	63,500	307	63	425,500	63,563	1,259	210	1957-58
								West Khandesh
151,639	24,364	217,095	54,332	368,734	78,696	384,234	67,310	1956-57
142,834	29,160	231,292	46,847	374,126	76,007	350,653	70,444	1957-58
								Yeotmal
637,217	157,597	—	—	637,217	157,597	25,135	4,556	1956-57
654,676	150,488	—	—	654,676	150,488	25,469	4,264	1957-58
								Zalawad
230,248	13,788	5,175	238	235,423	14,026	303,561	12,017	1956-57
285,650	9,500	5,175	1,144	290,825	10,644	295,000	18,701	1957-58
								Non-reporting-Area
1,774	255	—	—	1,774	255	—	—	1956-57
1,285	291	—	—	1,285	291	—	—	1957-58
								TOTAL
8,957,528	1,853,696	8,247,135	1,304,306	17,204,663	3,158,002	8,698,626	843,886	1956-57
9,060,823	1,599,096	8,176,395	1,676,843	17,237,218	3,275,939	8,264,004	1,007,109	1957-58

23. *Area and Production of Foodgrains in each district of Bombay*—contd.

Area : Acres
Production : Tons

District and year	Maize		Ragi		Small Millets		Wheat	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
(1)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Ahmedabad								
1956-57 ..	132	18	—	—	14,445	3,455	290,901	32,311
1957-58 ..	39	18	—	—	12,769	1,210	245,057	18,722
Ahmednagar								
1956-57 ..	1,692	340	1,378	277	112,590	20,608	129,678	11,125
1957-58 ..	1,300	305	19,795	5,305	15,308	3,087	144,245	21,975
Akola								
1956-57 ..	166	30	—	—	903	112	106,416	21,773
1957-58 ..	79	15	2	—	2,483	251	119,648	10,550
Amravati								
1956-57 ..	69	12	41	5	6,492	490	99,486	20,586
1957-58 ..	90	12	56	4	7,238	708	93,810	9,409
Amreli								
1956-57 ..	492	68	—	—	201	81	21,452	4,519
1957-58 ..	1,070	504	—	—	1,078	500	15,746	5,801
Aurangabad								
1956-57 ..	3,822	512	2,024	150	16,607	2,069	204,858	21,953
1957-58 ..	3,581	360	991	195	16,636	2,056	204,857	28,718
Banaskantha								
1956-57 ..	11,099	1,579	5	1	34,274	3,905	50,136	12,946
1957-58 ..	9,132	4,093	6	2	27,223	2,522	51,614	14,461
Baroda								
1956-57 ..	24,410	4,575	3,940	836	85,564	28,289	9,162	1,800
1957-58 ..	20,625	8,022	995	537	54,154	19,720	14,724	1,294
Bhandara								
1956-57 ..	2,757	509	375	45	19,253	1,940	75,540	6,343
1957-58 ..	2,702	363	500	55	17,306	1,686	76,858	8,049
Bhir								
1956-57 ..	2,700	600	1,370	107	23,069	2,402	92,900	9,166
1957-58 ..	2,865	288	1,135	101	23,069	2,402	107,146	15,749
Bombay Sub-urban								
1956-57 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1957-58 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broach								
1956-57 ..	3,010	564	—	—	20,648	7,279	63,447	7,661
1957-58 ..	2,544	914	—	—	11,838	3,014	31,833	823
Buldana								
1956-57 ..	530	80	—	—	408	33	92,724	17,245
1957-58 ..	655	115	—	—	462	42	95,870	9,408
Chanda								
1956-57 ..	5,618	1,037	851	103	8,760	566	94,147	11,592
1957-58 ..	5,334	992	412	38	11,329	714	89,719	9,656

Area : Acres
Production : Tons

Barley		Total Cereals		Gram		Tur		District and year
Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	
(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(1)
								Ahmedabad
1,406	308	658,046	83,258	12,668	1,353	5,644	823	1956-57
867	133	605,413	36,958	5,636	457	3,646	228	1957-58
								Ahmednagar
—	—	2,442,921	274,631	67,927	9,329	27,954	5,990	1956-57
—	—	2,346,805	393,536	67,927	7,549	30,000	8,571	1957-58
								Akola
—	—	711,916	227,788	29,868	4,374	78,970	22,908	1956-57
—	—	739,547	129,919	29,735	2,636	75,926	29,560	1957-58
								Amravati
22	6	605,013	148,462	20,793	3,943	90,534	51,681	1956-57
2	—	585,821	105,055	18,653	1,721	89,087	37,226	1957-58
								Amreli
—	—	315,562	44,612	8,171	736	—	—	1956-57
—	—	312,588	39,653	5,657	460	4	1	1957-58
								Aurangabad
—	—	1,525,661	199,994	105,096	11,729	113,629	11,836	1956-57
—	—	1,483,199	242,369	105,092	12,140	113,629	11,836	1957-58
								Banaskantha
1,236	309	788,050	69,829	8,031	1,267	1,276	186	1956-57
1,236	309	896,464	89,599	6,852	861	1,454	242	1957-58
								Baroda
—	—	513,295	92,052	9,190	986	31,773	5,957	1956-57
—	—	450,780	94,106	4,116	577	35,359	8,169	1957-58
								Bhandara
290	123	816,607	269,007	36,194	4,654	16,233	8,180	1956-57
201	38	811,310	235,055	30,939	4,012	13,899	1,642	1957-58
								Bhir
173	23	1,035,137	142,222	79,865	10,594	53,172	8,387	1956-57
173	23	1,138,985	219,421	84,003	11,794	53,172	8,387	1957-58
								Bombay Sub-urban
—	—	2,612	1,329	—	—	—	—	1956-57
—	—	10,505	6,164	—	—	—	—	1957-58
								Broach
—	—	376,918	73,913	3,846	413	26,927	5,535	1956-57
—	—	277,829	44,516	3,055	429	18,008	2,613	1957-58
								Buldana
—	—	687,476	153,067	23,251	3,247	59,644	17,030	1956-57
—	—	683,597	142,095	19,775	1,662	56,107	16,461	1957-58
								Chanda
98	16	921,865	247,272	34,381	3,266	18,190	4,552	1956-57
163	31	918,972	253,130	31,593	3,262	15,757	1,861	1957-58

23. *Area and Production of Foodgrains*

(1)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Dangs								
1956-57 ..	650	87	7,500	1,991	—	—	30	2
1957-58 ..	635	136	22,839	5,388	5,397	964	30	3
East Khandesh								
1956-57 ..	884	266	429	115	96	20	79,185	12,623
1957-58 ..	1,067	322	—	—	3,348	698	79,344	11,565
Gohilwad								
1956-57 ..	197	9	—	—	—	—	84,000	28,114
1957-58 ..	368	16	—	—	—	—	78,652	20,844
Halar								
1956-57 ..	22	1	—	—	—	—	82,500	22,514
1957-58 ..	99	6	—	—	—	—	82,500	12,278
Kaira								
1956-57 ..	12,000	2,476	40,000	17,143	102,113	29,026	109,070	13,348
1957-58 ..	14,356	5,982	43,242	11,583	97,027	22,706	94,204	7,846
Kolaba								
1956-57 ..	—	—	48,507	11,549	3,350	798	—	—
1957-58 ..	—	—	47,063	16,808	27,010	5,693	—	—
Kolhapur								
1956-57 ..	5,286	1,277	62,732	18,904	40,419	9,115	5,160	760
1957-58 ..	9,332	2,220	80,305	21,510	41,219	9,329	4,829	946
Kutch								
1956-57 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,771	13,268
1957-58 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,800	10,968
Mehsana								
1956-57 ..	—	—	—	—	65,000	24,042	166,364	41,367
1957-58 ..	—	—	—	—	65,000	15,042	150,000	49,558
Madhya Saurashtra								
1956-57 ..	7,070	314	—	—	—	—	75,387	39,255
1957-58 ..	1,305	93	—	—	—	—	75,387	29,660
Nagpur								
1956-57 ..	556	92	—	—	333	20	195,157	31,173
1957-58 ..	526	91	5	1	358	24	206,190	19,300
Nanded								
1956-57 ..	1,089	146	440	36	3,225	336	74,609	14,349
1957-58 ..	1,040	106	454	36	3,225	336	74,609	7,080
Nasik								
1956-57 ..	2,743	872	119,185	62,076	34,301	7,083	245,038	21,884
1957-58 ..	2,575	637	113,932	47,472	25,939	4,324	229,133	33,372
Osmanabad								
1956-57 ..	3,242	550	1,548	148	25,715	2,678	144,025	16,425
1957-58 ..	3,393	863	2,164	566	25,350	2,311	145,422	19,822
Panch Mahals								
1956-57 ..	244,758	48,646	31,849	11,375	87,719	32,481	59,527	13,025
1957-58 ..	217,752	87,966	29,294	8,893	87,316	23,966	39,819	9,465

in each district of Bombay—contd.

(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(1)
								Dangs
—	—	15,347	4,701	325	42	3,000	857	1956-57
—	—	41,867	9,877	325	30	3,500	1,000	1957-58
								East Khandesh
—	—	661,169	183,403	17,460	2,662	28,296	10,106	1956-57
—	—	656,816	203,904	18,473	2,553	28,065	8,019	1957-58
								Gohilwad
—	—	890,444	137,562	43,000	2,200	—	—	1956-57
—	—	888,990	99,145	9,065	738	—	—	1957-58
								Halar
—	—	742,620	85,940	81,087	5,250	—	—	1956-57
—	—	671,215	81,537	4,203	342	—	—	1957-58
								Kaira
—	—	709,951	144,798	9,508	1,021	36,413	7,010	1956-57
—	—	683,048	148,227	9,504	1,393	28,127	4,837	1957-58
								Kolaba
—	—	377,474	157,029	1,515	171	2,937	358	1956-57
—	—	400,666	169,730	1,302	123	2,907	355	1957-58
								Kolhapur
2	1	464,958	182,242	8,580	1,664	18,049	5,157	1956-57
7	4	499,705	199,859	9,236	1,361	17,716	5,062	1957-58
								Kutch
—	—			—	—	—	—	1956-57
—	—			—	—	—	—	1957-58
4,000	1,400	547,271	67,468					*Mehsana*
3,070	1,000	635,368	25,369					1956-57
								1957-58
10,000	3,125	1,338,046	162,830	15,000	1,916	20,000	3,750	*Madhya Saurashtra*
4,060	1,125	1,234,000	192,521	15,000	1,594	30,000	4,375	1956-57
								1957-58
—	—	906,908	115,962	29,817	3,539	—	—	*Nagpur*
—	—	807,186	95,711	9,939	809	—	—	1956-57
								1957-58
6	1	794,530	171,696	26,987	3,855	108,768	59,293	*Nanded*
2	—	814,072	125,295	26,710	2,522	103,960	21,651	1956-57
								1957-58
2,709	443	874,137	140,674	82,568	10,751	101,110	14,106	*Nasik*
2,709	443	833,880	163,108	81,562	11,025	96,672	15,734	1956-57
								1957-58
—	—	1,524,228	239,377	87,617	11,515	22,805	7,330	*Osmanabad*
—	—	1,473,524	236,847	86,567	8,727	21,339	6,097	1956-57
								1957-58
2,741	759	1,276,400	164,694	141,558	22,750	168,763	26,620	*Panch Mahals*
2,241	620	1,259,685	232,785	158,494	18,223	169,094	27,673	1956-57
								1957-58
9,303	1,329	833,045	187,260	161,026	29,076	17,190	4,093	
7,490	936	768,154	165,863	123,717	17,676	12,720	2,347	

23. *Area and Production of Foodgrains*

(1)		(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Parbhani									
1956-57	..	1,100	200	343	25	5,025	778	160,847	25,391
1957-58	..	1,234	181	178	14	5,025	778	115,499	20,067
Poona									
1956-57	..	987	129	55,150	14,772	16,917	5,647	54,348	5,458
1957-58	..	1,800	234	55,150	12,926	16,917	5,647	52,061	7,437
Ratnagiri ..									
1956-57	..	—	—	151,269	37,993	99,517	19,128	—	—
1957-58	..	—	—	138,900	34,173	109,068	20,565	—	—
Sabarkantha									
1956-57	..	94,891	13,128	227	58	35,088	10,217	64,211	9,862
1957-58	..	100,458	47,283	29	12	28,790	6,511	53,741	12,701
Satara (North)									
1956-57		4,281	929	32,845	8,798	13,865	1,055	27,564	7,570
1957-58	..	3,903	836	32,742	8,770	22,612	5,518	27,466	7,275
Satara (South)									
1956-57	..	5,698	1,145	4,364	1,169	38,484	6,013	21,953	4,612
1957-58	..	5,767	1,236	3,890	1,042	2,297	646	32,882	6,682
Sholapur									
1956-57	..	12,285	2,303	—	—	—	—	42,200	5,892
1957-58	..	9,804	1,751	—	—	2,861	511	56,062	9,466
Sorath									
1956-57	..	544	24	—	—	—	—	31,320	11,579
1957-58	..	544	55	—	—	—	—	24,477	8,166
Surat									
1956-57	..	767	144	51,172	18,276	49,645	16,375	16,897	2,504
1957-58	..	407	158	49,010	15,316	38,371	11,391	9,575	1,728
Thana									
1956-57	..	—	—	48,763	11,175	35,639	8,679	—	—
1957-58	..	—	—	58,274	13,476	37,631	7,330	—	—
Wardha									
1956-57	..	19	4	—	—	4	1	105,143	18,592
1957-58	..	22	4	—	—	25	3	107,764	12,595
West Khandesh									
1956-57	..	7,143	1,378	4,190	1,122	64,795	7,828	124,233	21,438
1957-58		6,520	1,048	8,736	1,756	63,043	5,641	131,503	20,616
Yeotmal									
1956-57		76	11	—	—	174	14	47,057	4,510
1957-58	..	61	9	—	—	763	67	45,293	4,439
Zalawad									
1956-57	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	75,100	18,151
1957-58	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	68,388	9,625
Non-Reporting Area									
1956-57	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1957-58	..	587	110	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL									
1956-57	..	462,785	84,055	670,497	218,249	1,064,638	252,563	3,461,543	582,686
1957-58	..	433,571	167,344	710,099	205,979	909,485	187,913	3,304,757	508,120

in each district of Bombay—contd.

(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(1)
								Parbhani
577	75	1,904,253	205,881	97,962	19,024	85,189	12,206	1956-57
577	75	917,809	202,442	97,962	12,941	89,350	13,961	1957-58
								Poona
823	214	1,847,453	258,000	59,283	6,115	16,119	2,878	1956-57
823	214	1,654,523	249,078	61,652	5,364	20,097	3,589	1957-58
								Ratnagiri
—	—	576,399	191,365	36	4	1,345	182	1956-57
—	—	574,472	201,565	23	2	988	126	1957-58
								Sabarkantha
1,127	211	476,039	66,156	33,319	5,429	1,477	174	1956-57
3,061	765	417,712	92,216	10,535	962	1,844	307	1957-58
								Satara (North)
1,128	357	1,009,999	202,204	41,048	7,474	21,141	6,040	1956-57
855	254	1,011,539	187,729	40,117	5,684	20,398	5,828	1957-58
								Satara (South)
119	35	1,066,205	219,250	44,861	9,156	41,080	12,031	1956-57
129	38	1,034,225	242,930	49,012	7,716	44,017	12,576	1957-58
								Sholapur
653	61	2,077,562	296,891	43,281	4,079	69,539	15,150	1954-57
1,008	109	2,131,608	410,096	61,697	8,824	69,791	14,955	1957-58
								Sorath
—	—	685,885	84,601	7,944	532	—	—	1956-57
—	—	572,145	86,189	2,615	231	—	—	1957-58
								Surat
—	—	581,094	211,818	10,480	1,185	41,552	9,461	1956-57
—	—	537,080	166,018	10,480	1,492	40,123	8,120	1957-58
								Thana
—	—	456,295	209,021	2,500	283	8,345	941	1956-57
—	—	465,905	238,528	2,500	360	9,897	1,226	1957-58
								Wardha
12	2	455,179	111,820	11,131	2,167	69,703	39,199	1956-57
13	3	438,072	77,620	9,117	817	64,083	28,465	1957-58
								West Khandesh
—	—	1,023,417	187,850	42,481	5,733	22,167	6,333	1956-57
—	—	1,004,271	186,970	39,169	3,053	19,949	4,275	1957-58
								Yeotmal
—	—	728,586	169,037	21,397	3,118	101,071	51,844	1956-57
—	—	749,886	167,678	18,997	1,584	95,072	45,545	1957-58
								Zalawad
150	10	614,634	44,331	15,020	2,988	—	—	1956-57
—	—	654,613	39,136	5,007	407	—	—	1957-58
								Non-reporting Area
—	—	1,826	263	1,135	40	—	—	1956-57
—	—	21,284	3,342	1,135	40	—	—	1957-58
								TOTAL
36,575	8,808	35,698,433*	6,633,560*	1,577,207*	219,630	1,530,005	438,184	1956-57
28,627	6,120	35,031,135*	6,734,891*	1,377,148*	164,153	1,495,757	362,920	1957-58

*Includes 62,000 acres in respect of Marathurada Region for which district-wise details are not available.
**Includes 2,000 tons in respect of Marathurada Region for which district-wise details are not available.

23. *Area and Production of Foodgrains in each district of Jammu & Kashmir*

Area : Acres
Production : Tons

District and year	Rice								Jowar		Bajra		Maize		Ragi		District and year
	Autumn		Winter		Summer		Total										
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(1)
Anantnag																	*Anantnag*
1956-57 ..	—	—	157,337	72,252	—	—	157,337	72,252	—	—	—	—	75,079	18,392	—	—	1956-57
1957-58 ..	—	—	97,149	47,587	—	—	97,149	47,587	—	—	—	—	42,021	12,350	—	—	1957-58
Baramulla																	*Baramulla*
1956-57 ..	—	—	98,593	45,276	—	—	98,593	45,276	—	—	—	—	94,793	27,860	—	—	1956-57
1957-58 ..	—	—	89,415	43,799	—	—	89,415	43,799	—	—	—	—	63,442	18,646	—	—	1957-58
Doda																	*Doda*
1956-57 ..	—	—	8,943	3,286	—	—	8,943	3,286	—	—	—	—	52,285	15,367	—	—	1956-57
1957-58 ..	—	—	8,139	3,190	—	—	8,139	3,190	—	—	—	—	42,824	12,586	—	—	1957-58
Jammu																	*Jammu*
1956-57 ..	—	—	58,589	21,524	—	—	58,589	21,524	880	194	24,041	6,183	21,385	6,285	—	—	1956-57
1957-58 ..	—	—	44,989	17,630	—	—	44,989	17,630	880	194	24,041	6,183	22,265	6,543	—	—	1957-58
Kathua																	*Kathua*
1956-57 ..	—	—	32,690	12,009	—	—	32,690	12,009	65	9	7,487	1,375	24,314	7,146	—	—	1956-57
1957-58 ..	—	—	26,340	10,322	—	—	26,340	10,322	65	9	7,487	1,375	19,221	5,649	—	—	1957-58
Ladakh																	*Ladakh*
1956-57 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1956-57
1957-58 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1957-58
Poonch (Rajouri)																	*Poonch (Rajouri)*
1956-57 ..	—	—	16,910	6,144	—	—	16,910	6,144	1	—	166	37	72,630	21,346	—	—	1956-57
1957-58 ..	—	—	16,910	6,552	—	—	16,910	6,552	1	—	166	37	72,630	21,346	—	—	1957-58
Srinagar																	*Srinagar*
1956-57 ..	—	—	72,935	33,493	—	—	72,935	33,493	—	—	—	—	38,705	11,375	—	—	1956-57
1957-58 ..	—	—	54,274	26,585	—	—	54,274	26,585	—	—	—	—	23,619	6,942	—	—	1957-58
Udhampur																	*Udhampur*
1956-57 ..	—	—	17,224	6,328	—	—	17,224	6,328	4	1	493	1,375	64,986	19,099	—	—	1956-57
1957-58 ..	—	—	15,265	5,982	—	—	15,265	5,982	4	1	493	1,375	57,055	16,769	—	—	1957-58
TOTAL																	*TOTAL*
1956-57 ..	—	—	463,221	200,312	—	—	463,221	200,312	950	204	32,187	8,970	444,177	126,870	—	—	1956-57
1957-58 ..	—	—	352,481	161,647	—	—	352,481	161,647	950	204	32,187	8,970	343,077	100,831	—	—	1957-58

23. *Area and Production of Foodgrains in each district of Jammu and Kashmir*—contd.

Area : Acres
Production : Tons

District and Year	Small Millets		Wheat		Barley		Total Cereals		Gram		Tur		District and year
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	
(1)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(1)
Anantnag													*Anantnag*
1956-57	1,429	400	28,928	8,502	486	125	263,259	99,671	—	—	—	—	1956-57
1957-58	523	152	25,051	7,363	360	93	165,104	67,545	—	—	—	—	1957-58
Baramulla													*Baramulla*
1956-57	5,143	1,487	29,884	8,783	1,258	324	229,671	83,730	—	—	—	—	1956-57
1957-58	3,444	997	19,333	5,682	432	111	176,066	69,235	—	—	—	—	1957-58
Doda													*Doda*
1956-57	6,967	1,811	14,692	3,778	13,188	3,391	96,075	27,633	—	—	—	—	1956-57
1957-58	5,128	1,376	14,943	3,843	13,461	3,462	84,495	24,457	—	—	—	—	1957-58
Jammu													*Jammu*
1956-57	6,719	1,971	105,581	27,152	7,909	2,034	225,104	65,343	9,053	2,328	—	—	1956-57
1957-58	6,667	1,925	108,654	27,942	8,538	2,196	216,034	62,613	9,053	2,328	—	—	1957-58
Kathua													*Kathua*
1956-57	2,958	846	43,909	11,292	6,110	1,571	117,533	34,248	2,411	620	—	—	1956-57
1957-58	2,820	822	41,008	10,546	6,086	1,565	103,027	30,288	2,411	620	—	—	1957-58
Ladakh													*Ladakh*
1956-57	17,530	5,076	7,775	2,285	18,147	4,666	43,452	12,027	80	18	—	—	1956-57
1957-58	17,152	4,979	7,979	2,344	2,224	572	27,352	7,895	80	18	—	—	1957-58
Poonch (Rajouri)													*Poonch (Rajouri)*
1956-57	31	9	34,338	8,838	598	143	124,674	36,517	116	25	—	—	1956-57
1957-58	14	4	34,813	8,953	576	148	125,110	37,040	116	25	—	—	1957-58
Srinagar													*Srinagar*
1956-57	648	192	23,861	7,013	858	221	137,007	52,294	—	—	—	—	1956-57
1957-58	680	200	20,406	4,498	713	183	99,692	38,408	—	—	—	—	1957-58
Udhampur													*Udhampur*
1956-57	5,332	1,518	38,992	8,590	7,197	1,851	134,228	38,762	180	29	—	—	1956-57
1957-58	6,323	1,808	31,156	6,868	8,945	2,300	119,241	35,103	180	29	—	—	1957-58
TOTAL													*TOTAL*
1956-57	46,757	13,310	327,960	86,233	55,751	14,326	1,371,003	450,225	11,840	3,020	—	—	1956-57
1957-58	42,751	12,263	303,340	78,039	41,335	10,630	1,116,121	372,584	11,840	3,020	—	—	1957-58

Area : Acres
Production : Tons

23. *Area and Production of Foodgrains*

Area : Acres
Production : Tons

District and year		RICE								Jowar (Kharif)		Bajra		Maize		Ragi		District and Year
		Autumn		Winter		Summer		Total										
		Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	
Kottayam																		*Kottayam*
1956-57	..	34,900	15,500	79,400	45,900	65,500	39,300	1,79,800	1,00,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	†	†	1956-57
1957-58	..	35,100	15,600	79,100	50,100	66,100	35,500	1,80,300	1,01,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	†	†	1957-58
Malabar																		*Malabar*
1956-57	..	6,34,900	2,70,600	3,36,700	1,44,800	27,100	11,700	9,98,700	4,27,100	4,847	866	—	—	—	—	7,400	4,700	1956-57
1957-58	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1957-58
Quilon																		*Quilon*
1956-57	..	1,08,300	48,700	1,17,800	61,300	75,500	43,000	3,01,600	1,53,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	†	†	1956-57
1957-58	..	1,08,200	48,800	1,18,100	65,700	75,100	38,800	3,01,400	1,53,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	†	†	1957-58
Trichur																		*Trichur*
1956-57	..	1,44,200	51,600	1,71,200	78,200	20,600	13,100	3,36,000	1,42,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000	1,200	1956-57
1957-58	..	1,44,200	51,800	1,71,300	78,300	21,000	13,100	3,36,500	1,43,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,010	1,370	1957-58
Trivandrum																		*Trivandrum*
1956-57	..	45,500	24,200	47,200	24,800	—	—	92,700	49,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,900	800	1956-57
1957-58	..	46,100	24,200	47,000	24,900	—	—	93,100	49,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,120	850	1957-58
Palaghat																		*Palaghat*
1957-58	..	2,34,900	1,00,100	1,84,200	79,000	19,800	8,500	4,38,900	1,87,600	3,790	680	—	—	—	—	2,150	1,330	1957-58
Kozhikode																		*Kozhikode*
1957-58	..	2,00,700	85,600	1,01,100	43,400	5,100	2,200	3,06,900	1,31,200	140	30	—	—	—	—	2,920	2,020	1957-58
Cannanore																		*Cannanore*
1957-58	..	2,00,300	85,300	52,200	22,500	2,200	900	2,54,700	1,08,700	90	20	—	—	—	—	2,220	1,540	1957-58
TOTAL																		*TOTAL*
1956-57	..	9,67,800	4,10,600	7,52,300	3,55,000	1,88,700	1,07,100	19,08,800	8,72,700	4,847	866	—	—	—	—	12,300	6,700	1956-57
1957-58	..	9,69,500	4,11,400	7,53,000	3,63,900	1,89,300	99,000	19,11,800	8,74,300	4,020	730	—	—	—	—	12,420	7,110	1957-58

† Included under Trivandrum.

in each district of Kerala

23. *Area and Production of Foodgrains in each District of Kerala—contd.*

Area : Acres
Production : Tons

District and Year	Small Millets		Wheat		Barley		Total Cereals		Gram		Tur		District and Year
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	
Kottayam													*Kottayam*
1956-57	†	†	—	—	—	—	179,800	100,700	—	—	730	114	1956-57
1957-58	†	†	—	—	—	—	180,300	101,200	—	—	780	120	1957-58
Malabar													*Malabar*
1956-57	12,459	2,470	—	—	—	—	1,023,406	435,136	—	—	7,958	1,775	1956-57
1957-58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1957-58
Quilon													*Quilon*
1956-57	†	†	—	—	—	—	301,600	153,000	—	—	9,240	1,444	1956-57
1957-58	†	†	—	—	—	—	301,400	153,300	—	—	530	83	1957-58
Trichur													*Trichur*
1956-57	†	†	—	—	—	—	339,000	144,100	—	—	7,750	1,212	1956-57
1957-58	†	†	—	—	—	—	339,510	144,570	—	—	2,540	397	1957-58
Trivandrum													*Trivandrum*
1956-57	1,437	285	—	—	—	—	96,037	50,085	—	—	2,380	372	1956-57
1957-58	1,510	300	—	—	—	—	96,730	50,250	—	—	40	6	1957-58
Palaghat													*Palaghat*
1957-58	10,070	1,995	—	—	—	—	454,910	191,605	—	—	12,010	2,347	1957-58
Kozhikode													*Kozhikode*
1957-58	3,020	600	—	—	—	—	312,980	133,850	—	—	5,300	1,123	1957-58
Cannanore ..													*Cannanore*
1957-58	—	—	—	—	—	—	257,010	110,260	—	—	420	94	1957-58
TOTAL													*TOTAL*
1956-57	13,896	2,755	—	—	—	—	1,939,843	883,021	—	—	28,058	4,917	1956-57
1957-58	14,600	2,895	—	—	—	—	1,942,840	885,035	—	—	21,620	4,170	1957-58

†Included under Trivandrum.

24. *Area and Production of Groundnut in India for 1958-59 and 1959-60 District-wise*

Area : Acres
Production : Tons of *nuts* in shell

District	Area		Production	
	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh				
Srikakulam	74,000	73,200	33,300	31,100
Visakhapatnam	81,500	82,100	36,700	34,900
East Godavari	5,700	5,200	2,300	2,300
West Godavari	16,700	16,500	7,100	7,800
Krishna	116,900	89,700	50,300	41,700
Guntur	148,600	148,500	63,200	70,500
Nellore	14,500	12,700	6,000	5,000
Kurnool	450,000	460,600	180,000	191,700
Anantapur	580,000	606,900	237,800	257,900
Cuddapah	200,000	204,600	80,000	85,900
Chittoor	310,000	292,100	116,200	116,800
Hyderabad	10,000	10,300	2,200	1,900
Nizamabad	19,600	13,500	5,300	4,000
Medak	14,000	14,100	3,600	3,200
Mahbubnagar	336,700	304,100	75,200	74,700
Nalgonda	110,000	112,500	16,200	27,600
Warangal	128,300	64,300	20,600	14,400
Khammam	85,800	60,000	19,200	13,400
Karimnagar	121,900	65,600	18,000	14,700
Adilabad	23,300	12,000	4,400	3,100
TOTAL ..	2,898,800* (2,847,500)	2,648,500	977,600	1,002,600
Bombay (Gujarat & Maharashtra)				
Jamnagar	678,742	547,076	143,112	167,753
Rajkot	610,547	675,648	91,309	202,876
Surendranagar	49,323	49,323	8,603	14,295
Bhavnagar	513,864	382,565	90,546	134,120
Junagadh	565,452	549,828	158,099	206,235
Kutch	12,249	11,100	2,557	3,217
Amreli	465,720	382,113	76,262	118,642
Banaskantha	3,311	357	675	147
Mehsana	24,000	24,000	4,892	9,905
Sabarkantha	269,660	235,825	57,351	97,330
Ahmedabad	76,449	51,678	13,201	24,139
Kaira	90,480	91,347	27,398	42,668
Panch Mahals	138,768	149,779	28,522	55,104
Baroda	61,374	47,345	15,420	21,043
Broach	28,049	27,534	7,047	12,416
Surat	30,895	34,360	8,657	15,118
Dangs	300	300	64	59
West Khandesh	303,519	294,688	79,877	81,802
East Khandesh	357,128	354,003	79,620	74,088
Nasik	166,611	201,623	35,278	39,605
Ahmednagar	88,084	95,431	20,177	20,241

* District-wise break-up does not add upto the State total (utilised in the All-India Final Estimate of Groundnut 1959-60). This is due to revision in the district-wise figures subsequent to the release of the All-India Estimate.

NOTE.—Figure in bracket is the actual total of district-wise break-up.

24. *Area and Production of Groundnut in India for 1958-59 and 1959-60 District-wise* contd.

Area : Acres
Production : Tons of *nuts* in shell

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Bombay (Gujarat and Maharashtra)—contd.				
Poona	49,529	49,529	14,735	12,745
Sholapur	174,529	132,610	53,558	38,338
North Satara	141,547	140,600	60,138	46,028
South Satara	193,689	188,034	67,661	39,109
Aurangabad	190,999	187,666	28,880	22,269
Parbhani	123,177	133,000	17,267	31,510
Nanded	53,211	54,254	7,459	12,854
Bhir	200,520	199,807	44,714	47,338
Osmanabad	304,726	315,838	84,044	74,828
Buldana	86,776	92,185	15,228	17,157
Akola	103,490	113,651	18,508	22,137
Amraoti	52,806	50,938	10,436	9,169
Yeotmal	61,182	73,335	12,092	10,647
Wardha	4,240	3,784	838	681
Nagpur	16,697	15,155	3,300	2,728
Bhandara	1,445	1,705	286	307
Chanda	378	614	75	111
Ratnagiri	430	411	155	122
Kolhapur	110,452	110,452	39,925	32,919
TOTAL ..	6,404,348	6,069,491	1,427,966	1,761,800
Kerala				
Palghat	31,950	35,470	12,700	15,650
TOTAL ..	31,950	35,470	12,700	15,650
Madhya Pradesh				
Sagar	14,200	14,000	3,800	5,200
Damoh	4,300	4,100	900	1,200
Jabalpur	100	100	(b)	(b)
Mandla	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)
Hoshangabad	3,200	2,900	600	1,000
Narsimhpur	500	1,200	100	400
East Nimar	100,000	101,000	17,600	34,200
Balaghat	100	100	(b)	(b)
Betul	58,800	55,800	11,300	18,600
Chhindwara	47,300	48,300	11,200	14,900
Seoni	1,500	1,600	400	600
Durg	100	100	(b)	(b)
Raipur	15,200	14,800	4,800	6,000
Bilaspur	9,500	9,600	2,200	2,900
Surguja	1,500	1,400	300	400
Raigarh	17,100	17,000	4,200	6,400
Bastar	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)
Bhind	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)
Morena	200	200	100	100
Gwalior	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)
Shivpuri	5,700	5,400	2,200	1,600
Guna	12,00	1,200	200	200
Bhilsa	1,800	1,800	300	600
Rajgarh	12,900	12,700	1,700	2,400
Shajapur	21,100	21,000	6,300	7,800
Ujjain	17,600	18,800	5,700	8,500
Ratlam	29,700	32,700	9,000	13,400
Mandsaur	162,100	161,900	27,900	38,700

24. *Area and Production of Groundnut in India for* 1958-59 *and* 1959-60 *District-wise*—contd.

Area : Acres
Production : Tons of nuts in shell

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madhya Pradesh—contd.				
Dewas	9,200	9,100	2,600	4,100
Indore	5,700	5,700	600	1,000
West Nimar	282,000	288,000	66,500	99,000
Dhar	172,900	160,200	27,000	59,800
Jhabua	99,000	97,400	19,900	20,800
Rewa	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Satna	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Sidhi	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Shahdol	200	200	100	(*b*)
Datia	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Tikamgarh	100	100	(*b*)	(*b*)
Chhatarpur	100	100	(*b*)	100
Panna	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Sehore	1,500	1,400	200	200
Raisen	1,500	1,500	200	200
TOTAL	1,097,900	1,091,300	227,900	350,300
Madras				
Chingleput	50,000	50,000	24,300	24,800
South Arcot	324,000	324,100	155,500	157,200
North Arcot	451,000	450,800	216,500	218,600
Salem	253,000	252,500	120,200	117,400
Coimbatore	240,000	236,000	118,800	114,500
Tiruchirapalli	229,000	228,300	113,400	111,900
Thanjavur	55,500	55,000	26,900	27,200
Madurai	182,000	183,000	86,500	85,100
Ramanathapuram	55,000	51,800	25,900	23,800
Tirunelveli	16,000	15,600	7,700	7,400
The Nilgiris	—	—	—	—
Kanya-Kumari	600	500	300	200
TOTAL	1,856,100	1,847,600	896,000	888,100
Mysore				
Bangalore	21,311	21,293	4,079	5,278
Kolar	60,484	54,313	16,525	16,990
Tumkur	84,290	75,230	25,634	12,909
Mysore	54,499	46,712	5,955	5,133
Mandya	20,283	14,155	3,909	2,728
Hassan	4,813	4,533	1,473	1,344
Shimoga	34,177	34,770	4,862	5,193
Chickmagalur	7,848	7,327	1,709	1,648
Chitaldurg	100,139	105,439	15,466	17,111
Bellary	206,853	205,914	49,923	56,782
Dharwar	248,689	246,111	72,608	71,840
Belgaum	298,536	290,285	128,372	110,482
Bijapur	391,093	318,322	91,138	74,181
North Kanara	246	246	85	85
Bidar	64,684	64,684	19,252	19,492
Raichur	301,622	303,294	49,298	76,590
Gulbarga	229,687	236,399	53,993	58,763
South Kanara	29	25	5	5
Coorg	32	32	6	6
TOTAL	2,129,315	2,029,084	544,292	536,560

(*a*) Below 50 acres.
(*b*) Below 50 tons.

24. *Area and Production of Groundnut in India for* 1958-59 *and* 1959-60 *District-wise*—contd.

Area : Acres
Production : Tons of nuts in shell

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Orissa				
Cuttack	6,800	6,800	2,550	2,550
Puri	700	700	235	235
Balasore	100	100	36	36
Sambalpur	9,300	9,300	1,721	1,721
Ganjam	12,300	12,300	3,075	3,075
Koraput	2,300	2,300	867	867
Dhenkanal	12,100	12,100	1,997	1,997
Keonjhar	600	600	225	225
Mayurbhanj	200	200	75	75
Sundargarh	8,700	8,700	3,263	3,263
Bolangir-Patna	1,900	1,900	532	532
Kalahandi	700	700	221	221
Boudh-Phulbani	100	100	27	27
TOTAL	55,800	55,800	14,824	14,824
Punjab				
Hissar	—	—	—	—
Rohtak	—	—	—	—
Gurgaon	—	—	—	—
Karnal	—	—	—	—
Ambala	18,400	17,100	6,100	5,400
Ludhiana	67,500	63,900	25,000	22,500
Ferozepore	—	—	—	—
Bhatinda	—	—	—	—
Kapurthala	7,300	6,600	2,400	1,900
Mahendragarh	—	—	—	—
Patiala	41,000	38,000	15,100	14,000
Sangrur	18,800	13,800	6,300	4,100
Simla	—	—	—	—
Kangra	—	—	—	—
Hoshiarpur	1,000	1,000	300	500
Jullundur	12,500	12,300	4,100	3,600
Amritsar	—	—	—	—
Gurdaspur	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,66,500	152,700	58,300	52,000
Rajasthan				
Ajmer	3,597	2,084	513	372
Alwar	35	72	12	16
Bharatpur	6,225	5,798	837	797
Jaipur	25,250	19,450	4,959	2,432
Jhunjhunu	20	4	1	Neg.
Sawai Madhopur	41,613	31,064	14,862	11,094
Sikar	2,116	562	472	100
Tonk	5,232	4,562	748	490
Bikaner	—	—	—	—
Churu	—	—	—	—
Ganganagar	83	39	13	8
Barmer	192	4	27	1
Jaisalmer	—	—	—	—
Jalore	67	67	5	5
Jodhpur	106	122	12	30
Nagour	1,848	1,162	330	391
Pali	2,674	1,547	198	188
Sirohi	362	100	110	14
Bundi	11,05	788	316	225
Jhalawar	15,016	11,852	2,681	3,737
Kotah	6,460	5,869	2,148	2,099
Banswara	15,983	12,528	3,828	3,340
Bhilwara	6,857	4,,314	1,257	688
Chittorgarh	52,069	49,999	13,017	14,286

24. *Area and Production of Groundnut in India for 1958-59 and 1959-60 District-wise*—contd.

Area : Acres

Production : Tons of nuts in shell

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rajasthan—(contd.				
Dungarpur	3,229	2,242	1,447	859
Udaipur	21,626	11,969	5,783	4,983
TOTAL ..	211,765	167,198	53,576	46,155
Uttar Pradesh				
Dehradun	36	34	17	11
Saharanpur	9,066	9,864	4,197	3,141
Muzaffarnagar	5	15	3	5
Meerut	85	66	39	21
Bulandshahr	206	85	95	27
Aligarh	1,280	1,298	481	372
Mathura	84	70	31	20
Agra	311	367	117	105
Mainpuri	15,062	16,029	5,654	4,593
Etah	29,115	33,527	10,930	9,607
Bareilly	24,015	24,704	7,226	7,777
Bijnor	7,575	7,538	2,279	2,373
Badaun	63,973	70,400	20,086	14,233
Moradabad	49,066	50,811	13,402	9,818
Shahjahanpur	3,561	5,034	1,072	1,585
Pilibhit	221	161	67	50
Rampur	1,178	1,213	354	382
Farrukhabad	29,741	32,197	9,279	11,763
Etawah	210	232	85	83
Kanpur	6,020	6,130	2,445	2,193
Fatehpur	135	121	55	43
Allahabad	21	13	9	5
Jhansi	48	189	22	56
Jalaun	51	61	24	18
Hamirpur	60	46	28	14
Banda	22	23	10	7
Varanasi	4	3	2	1
Mirzapur	44	36	20	10
Jaunpur	3	—	1	—
Ghazipur	1	9	1	3
Ballia	39	10	18	3
Gorakhpur	5,726	5,348	2,651	2,268
Deoria	275	243	127	103
Basti	456	394	211	167
Azamgarh	127	91	59	39
Naini-Tal	77	77	36	23
Lucknow	11,829	10,833	5,650	3,686
Unnao	30,007	31,136	13,943	15,037
Rae Bareli	8,385	8,433	4,005	2,869
Sitapur	47,292	48,145	22,952	15,096
Hardoi	80,247	86,984	34,937	27,157
Kheri	12,860	12,948	6,142	4,405
Faizabad	476	434	220	111
Gonda	144	189	67	48
Bahraich	6,703	7,171	3,103	1,831
Sultanpur	55	32	26	8
Partapgarh	9	7	4	2
Bara Banki	5,670	5,273	2,625	1,346
Conventional Estimates	35	35	22	22
TOTAL ..	451,611	478,059	174,829	142,537
Himachal Pradesh				
Mahasu	8	2	3	1
Sirmur	8	20	3	7
Mandi	17	—	5	—
Chamba	—	—	—	—
Bilaspur	9	111	2	16
TOTAL ..	42	133	13	24

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MONTHLY NEWSLETTER

In a letter addressed to State Ministers of Agriculture, Shri S. K. Patil has appealed for special efforts to make a success of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme, for an all-out production effort profiting by the experience gained previously. The Union Food Minister wants that irrespective of weather conditions the country should show progressively increasing production. In his letter, he also refers to the supreme importance of employing village institutions such as panchayats and cooperatives in the task of national production. He insists that measures should be devised to ensure that these institutions stimulate whole village communities into action and through constant check-up of individual efforts the scheduled programmes are carried out in a sustained manner. Shri Patil calls upon State Ministers of Agriculture to facilitate panchayats taking steps to see that every farmer contributes in greater measure to total production. Addressing the meeting of the National Development Council at New Delhi, the Prime Minister referred to the very great difference panchayats and cooperatives could make to the entire basis of Indian democracy and economy; he characterised the work done through the people as the only ultimate way of developing the rural sector.

The Government of India have decided to set up a Cooperative Farming Board at the Centre for promoting cooperative farming and the organisation of 3,200 cooperative farms on voluntary basis under a Pilot Project Scheme. The State Governments would decide the question of setting up similar boards at the State level.

The Planning Commission, in consultation with the State Planning Secretaries, have decided to sanction 25 pilot projects for utilising rural man-power remaining idle during the slack season. This will be the first instalment of an extensive programme on similar lines. The Community Development Block will be in charge of the projects, taking assistance from voluntary agencies available. The nature and range of work would differ according to the requirements of each area, though generally soil conservation, drainage, irrigation and transport are likely to be the principal items of development.

The need to build up industries in rural areas was stressed by more than one spokesman of the State Governments at the meeting of the National Development Council. The Maharashtra Chief Minister particularly drew attention to the comparatively poor benefits which had reached the weakest sections of the population and pleaded for the building up of an agro-industrial economy, enabling landless sections also to improve their lot.

The month of September witnessed a number of international meets, of interest to agriculture. Opening the Fifth International Congress on Nutrition at Washington on the second, President Eisenhower referred to the present century as the first to be deeply concerned about the quality as well as the quantity of the food supply. Touching on the problems arising out of the movement of surplus produce from one country to another, the U.S. President described such transfer of commodities as of more than bilateral interest and explained that it was his concern to avoid disrupting markets which was one of the reasons for his recommending increased use of the United Nations to distribute surplus crop under methods that would benefit all. About three weeks later, food experts from several countries were attending another conference at London which met to celebrate the centenary of the Pure Food Law passed in Britain in 1860, the first legal step in this direction in the English-speaking world. Opening the exhibition associated with this conference, the U.K. Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Mr. Christopher Soames, took a peep back into the state of affairs when the Anti-Adulteration

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Law came into being, and recalled the unremitting work and steady development of the techniques of the public analysts in this sphere, pointing out that scientific work at present concerned not merely the enforcement of law but ensuring high standards of purity and nutritional values.

International commodity behaviour, as not unusually, has been very much divergent in recent months. That the marketing of coffee has become more or less a universal problem for growers in Africa, was clear from the discussions which took place at a Conference held early in September at Paris of some coffee growing countries in Africa. Rubber on the contrary has, in recent weeks, again looked up though according to expert reading the rise had, generally speaking, nothing to do with any change in the supply and demand position. To yet another category belongs the state of the raw cotton market which appears to be somewhat disturbed by the unexpectedly small estimated increase in the American crop.

A contributor to *The Hindu* reports discovery of a new way of using potatoes—to forecast the weather. The preliminary conclusions reported recently by biologist Albert Emee, reveals that the potato has a distinctive rhythm in its breathing and that this rhythm is disturbed by such phenomena as fluctuations in barometer pressure and ionising radiation of the earth. The extent of this disturbance is measurable which in turn aids forecasting of weather.

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Operational Dimensions of our Food Problem

K. S. Rao

This is the first of a series of articles presenting an outline for an integrated approach to the food problem based on a study of the structure and dynamics of districtwise production, consumption, surplus or deficit of foodgrains in India. Here, the structure and growth, decay or stagnation of the districts in relation to cereals is analysed to be followed up by description of operational measures in subsequent instalments.

There has been undoubtedly an underlying increasing trend in cereal production in India in recent years. But there have also been counterbalancing trends of population increase, differential but increasing impact of real and money incomes over the several regions of the country and, above all, the year to year fluctuations in production which may offset the gain in production over a period of as much as five years. More important than fluctuations in the aggregates are the considerably larger fluctuations of some of the most vital constituents of production, important from the point of view of food distribution and prices. Techniques and priorities of planning in the agricultural sector both within and in relation to the overall plan are bound to yield full results in course of time. All the same, a case exists for a re-examination of the procedures and methods adopted since progress cannot be progressively achieved with the same technique however good it may be to begin with. The purpose of the present note is to offer a basis for a process of such re-thinking in relation to the food problem and outline an integrated policy towards its solution.

2. It is estimated that the population of India is increasing approximately at the rate of 2 per cent per annum reaching 431 millions by 1961 and going up to 480* by 1966. During the three years, 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58, India imported from abroad approximately 3-4 per cent of her cereals estimated as available from internal production. This gap, of course, would increase under conditions of near static production with increase in population and differential growths of incomes and population concentrations over the various regions. With a 2 per cent rate of increase of population, in a five-year period the gap would be of the order of 14 per cent. Also average levels of per capita consumption of cereals are estimated to increase at the rate of a little less than 1 per cent per annum requiring a total provision for an increase of 19 per cent. In order that the gap may progressively be bridged the annual rate of increase of production must be of the order of 5 per cent. Also with the increase in the tempo of the Plan, there will be greater flow of money incomes into the hands of people. This will exert in part a pressure on the average level of cereal consumption for some more time to come after which increased incomes may lead to decreasing consumption of cereals. But this decrease may not materialise during the Third Plan. Thus, unless cereal production is stepped up within the next five years by 6-7 per cent per annum, it is likely that the supply may not be commensurate with the level of cereal consumption demanded with

*The figures, being projections, are tentative but are now accepted as the basis for other projections. These will, of course, undergo a revision when figures for the Census of 1961 will become available.

increasing population and incomes and the price mechanism may be thrown out of gear making it difficult for smooth execution of the overall plan.

3. The solution to the food problem should necessarily involve increasing the tempo of internal production. Currently a dynamic and integrated approach to production, distribution and consumption of food is emerging. A series of research studies is now being undertaken in connection with the new approach.

4. Considerable attention is being given to the study of stepping up of production. The present study seeks to analyse the structure of the problem, sifting the more important elements from the less important, from an operational point of view and indicate their relative dimensions.

5. The district is the smallest unit for which production data are received by the Central Government from the States. At the same time it is large enough to give a picture of the problem in all its dimensions, present and prospective, has the advantage of having someone who can be responsible for the implementation of any plan. These considerations lend value to a districtwise analysis of the structure of the problem.

6. It may be mentioned at the outset that the data available for the study are not at all in the form required for making precise estimates. Without a study of the operational priorities of the districts, in respect of their production, consumption, surplus, or deficit and an appreciation of the trend of response to increasing production and surplus shown by the districts in the context of the Plans and the inherent differential fluctuations to which they are subject due to the vagaries of monsoon, a solution of the problem of increasing agricultural production through the actions of millions of peasants cannot be reduced to operationally manageable dimensions. Even at the risk of some of the estimates being of a very tentative nature, this study has been undertaken to yield a picture of the dimensions of the problem and a strategy for its solution, short-term and long-term. The figures presented should not be taken with arithmetical puritanism, which cannot at all be a guiding factor in an operational research approach to the problem which seeks to work out solutions on the basis of broad indicators.

7. All available data have been taken into consideration regarding production and consumption. On the basis of what seemed to be the most reliable method for the data available, estimates have been made of districtwise production, consumption and surplus or deficit of cereals based on the average for the three years 1955—58. The districts have been ranked according to the descending order of surplus. The ranked districts have been classified as those giving large, medium and small surpluses, practically self-sufficient districts and as those having small, medium and large deficits.

8. Data of annual average production, consumption, surplus or deficit for the same districts have been studied also for the triennium 1950—53, after reducing production and consumption to levels comparable to those of the triennium 1955—58. The nature of the changes in the surpluses or deficits over a period of five years have been thus studied. These have important indications for the way surpluses have tended to increase or decrease and how production and consumption have contributed to changes in the surpluses or deficits. The district is termed progressive if its surplus has shown an increase between the two triennia by more than ten per cent, stationary if the surplus remained practically stationary and declining if the surplus declined by more than ten per cent. Corresponding definitions have been adopted in the case of deficits. Thus districts within each group of surplus or deficit have been further subclassified as progressive, stationary or declining.

9. Apart from the trend in the structure of surpluses and deficits over the two triennial averages differing by a five-year period, the year to year variations of surpluses and deficits within the same triennium, 1955—58, have been studied by comparing the best year of production, 1956-57, with the worst year of production, 1957-58.

10. The ratio of the total surplus to the total production within each group, mentioned in paragraph 7, is used for further classification. Similar ratios have been computed for individual districts for the 'best' and 'worst' years of the triennium. If both the ratios for 'best' and 'worst' years in the triennium exceed the average ratio for the group, the district is classified as a district of confident surplus. If both the ratios are less than the ratio for the group, the district is classified as a district of diffident surplus. In case one is greater and the other is smaller, it is classified as a district of erratic surplus. The same type of classification is adopted in the case of deficit districts also. Thus within each group of surplus or deficit, large, medium or small, the following nine categories of districts are possible :

	Confident	Erratic	Diffident
Progressive			
Stationary			
Declining			

These can be typified by the symbols, PC, PE, PD, SC, SE, SD, DC, DE, DD. Having classified the districts according to the extent of its surplus or deficit, according to its tendency to develop or decline over a five-year period and according to year to year variation of surplus/deficit as a proportion of the year's production, a clue is obtained regarding the districtwise propensities for development of production in so far as it is possible to judge it from a study of the actual performance of districts. On the basis of further study of the districts, the clue is used to determine short-term, and medium and long-term strategies for the solution of the food problem by determination of appropriate allocation of resources from an all-India point of view between the various districts. The same method of selective approach can be used at the State, district, tehsil and village levels in order to speed up the solution of the food problem with the available effort and resources.

The Estimates and their Limitations

11. The method of estimation of the production, consumption of cereals and their surpluses or deficits in the various districts of India made is given below. Though 342 districts (including regions not strictly classified as districts) are mentioned in the Agricultural Atlas, all the districts could not be considered individually due to one or the other of the following reasons :—

(i) The district as considered in 1951 for Census since ceased to exist as such due to reorganization of States.

(ii) Production figures are not separately available as in the case of the districts of the Almora Division. In such cases the contiguous districts have been combined so that the figures of population and production relate to the same region.

12. Estimates of production which are based on estimate of annual production of the various districts relate to the six years 1950—53 and 1955—58. The districtwise production figures based on the results of random sampling crop-cutting experiments do not have good reliability at the district level, as their goal is precision at the State and all-India levels. The extent of reliability of the districtwise data for any single year based as it is on only a few experiments cannot be considered as very reliable. A three-yearly average is taken not only to introduce greater reliability but also to remove the effect of seasonal variations. In case of major cereals, considerable portion of the area is covered by random sampling crop-cutting surveys. But there are certain States like Orissa and Kerala where the method of estimation of yield is still the traditional method of eye estimation. The production figures in the case of districts from these States are not strictly comparable with the production figures from the districts in other States where crop-cutting surveys are in vogue. Subject to these limitations, the production figures for cereals can be considered as giving the best picture now available about the structure of districtwise annual production in India. In the present note, the figures of production relate to the triennia 1955—58 and 1950—53.

13. In the estimate of districtwise consumption of cereals several complications arise. Districtwise estimation of consumption is possible if we know the per capita consumption and the population of the district. In order to make fairly dependable estimates of per capita consumption, all available data regarding consumption of cereals were examined. Zonal estimates of per capita consumption in quantitative terms given in the first round of the N.S.S. and of expenditure data in money terms given in the various rounds, data of Indian Council

of Medical Research, Subramaniam's Enquiry into the family budgets of middle-class employees of Central Government, the family budget enquiries on industrial workers and plantation workers conducted by the Labour Bureau, and Agricultural Labour Enquiry (1950-51) have been taken into consideration. N.S.S. estimates in money terms when adjusted for prices did not give estimates consistent with the quantitative estimates given by them. Use of expenditure figures was therefore abandoned. Similar other preliminary studies have been undertaken to derive estimates which serve the purpose of giving reasonable estimates of Statewise per capita consumption figures. As a result of these studies, for urban consumption, the average per capita consumption figures given in quantitative terms in Subramaniam's Enquiry and the Labour Bureau's Enquiries have been adopted. The various figures of quantitative elasticity of demand given by N.S.S. indicate that on the average the per capita consumption is inelastic with respect to changes in average expenditure levels. In the case of rural per capita consumption, the Statewise quantity estimates of consumption given in the Agricultural Labour Enquiry have been used as the starting point for making estimates of per capita rural consumption in the various States. The per capita consumption of agricultural labour necessarily differs from the per capita consumption of rural population as a whole. In order to arrive at an appropriate scale factor with which to adjust the per capita consumption of agricultural labour to derive the per capita rural consumption, the zonal proportion of expenditures on cereals given by the Agricultural Labour Enquiry and for the rural population as a whole given by the N.S.S. for the period corresponding with the period of Agricultural Labour Enquiry have been taken into consideration. Assuming that the price factors for both sets of population, agricultural labour and rural population as a whole are the same, the factor gives a method of obtaining per capita rural consumption from per capita consumption of Agricultural Labour. This roundabout method of estimation of Statewise per capita consumption of rural population has to be adopted as the consumption surveys now available are too much macro in their approach and too much mixed-up with the price factor. The estimates thus obtained are compared for reasonableness with quantitative estimates, wherever available, from purely local surveys. It may be seen that the Statewise per capita consumption is the average of varying per capita consumption figures pertaining to the various districts. In the absence of reliable districtwise figures, the Statewise per capita estimates are used to bloat the estimate of district population to get an estimate of consumption of the district. The per capita consumption figure is the State average based on estimates of rural and urban population. Where a district has more than 50 per cent urban population, urban and rural figures for the State are used for the particular rural-urban composition of the district to obtain its estimate of consumption. Estimates for the mainly urban districts were first obtained and their total deducted from the State estimate. The remainder is distributed between the other districts in proportion to the population so that the sum total of districtwise estimates of consumption equals the estimate for the State as a whole for 1951 and 1956.

14. The districtwise population estimates are obtained by the following method:

The Central Statistical Organisation have prepared population estimates in various age-groups for all the States for the years 1956, 1959, 1961, 1966 and 1971. These estimates practically agree with the medium projections of Coale and Hoover. For each State the census estimate of population for 1951 and the C.S.O. estimate for 1956 are utilised to compute the resulting growth rate for the State over a period of five years. These rates differ from State to State. Those districts in which the urban population is more than 50 per cent of the total population, are treated as predominantly urban and for such districts in any State, population is determined at 2.4 times the growth rate for State population or 4 per cent whichever is lower, and then for the rest of the districts in the State, the adjusted growth rate is worked out by comparing the 1956 and 1951 population estimates.

15. The districtwise consumption estimates thus obtained for 1956 estimates of population have been added for the entire country and these have been adjusted again by a scale factor so as to equate total consumption in the country with the sum of the average annual production available for human consumption and the average imports per annum for the triennium 1955—58. Thus, it is found that for every hundred tons for consumption through internal production 3.8 tons have been imported. Out of every 100 tons of available production, the contribution of each district has been ascertained on the basis of the districtwise contribution to the all-India total. Assuming that non-human consumption,—seed wastage, etc. from a fixed proportion *viz.*, 12½ per cent of production throughout the country, the structure of annual production gives also the structure of availability for consumption through internal production. The consumption in each district has been obtained as proportion of 103.83. The index of consumption of a district thus obtained needs adjustment for three reasons :

(a) the levels of consumption would need to be adjusted for changes in income;

(b) each region of deficit with the pull it exerts with its level of income on a surplus district has impact on prices and needs adjustment for price changes; and

(c) the changes in the level of supply, production, themselves have repurcussions on consumption and hence on demand in the district of origin.

As a first order of approximation these economic refinements have been ignored. These can be taken into consideration when once the underlying structure and its working are understood.

16. The consumption and production for each district thus obtained are compared with one another and the surplus or deficit out of every 100 tons available for consumption from internal production or 103.83 tons of consumption. The districts have been ranked according to the extent of surplus obtained. All districts contributing the first 30-31 per cent of the surplus are classified as the large surplus group. Those contributing up to the first 60 per cent of the surplus but not belonging to the first group are classified as belonging to the medium surplus group. The districts whose contribution to surplus is within the range 60—90 per cent are considered as belonging to the small surplus group. Districts with surpluses contributing to the last 10 per cent or deficits contributing to the first 10 per cent, or districts which do not show either surplus or deficit are classified as belonging to the practically self-sufficient group. Similarly, districts which contribute to the first 30 per cent of the deficit when arranged in descending order of deficit are considered as belonging to the large deficit group; those between 30—60 per cent as the medium deficit group; between 60—90 per cent as the small deficit group.

17. Apart from a study of the structure of surpluses and deficits for the triennium 1955—58, a study of the changes in these surpluses with changes in production and of increase in population as compared with similar figures for the triennium 1950—53 on the one hand and of yearly fluctuations in the best of the years, 1956-57 and the worst of the years, 1957-58 of the triennium, 1955—58, on the other, will be of interest in determining districtwise targets for agricultural production, short-term and long-term, bearing in mind the effect of season, the concentration of population over the various districts and their growth over time and of the strategy for increasing agricultural production at various levels of surpluses and deficits.

18. Figures of all-India production for the triennium 1950—53 have been reduced as an index with the production of triennium 1955—58 as 100, after correcting for statistical changes in reporting area and method of estimation of yields. The index for consumption for the triennium is then obtained by multiplying the net available production index for 1950—53 by the proportion of total consumption (net available production + imports) to net available production. The production and consumption components for each district are obtained from the corresponding indices by multiplying them with the corresponding proportionate share of the district for the triennium, 1955—58. The surpluses are then worked out for the triennium 1950—53. Production, consumption and surplus components for the triennium, 1955—58 are compared with the corresponding components in the earlier triennium 1950—53. Those districts which showed an increase in surplus

are classified as progressive, those with a stationary surplus as stationary and those with a declining surplus as declining districts.

19. On an examination it is found that 1956-57 was the best year and 1957-58 the worst year for production. The production available for human consumption in 1955—58 is reduced as an index of the average for the triennium as 100. The component for the district is obtained by multiplying the index by the proportion of total production of the district to the total production of cereals in the year. The component for consumption is also adjusted for population changes. The production, consumption and surplus or deficit for a district for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 are thus separately obtained. The proportion of surplus to production in the seven groups, large surplus, medium, small, practically self-sufficient, small deficit, medium deficit, large deficit districts are worked out. If the percentages of surpluses to production in a district in both the best and the worst years in the triennium exceeded the proportionate contribution of the surplus of the group to its production to which it belongs, the district is then termed, as already explained, a district of confident surplus and likewise the definitions for the other categories of districts.

20. The surplus or deficit per acre in each district is an important indicator of the nature of the district. The deficit per acre will indicate the effort that is necessary to be made on the present acreage in order to be able to wipe off the deficit. The percentage ratio of surplus or deficit to consumption is an indicator of average propensity to part with surplus or wipe off deficit. These along with indicators of area, production, surplus or deficit, yield per acre, are arranged according to descending order of surplus. These are given in the Table given in appendix. The extent to which the surpluses have increased or the deficits decreased between the two triennia 1950—53 and 1955—58 indicate their performance in relation to increasing food production in a five-year period.

Structure and dynamics of districtwise surpluses and deficits of cereals in India.

21. Study of the structure of a problem is essentially related to the decisions and operations involved in its solution. A study of the structure divorced from the decisions and operations involved cannot guide the latter properly and lead to appropriate solutions. In relation to the cereal problem, if the decisions and operations are only at the all-India level, the structure to be studied relates to the total production, the percentage actually available for consumption, and the total required for consumption. From these all-India aggregates one could work out the deficit, if any, import it from abroad and entrust it to the distribution mechanism functioning in the country to do the rest. But if the decisions and operations imply importing and allocating it between the different States, one should study the structure of the problem with the States as a unit. One should know for each State, all the information listed above for all-India. Unfortunately such information, except production, is not available with a degree of accuracy demanded by an effective solution of the problem, simply because the data are collected and presented in a form unrelated to the decisions and operations involved in the solution of the problem.

22. This attempt to assemble all available data even though not always perfect, sift them and make assumptions and approximations in order to study the structure of the problem with the district as the unit in its all-India context has revealed in turn the structure of decisions and operations involved in the solution of the cereal problem, which was hitherto unavailable. The second advantage of the study is that, though the figures for individual districts may not be reliable, taken as a whole, they present a picture which is fairly stable in the sense that, even if accurate data were available, the structure may not change. One cannot, of course, be dogmatic about it. It is better to adopt an attitude of the kind one has when he has to step into water of a tank along slippery steps. With one step firmly on the ground an initial step is taken hesitantly, tested for firmness, then the next step is taken and so on. Thus as a starting point, the present structure that has emerged is useful. Further data can be collected in the process of initiation of the new structure of decisions and operations and their accuracy improved as one goes along. This is essentially the approach of operational research developed during war time by a

group of first rate scientists in the U.K. headed by Prof. Blackett with the object of improving the efficacy of war operations under conditions when not much was known about the position and tactics of the enemy.

23. During the triennium 1955—58, if we look at the structure of surplus/deficit, the deficit is 38 tons out of every 1,000 tons available for consumption from internal production. If we look at it from the States' angle, the surplus that needed to be moved from the State of origin to outside is of the order of 85 and the total of the deficits of deficit States of the order of 123. Considering it with the district as unit the total surplus of surplus districts is 150 and of deficit* of deficit districts of the order of 191. On the average about 40 per cent of the surplus needed to be moved within the State of origin itself and the rest outside. This proportion varies from State to State and should not be considered or prescribed as a rigid rule. The presence of these surpluses and deficits is no guarantee that the surpluses along with imports move to match the deficits. To the extent that this does not happen there is an imbalance in the structure of economic forces on surpluses and deficits. It is often assumed that competition between the forces of demand and supply will bring about equilibrium and that the equilibrium is synonymous with matching of surpluses with deficits. The assumption will be examined in the next instalment of this article where we consider the dynamics of surpluses and deficits.

24. In describing the structure of districtwise surpluses and deficits of cereals several characteristics of districts have been studied: the percentage of cultivated area of the district under cereals to total all-India area under cereals, production of cereals in the district to total all-India production of cereals and the consumption of the district in terms of total consumption when expressed as a percentage of production available for human consumption. The production and consumption figures thus become comparable and the surplus is obtained by subtraction. Instead of treating average production available for human consumption during the triennium 1955—58 as 100 it is taken as 1,000 in order to avoid small figures and rounding off errors in the computations and the consequent analysis. The unit in terms of which consumption, production and surplus are described represents 48,175 tons. Apart from the grouping of districts, the nature of trend of surplus or deficit during the triennium 1955—58 as compared with the triennium 1950—53 is also considered as important in describing the structure of surpluses and deficits. The yield per acre in lbs. is another characteristic employed in describing surplus or deficit. This one along with area, determines production, an important constituent of surplus or deficit. The level of surplus or deficit of a district by itself is not meaningful for the district though from an all-India point of view it gives an important character. The surplus or deficit as a percentage of consumption is an indicator of the extent to which the pressure can be relieved by the district supplying its surplus or the extent to which pressure can be generated by its excess consumption relative to production. Thus, the percentage of surplus to consumption is called coefficient of pressure relief and percentage of deficit to consumption is called coefficient of pressure generation. The surplus or deficit per acre in lbs. is an important character of the extent to which a surplus generated by an acre or the extent to which effort has to be augmented in order to get over the deficit on the same area. The surplus of a district is considered in the context of the total surplus of all surplus districts and similarly deficit is considered in the context of all deficit districts. Thus, situation in each district is described in relation to the absolute surplus, surplus relative to consumption, surplus relative to area, surplus relative to developmental effort over a five-year period and also year to year variations of surplus or deficit with which districts will have to contend. We shall now describe in terms of these various behaviouristic characters the salient features of the surpluses and deficits of districts.

25. Table I gives area, production, consumption, surplus/deficit of districts

*The difference is 41 and not 38 since the coverage does not extend to the entire area of the country.

TABLE I

Area, Production, Consumption, Surplus/Deficit of Districts according to Surplus/Deficit Groups

Units : Area in million acres.
Prodn. in million tons.
Surplus/deficit: in million tons.

Group	No. of districts	Area	Production	Consumption	Surplus or deficit	Surplus or Deficit %
High Surplus	12	16·9	5·5	3·1	+2·38	+33
Medium Surplus	19	21·7	5·5	3·5	+1·97	+27
Low Surplus	52	39·2	8·3	6·2	+2·14	+30
Very low surplus and very low deficit	134	79·8	16·2	16·4	—0·22	— 2
Low deficit	42	22·8	4·6	6·5	—1·87	—20
Medium deficit	29	21·4	5·0	7·7	—2·67	—29
High deficit	19	11·4	2·6	6·3	—3·72	—41
Total ...	307	213·2	47·7	49·7	—1·99	—

according to surplus/deficit groups, out of the 307 districts studied, 12 districts come in the high surplus group and 19 in the medium surplus group, whereas 19 districts come in the high deficit and 29 in the medium deficit group. The 12 districts in the high surplus group contribute to as much as 33 per cent of surplus coming from all the districts with only less than 8 per cent of the area and 11 per cent of production and 6 per cent of consumption. This shows how the surplus available for distribution in the various districts is highly concentrated. The high surplus group contributes to as much as 2.4 million tons for distribution among other districts. A fifty per cent increase in production in these twelve districts will increase the surplus by 116 per cent and supply an additional surplus of 2.7 million tons which is of the order of present imports. In the medium surplus group there are 19 districts with an area of 21 million acres and production of 5.5 million tons. The surplus contributed by these 19 districts is of the order of 2 million tons, which works out to 27 per cent of the total surplus of surplus districts. Altogether, 31 districts with 18 per cent of the area and 23 per cent of production give rise to a surplus of 60 per cent of total available for distribution among deficit districts. A net fifty per cent increase in production, after making allowances for changes in population and consumption levels in these 31 districts alone will at once add an additional surplus of 5.5 million tons which is much more than what we can ever afford to import. An addition of this extent of production in the 31 districts is estimated to put, under present conditions, at least 3 million tons more in the market. With appropriate strategies much more can be induced to enter the market. A fifty per cent increase in production on 18 per cent of area is the least that should be capable of being actually achieved considering that even with this increase the yield levels will be much less than what are generally prevailing in various countries and what are actually attained in our own country by individual cultivators in many regions. What happens to surplus in these thirty-one districts, the nature of their year to year variations etc., have a profound influence on the price structure in the cereal economy of our country.

26. There are 19 deficit districts in the high deficit group, with a consumption of 6.3 million tons, production of 2.6 million tons and a deficit of about 3.7 million tons. This works out to about 41 per cent of the total deficit of deficit districts. Similarly, in the medium deficit group there are 29 districts with a total consumption of 7.7 million tons, with a deficit of 2.7 million tons. The total deficit of the high deficit and medium deficit districts is of the order of 6.4 million tons working out to roughly 70 per cent of the deficit districts. Thus 48 districts are problem districts from the all-India point of view though from the point of view of prices the coefficient of pressure generation and other factors contributing to the pull exerted by deficit regions are to be considered.

TABLE II

Distribution of Districts in Surplus/Deficit Groups according to Nature of Year to Year Variation

Unit : '000 tons.

Group	High surplus	Medium surplus	Low surplus	Low deficit	Medium deficit	High deficit	Total
Confident							
(*a*) No. of districts ..	4	8	42	28	7	5	94
(*b*) Total surplus/deficit ..	+723	+966	+1,130	—867	—598	—844	+510
(*c*) Variation in							
1956-57	+14	—19	+299	+168	+67	+39	+568
1957-58	+5	+125	+265	+111	+8	—106	+408
Erratic							
(*a*) No. of districts ..	4	5	53	63	13	4	142
(*b*) Total surplus/deficit	+926	+410	+1,243	—1,583	—1,222	—766	—992
(*c*) Variation in							
1956-57	+255	+164	+752	+521	+288	+92	+2,082
1957-58	—251	—202	—1,157	—699	—448	—149	—2,906
Diffident							
(*a*) No. of districts ..	4	6	21	21	9	9	70
(*b*) Total surplus/deficit	+731	+597	+498	—382	—848	—1,957	—1,361
(*c*) Variation in							
1956-57	—29	+58	+34	0	+19	+92	+164
1957-58	—39	—5	—283	—67	—164	—125	—683
Total							
(*a*) No. of districts ..	12	19	116	112	29	18	306
(*b*) Surplus/deficit ..	+2,380	+1,973	+2,871	—2,832	—2,668	—3,567	—1,843
(*c*) Variation in							
1956-57	+240	+203	+1085	+689	+374	+223	+2,814
1957-58	—285	—82	—1,175	—655	—604	—380	—3,181
Not classified							
(*a*) No. of districts ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
(*b*) Total surplus or deficit	—	—	—	—	—	—150	—150
Total No. of districts ..	12	19	116	112	29	19	307

27. Table II gives the distribution of districts in surplus/deficit groups according to the nature of year to year variation. Of the 12 districts in the high surplus group, four leave confident surplus and four are erratic and four are diffident in nature in their surplus. The four districts which are confident in nature are West Godavari, Krishna, Birbhum and Bastar. As judged from the performance during the triennium 1955—58, the ratio of surplus in the best and the worst years to corresponding production is always more than the proportion for the group as a whole. Resources invested in these four districts have the least possible risk. In the four districts in the next group of erratic surplus are Tanjore, Raipur, Bilaspur and Durg. There are considerable variations in the proportion of surplus to production. The factors behind these considerable variations require study and removal. The factors contributing to increase should be fixed and factors contributing to decrease should be removed. In the diffident category are Midnapore, Nellore, Burdwan and Guntur. There is relatively greater element of risk in the investment of resources among districts of this category. The factors contributing to this risk element need attention. In the medium surplus

group, there are 8 districts of confident surplus, 5 of erratic and 6 of diffident surplus. In this group, the variation on the positive side is very considerable indeed, while that on the negative side is not so much. A fixation of factors contributing to these increases needs attention. The 9 districts in the high and medium surplus groups with erratic surplus show a variation of about 9 lakh tons of surplus between one year and the other. The huge swing of the pendulum of available surplus from one year to another causes considerable fluctuations in market arrivals and prices. Programmes calculated to minimise the oscillations of the pendulum need considerable attention and priority. In the high deficit group, of the 19 districts the behaviour of 5 is confident and 4 erratic and 9 diffident and one is unclassified. The diffident part of the high deficit group itself contributes a variation of 2 lakh tons from one year to another. These fluctuations in already large deficits exert again a considerable pull on prices and strain the economy much further.

TABLE III

Distribution of Districts according to the Trend of Surplus between 1950-53 and 1955–58

Unit : '000 tons.

Nature of change	++	0+	−+	−0	+0	−−	0−	+−	Not classified for 50-53	Total
Progressive										
No. of districts	46	8	38	1	—	49	—	—	—	142
Total surplus/deficit ..	+3,889	+189	+1,036	0	—	−1,399	—	—	—	+3,715
Change in surplus	+1,772	+189	+2,226	+9	—	+1,118	—	—	—	+5,314
Stationary										
No. of districts ..	11	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	31
Total surplus/deficit ..	+751	—	—	—	—	−1,350	—	—	—	−599
Change in surplus	+29	—	—	—	—	−14	—	—	—	+15
Decaying trend										
No. of districts	32	—	—	—	1	45	3	17	—	98
Total surplus/deficit ..	+1,144	—	—	—	0	−4,270	−69	−377	—	−3,572
Change in surplus	−1,016	—	—	—	−19	−1,276	−69	−592	—	−2,972
Not classified										
No. of district:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	36
Total surp us deficit ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	−1,537	−1,537
Total										
No. of districts	89	8	38	1	1	114	3	17	36	307
Total surplus/deficit ..	+5,784	+189	+1,036	0	0	−7,019	−69	−377	−1,537	−1,993
Change in surplus	+785	+189	+2,226	+9	−19	−172	−69	−592	—	+2,357

28. Table III gives the distribution of districts according to the trend of surplus. During the five-year period constituting the time interval between the two triennia 1950—53 and 1955—58, cereal surpluses of districts have changed in various ways : some have progressed, some have remained stationary and some have decreased. Among the progressive districts are those which transformed themselves from a deficit to a surplus district, from a surplus to a still higher surplus district, from a deficit to a less deficit district. The growth of surplus or decline of deficits has been to the tune of 5.3 million tons for 142 districts and decline of the order of 3 million tons in 98

districts. There has thus been a net decrease in the deficit. There are 107 districts which showed surplus in the earlier triennium. Of these one had lost its surplus and 17 districts had turned into deficit districts. The 89 remaining as surplus had accounted for a net increase of 7.9 lakh tons of surplus whereas the other 18 had showed a net decrease of surplus by 6.1 lakh tons. This shows that 75 per cent of the surplus built in by 89 districts has been counteracted by one-fifth the number. Those 18 districts therefore need particular attention in order to see that the decay is arrested and the trend reversed. It is noteworthy that 38 of 153 deficit districts of 1950—53, had turned into surplus districts with a net increase of about 2.2 million tons of surplus, as against an increase in deficit of 1.7 lakh tons in 114 districts. The extent of increase of surplus by 2.2 million tons in only 38 districts is a happy indication of the extent to which developmental efforts similar to those obtained in these districts could develop surplus. A study of the factors in retrospect will be of considerable value for the prospect of the solution of the cereal problem. There were in all 142 districts with progressive trend, with 31 stationary and 98 with decaying trends. There were only 46 progressive districts among the 107 surplus districts of 1950—53 and their additional contribution to the surplus in 1955—58 is only 1.8 million tons which shows that 46 progressive surplus districts did not show as much progress as the 38 deficit districts referred to above. There were 88 progressive districts among the 153 deficit districts and the reduction in their deficit is of the order of 3.3 million tons. On the other hand 45 districts generating pressure are generating larger pressure by adding to the deficit by 1.3 million tons. Among the 98 deteriorating districts, 17 changed from surplus to deficit, *i.e.*, from a position of relieving pressure they had turned into districts generating pressure on the cereal economy. The decline has been to the extent of 6 lakh tons.

TABLE IV

Distribution of Districts according to the Level of Surplus and Nature of Trend

Unit : '000 tons.

Group	High surplus	Medium surplus	Low surplus	Low deficit	Medium deficit	High deficit	Total
Progressive							
(*a*) No. of districts ..	8	16	69	44	5	—	142
(*b*) Total surplus/deficit ..	+1,563	+1,636	+1,915	−920	−479	—	+3,715
(*c*) Change in surplus ..	+366	+1,291	+2,577	+931	+149	—	+5,314
Stationary							
(*a*) No. of districts ..	2	2	7	15	2	3	31
(*b*) Total surplus/deficit ..	+441	+203	+107	−477	−186	−687	−599
(*c*) Change in surplus ..	+15	+10	+5	+5	−10	−10	+15
Decaying							
(*a*) No. of districts ..	2	1	30	38	16	11	98
(*b*) Total surplus/deficit ..	+376	+134	+635	−1,073	−1,412	−2,232	−3,572
(*c*) Change in surplus ..	−116	−29	−891	−853	−621	−462	−2,972
Total classified							
(*a*) No. of districts ..	12	19	106	97	23	14	271
(*b*) Total surplus/deficit ..	+2,380	+1,973	+2,657	−2,470	−2,077	−2,919	−456
(*c*) Change in surplus ..	+265	+1,272	+1,691	+83	−482	−472	+2,357
Not classified							
(*a*) No. of districts ..	—	—	10	15	6	5	36
(*b*) Total surplus/deficit ..	—	—	+214	−362	−591	−798	−1,537
Grand Total							
(*a*) No. of districts ..	12	19	116	112	29	19	307
(*b*) Total surplus/deficit ..	+2,380	+1,973	+2,871	−2,832	−2,668	−3,717	−1,993

29. Table IV gives distribution of districts and their surplus or deficit according to the level of surplus or deficit and the nature of trend. It is thus a more minute study of the trend within each surplus group. Of the 12 districts at present in the high surplus group, 8 have shown a progressive tendency, 2 stationary and 2 declining. The 2 districts whose surplus decreased were Midnapore and Bastar and the decline has been to the extent of nearly 1.2 lakh tons. The 8 progressive districts put on an additional surplus of 3.7 lakh tons. The reasons for this progress are to be studied and fixed to the extent possible so that the trend may continue thereby streamlining development with the growth propensities already exhibited by the districts. In the medium surplus group of 19 districts, 16 showed a progressive tendency, 2 stationary and 1 going down. The district with declining surplus is Bankura in West Bengal. The decline has been to the extent of 29 thousand tons and constituted more than 20 per cent of its present surplus. Altogether, the medium surplus districts did increase their surplus to the extent of 1.3 million tons. In 14 districts of the high deficit group, none showed a progressive tendency, 3 have exhibited stationary and 11 declining tendencies. The decline has been of the order of about half a million tons in the 11 districts. On the whole, the high deficit group has increased its deficit to the extent of 8 lakh tons. This may be due to either decrease in the acreage or decrease in yield or both. In the medium deficit group, 5 districts showed a progressive tendency and they are Coimbatore in Madras, Ganjam in Orissa, 24-Parganas in West Bengal, Gaya in Bihar and Bangalore in Mysore States. The decrease is of the order of 1.5 lakh tons, whereas the 16 declining deficit districts in the group have increased deficits to the extent of 6.2 lakh tons. On the whole there has been more of pressure relief than pressure generation. Among the 271 districts for which the trend could be studied the relief of overall pressure is to the extent of 2.4 million tons. What should be done to increase further such pressure relief and increase it at strategic places will be studied later in the light of the dynamic theory of surpluses and deficits developed in the next instalment of this article.

TABLE V

Distribution of Districts in Ranges of Yield per Acre and according to Nature of Year to Year Variation

Unit : '000 tons.

Group	High yield	Medium high yield	Average yield	Medium yield	Low yield	Total
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Confident						
(*a*) No. of districts ..	2	35	26	27	4	94
(*b*) Total surplus/deficit	+224	+446	—300	+209	—69	+510
(*c*) Variation in						
1956-57	+5	+337	+130	+72	+24	+568
1957-58	+14	+125	0	+255	+14	+408
Erratic						
(*a*) No. of districts ..	3	48	31	47	13	142
(*b*) Total surplus/deficit	—321	—320	+187	—161	—377	—992
(*c*) Variation in						
1956-57	—19	+732	+718	+670	—19	+2,082
1957-58	+19	—925	—930	—1,118	+48	—2,906
Diffident						
(*a*) No. of districts ..	5	30	8	22	5	70
(*b*) Total surplus/deficit	—73	—25	—257	—863	—143	—1,361

TABLE V—*contd.*

Group	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(*c*) Variation in						
1956-57	—44	+111	+24	+102	—29	+164
1957-58	+34	—284	—125	—313	+5	—683
Total						
(*a*) No. of districts ..	10	113	65	96	22	306
(*b*) Total surplus/deficit	—170	+101	—370	—815	—589	—1,843
(*c*) Vatiation in						
1956-57	—58	+1,180	+872	+844	—24	+2,814
1957-58	+67	—1,084	—1,055	—1,176	+67	—3,181
Not classified						
(*a*) No. of districts ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
(*b*) Total surplus/deficit	—	—	—	—	—150	—150
Total No. of districts ..	10	113	65	96	23	307

Legend

High yield group .. .. Yield per acre greater than and equal to 1,140 lbs.

Medium high yield group .. .. Yield per acre between 630 lbs. and 1,140 lbs.

Average yield group .. .. Yield per acre between 510 lbs. and 630 lbs.

Medium low yield group .. .. Yield per acre between 280 lbs. and 510 lbs.

Very low yield group .. .. Yield per acre less than 280 lbs.

30. Table V gives the distribution of districts in ranges of yield per acre and according to nature of year to year variation. High average yield per acre is no guarantee for the year to year variation in surplus into confident, erratic and diffident behaviour. The average yield may be high, but may vary from year to year. Also, yield may not vary from year to year but acreage may vary. In either case there is an year to year variation in production and consequently of surplus. In all there are 10 districts in the high yield group and two of them have shown confident behaviour, 3 erratic and 5 diffident in respect of surplus or deficit. There are in all 94 districts in the confident surplus group with a total surplus of 5.1 lakh tons and an year to year variation of about 5.7 lakh tons. In the erratic group there are 142 districts and the variation from year to year is of the order of 5 million tons, both positive and negative variations almost balancing one another. To the extent that the up-swing and the down-swing of the pendulum can be balanced by appropriate policy, the hardship caused by these variations can be eliminated. In the diffident surplus group, the downward pull is much more than the upward pull, one being four times the other. Considerable hardship is added in the worst year, while practically negligible relief is visible in the best year. With a strategy of operation between the best year and the worst year, firstly for preventing violent swings of the pendulum of surplus/deficit, secondly of piloting surpluses of the confident group to diffident deficits and thirdly of countering the down-swing with the upswing of the erratic group within itself, considerable pressure will have been relieved. These will be considered in a subsequent paper. In passing it may be noted that increase of yields by itself is not a sufficient strategy for minimising the hardships caused by the year to year swings of the pendulum of surpluses and deficits.

TABLE VI

Distribution of Districts in Ranges of Yield per Acre and according to Nature of Trend

Unit : '000 tons

Group	High yield	Medium high yield	Average yield	Medium low yield	Very low yield	Total
Progressive						
(*a*) No. of districts ..	5	52	32	39	14	142
(*b*) Total surplus/deficit	+591	+1,451	+777	+1,176	—280	+3,715
(*c*) Change in surplus	+294	+2,221	+1,007	+1,532	+260	+5,314
Stationary						
(*a*) No. of districts ..	—	8	8	11	4	31
(*b*) Total surplus/deficit	—	+174	—213	—433	—127	—599
(*c*) Change in surplus	—	+5	+5	+5	—	+15
Decaying						
(*a*) No. of districts ..	1	37	22	35	3	98
(*b*) Total surplus/deficit	—344	—453	—903	—1,556	—316	—3,572
(*c*) Change in surplus	—63	—867	—660	—1,305	—77	—2,972
Total						
(*a*) No. of districts ..	6	97	62	85	21	271
(*b*) Total surplus/deficit	+247	+1,172	—339	—813	—723	—456
(*c*) Change in surplus	+231	+1,359	+352	+232	+183	+2,357
Not classified						
(*a*) No. of districts ..	4	16	3	11	2	36
(*b*) Total surplus/deficit	—417	—1,071	—31	—2	—16	—1,537
TOTAL No. of districts ..	10	113	65	96	23	307

31. Table VI studies the trend of development within groups of high to low yield per acre. The high yield group showed almost a cent per cent increase in surplus and the medium high yield group transformed from an overall deficit to nearly double the amount of surplus. It is thus not merely the yield per acre that is responsible for the growth of surplus. In the medium yield group there are 37 districts which showed an increase in deficit to the extent of 8.7 lakh tons. In the medium low yield group for 35 districts the increase in deficit is to the extent of 1.3 million tons, generating in the process considerable pressure on the cereal economy of the country. The strategy of development should be directed towards a reversal of this trend.

TABLE VII

Distribution of Districts in Ranges of Yield per Acre and Surplus or Deficit per Acre in lbs.

Unit : '000 tons.

Yield per acre group	Nature of surplus per acre			Nature of deficit per acre			Total
	High	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	High	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
High yield							
No. of districts ..	3	2	—	—	—	5	10
Total surplus/deficit ..	+397	+195	—	—	—	—762	—170
Medium high yield							
No. of districts ..	11	21	22	21	17	21	113
Total surplus/deficit ..	+1,559	+1,396	+326	—344	—788	—2,048	+101

TABLE VII—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Average yield							
No. of districts ..	3	13	12	15	11	11	65
Total surplus/deficit	+292	+972	+184	—179	—750	—889	—370
Medium low yield							
No. of districts ..	—	13	44	16	13	10	96
Total surplus/deficit	—	+810	+1,051	—252	—788	—1,636	—815
Very low yield							
No. of districts ..	—	—	3	12	5	3	23
Total surplus/deficit	—	—	+42	—236	—256	—289	—739
Total							
No. of districts ..	17	49	81	64	46	50	307
Total surplus/deficit ..	+2,248	+3,373	+1,603	—1,011	—2,582	—5,624	—1,993

Legend : High surplus/deficit per acre : 320 lbs. and above.
Medium surplus/deficit per acre : between 140 lbs. and 320 lbs.
Low surplus/deficit per acre : less than 140 lbs.

32. Table VII shows the distribution of districts in ranges of yield per acre and surplus or deficit per acre in lbs. In the high yield group both high surplus per acre and high deficit per acre are found. An almost uniform distribution of districts is found in the medium yield group between the various groups of surplus/deficit per acre. In fact the lowest number occurs in the high surplus per acre. A similar tendency is observed in the case of average yield group. Of the 49 medium surplus per acre areas 26 are found in the average and low yield groups. These indicate that high yield may not always necessarily go with high surplus per acre. It will also be noticed that some of the districts of Madhya Pradesh occur in the high surplus group with only average yields.

TABLE VIII

Distribution of Surplus and Deficit Districts according to Coefficient of Pressure Relief and Pressure Generation

Group	No. of districts	Total surplus/deficit ('000 tons)	Change in surplus (in lbs. per acre)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
High coefficient of pressure relief	13	+1,593	+109
Medium coefficient of pressure relief	26	+2,426	+103
Low coefficient of pressure relief	54	+2,535	+57
Very low coefficient of pressure relief	54	+669	+46
Very low coefficient of pressure generation	11	—58	+63
Low coefficient of pressure generation	56	—1,155	—11

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TABLE VIII—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Medium coefficient of pressure generation	72	—5,541	—40
High coefficient of pressure generation	21	—2,472	—29
TOTAL	307	—1,993	+298

Legend : High coefficient of pressure relief .. .. .. Surplus as per cent of consumption 100 and above.

Medium coefficient of pressure relief .. .. .. Surplus as per cent of consumption between 50 and 100.

Low coefficient of pressure relief .. .. .. Surplus as per cent of consumption between 20 and 50.

Very low coefficient of pressure relief .. .. .. Surplus as per cent of consumption less than 20.

Very low coefficient of pressure generation .. .. Deficit as per cent of consumption 5 and below.

Low coefficient of pressure generation .. .. Deficit as per cent of consumption between 5 and 20.

Medium coefficient of pressure generation .. .. Deficit as per cent of consumption between 20 and 60.

High coefficient of pressure generation .. .. Deficit as per cent of consumption above 60.

33. Table VIII gives the distribution of surplus and deficit districts according to coefficient of pressure relief and pressure generation. In the 13 districts with a high coefficient of pressure relief the surplus available is to the extent of 1.6 million tons, and in the 26 districts with medium coefficient of pressure relief, the surplus available is to the extent of 2.4 million tons. Together, these two regions of 39 districts contribute a surplus of 4 million tons. A strategy of increasing surplus in these areas will lead to considerable power in meeting the deficit elsewhere. In the case of high pressure areas there are 21 districts with a deficit of nearly 2.5 million tons.

TABLE IX

Distribution of Districts in Ranges of Yield per Acre and Coefficient of Pressure Relief/Pressure Generation

Unit : '000 tons.

Coefficient of pressure relief or pressure generation / Yield group	High coefficient of pressure relief	Medium coef. of pressure relief	Low coef. of pressure relief	Low coef. of pressure generation	Medium coef. of pressure generation	High coef. of pressure generation	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
High yield group							
No. of districts	1	2	2	1	2	2	10
Total surplus or deficit ..	+26	+371	+195	—18	—303	—441	—170
Medium high yield group							
No. of districts	6	7	41	32	17	10	113
Total surplus or deficit ..	+746	+940	+1,595	—795	—1,216	—1,169	+101

TABLE IX—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Average yield group							
No. of districts	6	5	17	17	18	2	65
Total surplus or deficit ..	+821	+269	+357	—214	—1,488	—115	—370
Medium low yield group							
No. of districts	—	12	45	13	24	2	96
Total surplus or deficit ..	—	+846	+1,016	—139	—2,182	—356	—815
Very low yield group							
No. of districts	—	—	3	4	11	5	23
Total surplus or deficit ..	—	—	+41	—37	—352	—391	—739
Total							
No. of districts	13	26	108	67	72	21	307
Total surplus or deficit	+1,593	+2,426	+3,204	—1,203	—5,541	—2,472	—1,993

34. Table IX gives the distribution of districts in ranges of yield per acre and coefficient of pressure relief and pressure generation. There are 10 districts in the high yield group of which 2 generate high pressure in spite of their high yield and 2 generate medium pressure and 5 of them give relief of pressure. In the medium yield group there are 113 districts, 10 generating high pressure, 17 medium, 41 of them give either low or very low relief, 7 giving medium relief and 6 high relief. In the average yield group and the medium-low yield groups there are 6 districts giving high relief from pressure. In these groups 4 districts generate high pressure and 42 medium pressure. Of the 1.6 million tons arising out of high pressure relieving areas, almost the entire amount is coming from the medium high yield and average yield groups. Of the surplus of 2.4 million tons from the medium pressure relieving areas, about half arises out of average yield and low yield areas. Of the 2.5 million tons deficit from the high pressure areas, about two-thirds of it arises from the high yield and medium high yield groups. This shows again that strategy of increase in yield per acre alone does not constitute a means of relieving pressure on the cereal economy.

APPENDIX TABLE

INDICATORS OF DISTRICT-WISE AREA, PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF CEREALS IN INDIA FOR THE TRIENNIUM 1955—58

(Arranged in descending order of indicator of surplus)

Base : Area : 214,904 thousand acres-1000.
Production : 48,175 thousand tons-1000.

Serial No.	District	State	Area	Production	Consumption	Surplus or Deficit	Surplus or Deficit %	Surplus per acre in pounds	Yield per acre in pounds	Surplus as per-cent con-sumption	Nature of trend of surplus	Nature of year to year varia-tion of surplus
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Tanjore	Madras	6·58	12·78	7·52	+5·26	3·51	458	1,112	69·95	S	E
2	Raipur	M. Pradesh	8·73	9·41	4·35	+5·06	3·37	332	617	116·32	P	E
3	Midnapore	W. Bengal	9·60	15·22	10·51	+4·71	3·14	281	908	44·81	D	D
4	Durg	M. Pradesh	8·87	8·41	3·94	+4·47	2·98	288	543	113·45	P	E
5	Bilaspur	Do.	7·81	8·92	4·48	+4·44	2·96	325	654	99·11	P	E
6	West Godavari	A. Pradesh	4·10	8·50	4·40	+4·10	2·73	572	1,186	93·18	P	C
7	Krishna	Do.	4·99	8·52	4·61	+3·91	2·61	449	977	84·82	P	C
8	Birbhum	W. Bengal	3·69	7·24	3·34	+3·90	2·60	605	1,124	116·77	S	C
9	Nellore	A. Pradesh	6·27	8·46	4·70	+3·76	2·51	343	773	80·00	P	D
10	Burdwan	W. Bengal	5·10	10·33	6·74	+3·59	2·39	403	1,161	53·26	P	D
11	Guntur	A. Pradesh	7·00	9·73	6·62	+3·11	2·07	254	795	46·98	P	D
12	Bastar	M. Pradesh	5·70	5·53	2·44	+3·09	2·06	310	556	126·64	D	C
HIGH SURPLUS GROUP		(Totals)	78·44	113·05	63·65	+49·40	32·93					
13	Ahmednagar	Bombay	10·82	6·15	3·16	+2·99	1·99	158	325	94·62	P	C
14	South Arcot	Madras	5·24	10·01	7·15	+2·86	1·91	312	1,094	40·00	P	D
15	Kurnool	A. Pradesh	8·56	7·04	4·21	+2·83	1·89	189	471	67·22	P	C
16	Bankura	W. Bengal	3·93	6·90	4·13	+2·77	1·85	403	1,005	67·07	D	C
17	Sangrur	Punjab	3·87	4·91	2·31	+2·60	1·73	385	726	112·55	P	C
18	Bhandara	Bombay	3·79	4·80	2·40	+2·40	1·60	362	725	100·00	P	C
19	Sholapur	Do.	9·71	5·62	3·36	+2·26	1·51	133	331	67·26	P	C
20	Chanda	Do.	4·22	4·41	2·19	+2·22	1·48	301	598	101.37	P	C
21	Ferozepur	Punjab	4·69	6·87	4·74	+2·13	1·42	260	838	44·94	S	D
22	Rajgarh	M. Pradesh	4·28	4·53	2·44	+2·09	1·39	280	606	85·66	S	E
23	East Godavari	A. Pradesh	4·10	8·29	6·27	+2·02	1·35	282	1,157	32·22	P	D
24	North Arcot	Madras	4·36	9·25	7·23	+2·02	1·35	265	1,214	27·94	P	D
25	South Satara	Bombay	4·91	4·22	2·24	+1·98	1·32	231	492	88·39	P	C
26	Tiruchirapalli	Madras	6·36	9·35	7·42	+1·93	1·29	174	842	26·01	P	D
27	Surguja	M. Pradesh	4·14	3·97	2·19	+1·78	1·19	246	549	81·28	P	E
28	Anantapur	A. Pradesh	6·57	5·56	3·87	+1·69	1·13	147	484	43·67	P	E
29	Ganganagar	Rajasthan	4·77	4·12	2·57	+1·55	1·03	186	495	60·31	P	E
30	Karnal	Punjab	3·81	5·27	3·83	+1·44	0·96	216	792	37·60	P	D
31	Balaghat	M. Pradesh	2·72	3·24	1·85	+1·39	0·93	293	680	75·14	P	E
MEDIUM SURPLUS GROUP		(Totals)	100·85	114·51	73·56	+40·95	27·32					
32	Chingleput	Madras	3·77	6·04	4·70	+1·34	0·89	203	917	28·51	P	D
33	North Satara	Bombay	4·74	3·92	2·63	+1·29	0·86	156	473	49·05	P	E
34	Hamirpur	U. Pradesh	2·51	3·36	2·13	+1·23	0·82	280	766	57·75	P	E
35	Kangra	Punjab	3·11	4·68	3·47	+1·21	0·81	223	863	34·87	P	C
36	Sehore	M. Pradesh	2·77	2·54	1·35	+1·19	0·79	246	527	88·15	P	C
37	Shimoga	Mysore	1·96	3·08	1·89	+1·19	0·79	348	898	62·96	P	C
38	Santhal Parganas	Bihar	6·52	7·67	6·49	+1·18	0·79	104	673	18·18	P	E
39	Panch Mahals	Bombay	3·83	3·68	2·57	+1·11	0·74	166	550	43·19	P	E
40	West Dinajpur	W. Bengal	2·92	3·36	2·26	+1·10	0·73	216	660	48·67	D	E
41	Dewas	M. Pradesh	1·81	2·01	0·91	+1·10	0·73	348	635	120·88	P	C
42	Tikamgarh	Do.	1·46	2·01	0·97	+1·04	0·69	408	791	107·22	P	C
43	Bhatinda	Punjab	2·49	3·41	2·37	+1·04	0·69	239	783	43·88	P	C
44	Shajapur	M. Pradesh	2·10	2·18	1·15	+1·03	0·69	281	593	89·57	P	C
45	Bhir	Bombay	5·03	3·02	2·01	+1·01	0·67	115	344	50·25	P	E
46	Koraput	Orissa	4·38	4·49	3·49	+1·00	0·67	131	588	28·65	D	C
47	Parbhani	Bombay	4·67	3·44	2·44	+1·00	0·67	123	422	40·10	P	E
48	Aurangabad	Do.	6·91	3·81	2·85	+0·96	0·64	80	315	33·68	P	C
49	Kolaba	Do.	1·75	2·97	2·03	+0·94	0·63	307	973	46·31	D	E
50	Chhindwara & Seoni	M. Pradesh	5·86	3·79	2·87	+0·92	0·61	90	370	32·06	D	E
51	Sagar & Damoh	Do.	5·41	3·52	2·60	+0·92	0·61	97	401	35·38	D	E
52	Nasik	Bombay	6·81	4·11	3·20	+0·91	0·61	76	346	28·44	P	E
53	Guna	M. Pradesh	2·70	2·16	1·26	+0·90	0·60	191	160	71·43	P	C
54	Hissar	Punjab	5·90	4·63	3·75	+0·88	0·59	81	449	23·47	P	D
55	Shahdol	M. Pradesh	3·76	2·60	1·72	+0·88	0·59	134	396	51·16	P	D
56	Akola	Bombay	3·34	3·00	2·13	+0·87	0·58	149	514	40·85	D	E
57	Patiala and Fategarh Sahib.	Punjab	1·92	3·47	2·61	+0·86	0·57	256	1,034	32·95	P	C
58	Ujjain	M. Pradesh	2.65	2·23	1·39	+0·84	0·56	181	481	60·43	P	C
59	Shivpuri	Do.	2·11	2·05	1·27	+0·78	0·52	212	557	61·42	P	C
60	Bhilsa	Do.	2·67	1·81	1·03	+0·78	0·52	167	389	75·73	P	C
61	West Khandesh	Bombay	4·82	3·32	2·56	+0·76	0·51	90	395	29·69	P	C
62	Buldana	Do.	3·17	2·70	1·95	+0·75	0·50	135	489	38·46	D	E

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
63	Mandasaur	M. Pradesh	2·78	2·32	1·58	+0·74	0·49	152	489	46·84	†	C
64	West Nimar (Khargone)	Do.	3·00	2·72	2·00	+0·72	0·48	137	519	36·00	P	E
65	Ramanathapuram	Madras	4·35	5·87	5·16	+0·71	0·47	93	772	13·76	P	D
66	Yeotmal	Bombay	3·46	2·80	2·09	+0·71	0·47	117	463	33·97	P	C
67	Hoshangabad & Narsimhapur.	M. Pradesh	3·95	2·92	2·22	+0·70	0·47	136	417	31·53	D	E
68	Madurai	Madras	4·46	7·82	7·13	+0·69	0·46	89	1,011	9·68	P	D
69	Sambalpur	Orissa	5·24	4·26	3·58	+0·68	0·45	74	465	18·99	D	D
70	Chhatarpur	M. Pradesh	1·85	1·95	1·27	+0·68	0·45	210	602	53·54	P	D
71	Darrang	Assam	2·44	3·94	3·29	+0·65	0·43	152	925	19·76	S	D
72	Nalgonda	A. Pradesh	5·54	3·66	3·03	+0·63	0·42	65	378	20·70	†	D
73	Osmanabad	Bombay	5·91	3·56	2·93	+0·63	0·42	61	345	21·50	P	E
74	Raisen	M. Pradesh	1·84	1·46	0·84	+0·62	0·41	193	453	73·81	P	E
75	Nizamabad	A. Pradesh	2·42	2·62	2·01	+0·61	0·41	144	621	30·35	P	E
76	Thana	Bombay	2·14	3·99	3·39	+0·60	0·40	161	1,067	17·70	S	D
77	Bhind	M. Pradesh	1·73	2·01	1·41	+0·60	0·40	199	663	42·55	P	C
78	Raichur	Mysore	5·55	2·95	2·37	+0·58	0·39	60	304	24·47	†	E
79	Sundargarh	Orissa	2·19	2·10	1·52	+0·58	0·39	152	548	38·16	D	C
80	Nainital	U. Pradesh	1·40	1·60	1·04	+0·56	0·37	229	651	53·85	P	E
81	Chittaldurg	Mysore	3·45	3·05	2·50	+0·55	0·37	91	507	22·00	P	C
82	Khammam	A. Pradesh	2·51	2·24	1·69	+0·55	0·37	125	512	32·54	†	E
83	Purulia	W. Bengal	2·61	4·20	3·66	+0·54	0·36	151	922	14·75	†	E
LOW SURPLUS GROUP		(Totals)	182·67	173·10	128·76	+44·34	29·55					
84	Coorg	Mysore	0·48	1·21	0·67	+0·54	0·36	644	1,444	80·60	P	C
85	Rajgarh	M. Pradesh	2·06	1·66	1·13	+0·53	0·35	147	462	46·90	D	C
86	Jhalawar	Rajasthan	1·94	2·18	1·67	+0·51	0·34	150	645	30·54	P	C
87	Bijapur	Mysore	9·94	4·47	3·97	+0·50	0·33	29	257	12·59	P	D
88	Cooch-Behar ..	W. Bengal	2·30	2·60	2·10	+0·50	0·33	124	647	23·81	D	E
89	Balasore	Orissa	4·75	3·53	3·04	+0·49	0·33	59	425	16·12	D	D
90	Betul	M. Pradesh	2·60	1·69	1·20	+0·49	0·33	108	371	40·83	S	C
91	Jhansi	U. Pradesh	3·16	3·20	2·72	+0·48	0·32	87	580	17·65	P	D
92	Mandla	M. Pradesh	3·12	1·92	1·46	+0·46	0·31	84	353	31·51	P	E
93	Ludhiana	Punjab	1·65	3·25	2·79	+0·46	0·31	160	1,129	16·49	P	C
94	Jalpaiguri	W. Bengal	2·25	3·30	2·86	+0·44	0·29	112	839	15·38	S	E
95	Nanded	Bombay	4·05	2·73	2·32	+0·41	0·27	58	386	17·67	†	C
96	Banswara	Rajasthan	1·41	1·92	1·52	+0·40	0·27	162	781	26·32	P	E
97	Chittorgarh	Do.	2·29	2·83	2·44	+0·39	0·26	97	708	15·98	P	D
98	Adilabad	A. Pradesh	3·13	2·38	2·01	+0·37	0·25	68	436	18·41	†	C
99	Wardha	Bombay	2·06	1·57	1·20	+0·37	0·25	103	438	30·83	D	E
100	Satna	M. Pradesh	2·59	1·83	1·47	+0·36	0·24	80	404	24·49	P	E
101	Barmer	Rajasthan	9·14	2·22	1·86	+0·36	0·24	23	139	19·35	P	E
102	Keonjhar	Orissa	2·71	1·99	1·63	+0·36	0·24	76	420	22·09	D	C
103	Morena	M. Pradesh	2·19	2·03	1·68	+0·35	0·23	91	529	20·83	P	C
104	Tonk	Rajasthan	2·69	1·96	1·62	+0·34	0·23	72	417	20·99	P	C
105	Cuddapah	A. Pradesh	3·33	3·35	3·04	+0·31	0·21	53	576	10·20	P	C
106	North Kanara ..	Mysore	0·90	1·78	1·47	+0·31	0·21	197	1,126	21·09	P	E
107	Bundi	Rajasthan	1·31	1·44	1·13	+0·31	0·21	135	629	27·43	P	C
108	Kotah	Do.	2·68	3·00	2·71	+0·29	0·19	62	466	10·70	†	E
109	Bolangir Patna ..	Orissa	3·61	2·79	2·52	+0·27	0·18	43	442	10·71	P	E
110	Ranchi	Bihar	6·42	5·47	5·20	+0·27	0·18	22	488	4·81	D	E
111	Dhar	M. Pradesh	2·53	1·61	1·34	+0·27	0·18	61	364	20·15	P	C
112	Mainpuri	U. Pradesh	2·64	3·47	3·22	+0·25	0·17	54	753	7·76	D	E
113	Kolhapur	Bombay	2·18	3·17	2·92	+0·25	0·17	66	832	8·56	P	C
114	Datia	M. Pradesh	0·73	0·68	0·43	+0·25	0·17	196	527	58·14	P	C
115	East Nimar (Khandwa)	Do.	1·80	1·60	1·36	+0·24	0·16	76	508	17·65	P	C
116	Chickmaglur	Mysore	0·97	1·43	1·20	+0·23	0·15	136	843	19·17	P	D
117	Belgaum	Do.	6·19	4·88	4·66	+0·22	0·15	20	451	4·72	†	E
118	Salem	Madras	6·47	8·84	8·63	+0·21	0·14	19	783	2·43	P	E
119	Tripura	Tripura	1·82	2·46	2·26	+0·20	0·13	63	772	8·85	D	E
120	Etah	U. Pradesh	3·18	3·78	3·59	+0·19	0·13	34	680	5·29	D	D
121	Nowgong	Assam	2·20	3·35	3·18	+0·17	0·11	44	870	5·35	D	E
122	Gird (Gwalior) ..	M. Pradesh	1·40	1·49	1·32	+0·17	0·11	70	608	12·88	P	C
123	Jalaun	U. Pradesh	1·93	1·93	1·76	+0·17	0·11	50	573	9·66	D	E
124	Mehsana	Bombay	5·97	3·45	3·29	+0·16	0·11	15	330	4·86	P	D
125	Panna	M. Pradesh	1·31	0·84	0·69	+0·15	0·10	66	369	21·74	P	E
126	Mayurbhanj	Orissa	3·79	2·97	2·85	+0·12	0·08	18	448	4·21	D	E
127	Banda	U. Pradesh	3·03	2·68	2·56	+0·12	0·08	23	507	4·69	D	E
128	Mizo Hills	Assam	0·54	0·83	0·71	+0·12	0·08	127	881	16·90	†	C
129	Rohtak	Punjab	4·16	4·18	4·07	+0·11	0·07	15	575	2·70	P	E
130	Poona	Bombay	7·05	4·46	4·36	+0·10	0·07	8	362	2·29	P	E
131	Ratlam	M. Pradesh	1·48	1·07	0·98	+0·09	0·06	35	412	9·18	P	C
132	Tumkur	Mysore	3·08	3·44	3·35	+0·09	0·06	17	639	2·69	P	E
133	Jhabua	M. Pradesh	1·69	1·11	1·02	+0·09	0·06	30	377	8·82	P	E
134	Kamrup	Assam	4·36	5·44	5·35	+0·09	0·06	12	714	1·68	D	E
135	Amraoti	Bombay	2·74	2·28	2·20	+0·08	0·05	17	475	3·64	D	E
136	Etawah	U. Pradesh	2·38	3·18	3·12	+0·06	0·04	14	763	1·92	D	D
137	Udaipur	Rajasthan	2·89	4·96	4·91	+0·05	0·03	10	982	1·02	P	D
138	Mandi	H. Pradesh	1·29	1·41	1·37	+0·04	0·03	40	623	6·57	P	E
139	Bellary	Mysore	3·03	2·23	2·20	+0·03	0·02	6	423	1·36	D	D
140	Gurgaon	Punjab	3·59	3·51	3·49	+0·02	0·01	3	560	0·57	S	E
141	Mahboobnagar ..	A. Pradesh	6·66	3·73	3·72	+0·01	0·01	1	321	0·27	P	D
142	Kheri	U. Pradesh	3·59	3·44	3·43	+0·01	0·01	2	348	0·29	S	E
143	Kapurthala	Punjab	0·75	1·04	1·03	+0·01	0·01	8	792	0·97	D	C
144	Amreli	Bombay	1·50	0·72	0·71	+0·01	0·01	4	275	1·41	P	C
145	Dangs	Do.	0·11	0·12	0·11	+0·01	0·01	52	613	9·09	S	C
146	Bahraich	U. Pradesh	5·46	4·38	4·38	0	0	0	460	0	D	E
147	Garo Hills	Assam	0·62	0·88	0·88	0	0	0	808	0	P	C

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
148	Halar	Bombay	3·33	1·26	1·28	—0·02	0·01	3	217	1·56	P	C
149	Sidhi	M. Pradesh	2·24	1·22	1·24	—0·02	0·01	5	313	1·61	S	E
150	Rampur	U. Pradesh	1·67	1·61	1·65	—0·04	0·02	14	549	2·42	P	C
151	Banaskantha ..	Bombay	4·01	1·52	1·56	—0·04	0·02	57	217	2·56	†	E
152	Sirmur	H. Pradesh	0·63	0·68	0·73	—0·05	0·03	45	615	6·85	P	C
153	Bilaspur	Do.	0·49	0·51	0·56	—0·05	0·03	58	587	8·93	P	E
154	Shahabad	Bihar	6·95	7·46	7·52	—0·06	0·03	6	614	0·80	P	D
155	Goalpara	Assam	2·62	3·93	3·99	—0·06	0·03	13	860	1·50	D	E
156	Ajmer	Rajasthan	2·71	2·38	2·45	—0·07	0·04	15	501	2·86	P	E
157	Sabarkantha	Bombay	2·09	1·46	1·53	—0·07	0·04	19	398	4·58	P	E
158	Hassan	Mysore	1·45	1·99	2·07	—0·08	0·04	32	787	3·86	P	E
159	Indore	M. Pradesh	1·55	1·44	1·53	—0·09	0·05	33	530	5·88	P	E
160	Bidar	Mysore	1·90	1·27	1·37	—0·10	0·05	30	383	7·30	†	E
161	Dharwar	Do.	5·91	4·31	4·41	—0·10	0·05	10	418	2·27	D	E
162	Pilibhit	U. Pradesh	1·62	1·50	1·60	—0·10	0·05	35	530	6·25	P	E
163	Dungarpur	Rajasthan	0·99	1·20	1·30	—0·10	0·05	58	697	7·69	P	E
164	Simla	Punjab	—	—	0·10	—0·10	0·05	—	—	100·00	S	D
165	Naga Hills and Tuensang Area	Assam	0·45	0·65	0·77	—0·12	0·06	153	827	15·58	†	D
166	Nagpur	Bombay	3·70	2·64	2·76	—0·12	0·06	19	408	4·35	D	E
167	Bulandshahr	U. Pradesh	3·68	4·62	4·75	—0·13	0·07	20	720	2·74	D	E
168	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	0·80	0·27	0·43	—0·16	0·08	114	193	37·21	P	D
169	Jabalpur	M. Pradesh	3·45	2·52	2·69	—0·17	0·09	28	418	6·32	D	E
170	Sawai Madhopur ..	Rajasthan	2·78	2·97	3·15	—0·18	0·09	37	611	5·71	P	C
171	Farrukabad	U. Pradesh	2·48	3·30	3·49	—0·19	0·10	44	763	5·44	P	C
172	East Khandesh ..	Bombay	3·12	3·10	3·29	—0·19	0·10	35	569	5·78	P	C
173	Mandya	Mysore	1·39	1·88	2·08	—0·20	0·10	82	771	9·62	P	E
174	Rewa	M. Pradesh	2·84	1·48	1·68	—0·20	0·10	40	298	11·90	S	E
175	Mahasu	H. Pradesh	1·20	1·27	1·48	—0·21	0·11	100	605	14·19	P	E
176	Mathura	U. Pradesh	2·45	2·64	2·85	—0·21	0·11	49	616	7·37	D	E
177	Tirunelveli	Madras	3·31	5·88	6·10	—0·22	0·11	38	1,016	3·61	P	E
178	Mikir & N.C. Hills ..	Assam	0·27	0·38	0·60	—0·22	0·11	466	818	36·67	†	D
179	Aligarh	U. Pradesh	3·84	4·61	4·85	—0·24	0·13	36	687	4·95	D	E
180	Bhilwara	Rajasthan	2·15	2·79	3·04	—0·25	0·13	67	742	8·22	P	E
181	Medak	A. Pradesh	3·52	2·77	3·02	—0·25	0·13	41	451	8·28	P	C
182	Singhbhum	Bihar	4·18	4·46	4·71	—0·25	0·13	34	610	5·61	S	E
183	Mirzapur	U. Pradesh	3·12	3·00	3·26	—0·26	0·14	48	551	7·98	P	E
184	South Kanara ..	Mysore	1·96	3·57	3·84	—0·27	0·14	79	1,042	7·03	†	E
185	Malda	W. Bengal	2·44	2·68	2·96	—0·28	0·15	66	629	9·46	D	E
186	Chamba	H. Pradesh	0·57	0·47	0·78	—0·31	0·16	311	474	39·97	D	E
187	Gulbarga	Mysore	8·47	2·70	3·02	—0·32	0·17	22	183	10·59	†	E
188	Boudh-Phulbani ..	Orissa	1·36	0·94	1·26	—0·32	0·17	135	396	25·40	D	E
189	Ratnagiri	Bombay	2·65	3·50	3·83	—0·33	0·17	71	758	8.62	D	C
190	Sirohi	Rajasthan	0·94	0·83	1·18	—0·35	0·18	213	509	29·66	P	D
191	Fatehpur	U. Pradesh	2·34	2·61	2·96	—0·35	0·18	86	640	11·82	D	E
192	Sibsagar	Assam	2·47	4·01	4·37	—0·36	0·19	83	928	8·24	D	E
193	Dhenkanal	Orissa	2·58	1·94	2·31	—0·37	0·19	82	430	16·02	D	D
194	Kanya Kumari ..	Madras	0·63	1·67	2·05	—0·38	0·20	345	1,510	18·54	†	E
195	Dehradun	U. Pradesh	0·59	0·66	1·05	—0·39	0·20	378	641	37·14	P	D
196	Kalahandi	Orissa	2·73	1·98	2·38	—0·40	0·21	84	415	16·81	D	D
197	Sitapur	U. Pradesh	3·86	4·06	4·47	—0·41	0·21	61	602	9·17	P	E
198	Zalawad	Bombay	2·97	0·68	1·11	—0·43	0·22	83	131	38·74	P	D
199	Mohendragarh ..	Punjab	2·40	1·20	1·63	—0·43	0·22	103	287	26·38	P	D
200	Broach	Bombay	1·60	1·14	1·58	—0·44	0·23	157	410	27·85	S	D
201	Ladakh	J. & Kashmir	0·16	0·16	0·61	—0·45	0·24	1,610	551	73·77	†	D
202	Hoshiarpur	Punjab	2·53	3·16	3·62	—0·46	0·24	104	715	12·71	P	E
203	Murshidabad ..	West Bengal	3·57	4·90	5·36	—0·46	0·24	74	785	8·58	P	D
204	Cachar	Assam	2·11	3·54	4·00	—0·46	0·24	127	962	11·75	D	E
205	Gohilwad	Bombay	4·39	1·82	2·28	—0·46	0·24	60	237	20·18	P	E
206	Chittoor	A. Pradesh	3·09	4·27	4·75	—0·48	0·25	89	791	10·11	P	E
207	Warangal	Do.	3·52	2·73	3·21	—0·48	0·25	78	444	14·95	†	E
208	Kutch	Bombay	2·56	0·77	1·27	—0·50	0·26	112	172	39·37	P	D
209	Pali	Rajasthan	3·38	2·20	2·71	—0·51	0·27	86	372	18·82	S	E
210	Madhya Saurashtra ..	Bombay	4·33	1·83	2·34	—0·51	0·27	67	242	21·79	P	D
211	Dhanbad	Bihar	1·31	2·01	2·53	—0·52	0·27	227	875	20·55	†	E
212	Gonda	U. Pradesh	6·24	5·56	6·12	—0·56	0·29	51	510	9·15	D	D
213	Surat	Bombay	2·74	3·52	4·09	—0·57	0·30	119	736	13·94	P	C
214	Unnao	U. Pradesh	2·62	2·91	3·48	—0·57	0·30	125	636	16·38	D	E
215	Jalore	Rajasthan	3·90	1·38	1·95	—0·57	0·30	84	203	29·23	S	E
216	Jullundur	Punjab	1·71	3·02	3·61	—0·59	0·31	197	1,009	16·34	D	C
217	Badaun	U. Pradesh	3·75	3·41	4·01	—0·60	0·31	92	521	14·96	D	C
	VERY LOW SURPLUS/DEFICIT GROUP (Totals)		371·23	336·14	340·69	—4·55	2·38					
218	Gurdaspur	Punjab	2·02	2·42	3·02	—0·60	0·31	170	687	19·87	D	E
219	Bharatpur	Rajasthan	2·97	3·06	3·67	—0·61	0·32	118	590	16·62	P	E
220	Rae-Bareilly ..	U. Pradesh	2·84	3·15	3·78	—0·63	0·33	127	637	16·67	D	E
221	The Nilgiris	Madras	0·08	0·12	0·77	—0·65	0·34	4,651	831	84·42	D	D
222	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	6·38	1·93	2·58	—0·65	0·34	58	173	25·19	D	E
223	Nadia	West Bengal	2·29	2·82	3·49	—0·67	0·35	167	704	19·20	P	E
224	Karimnagar ..	A. Pradesh	3·51	2·74	3·45	—0·71	0·37	116	447	20·58	†	C
225	Bijnor	U. Pradesh	2·26	2·34	3·05	—0·71	0·37	180	595	23·28	S	C
226	Lakhimpur	Assam	1·87	3·15	3·87	—0·72	0·38	220	962	18·60	D	C
227	Ambala	Punjab	1·89	2·53	3·25	—0·72	0·38	218	768	22·15	D	C
228	Srikakulam	A. Pradesh	3·34	4·84	5·57	—0·73	0·38	125	831	18·11	D	C
229	Kathua	J. & Kashmir	0·51	0·56	1·31	—0·75	0·39	842	627	57·25	†	D
230	Kaira	Bombay	3·24	2·84	3·60	—0·76	0·40	134	502	21·11	P	C
231	Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Laccadive & Minicoy Islands etc.		0·05	0·07	0·83	—0·76	0·40	8,700	795	91·57	S	E
232	Barabanki	U. Pradesh	2·87	3·33	4·10	—0·77	0·40	154	664	18·78	P	E
233	Sorath	Bombay	3·23	1·47	2·24	—0·77	0·40	136	260	34·38	S	E

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
234	Shahjahanpur	U. Pradesh	2·68	2·37	3·19	—0·82	0·43	175	507	25·71	D	C
235	Kolar	Mysore	1·84	2·36	3·20	—0·84	0·44	261	733	26·25	P	C
236	Nagour	Rajasthan	6·57	2·30	3·14	—0·84	0·44	73	200	26·75	P	C
237	Amritsar	Punjab	2·51	3·70	4·55	—0·85	0·44	194	846	18·68	D	C
238	Bikaner	Rajasthan	1·46	0·30	1·15	—0·85	0·44	333	116	73·91	P	E
239	Udhampur	J. & Kashmir	0·60	0·73	1·61	—0·88	0·46	840	702	54·66	†	E
240	Manipur	Manipur	1·48	2·12	3·01	—0·89	0·47	344	821	29·57	P	E
241	Baroda	Bombay	2·27	1·78	2·67	—0·89	0·47	224	448	33·33	S	E
242	Hardoi	U. Pradesh	3·05	3·47	4·39	—0·92	0·48	173	650	20·96	D	C
243	Saharanpur	Do.	2·98	3·21	4·18	—0·97	0·51	186	617	23·21	D	C
244	K. & J. Hills	Assam	0·21	0·29	1·28	—0·99	0·52	2,698	800	70·31	†	E
245	Puri	Orissa	4·21	3·29	4·31	—1·02	0·53	139	448	23·67	D	E
246	Hooghly	W. Bengal	2·09	3·80	4·82	—1·02	0·53	279	1,042	21·16	D	C
247	Alwar	Rajasthan	2·83	2·52	3·57	—1·05	0·55	212	509	29·41	S	E
248	Mysore	Mysore	2·52	2·88	4·01	—1·13	0·59	257	652	28·18	P	E
249	Darjeeling	West Bengal	0·85	1·06	2·22	—1·16	0·61	781	718	52·25	D	E
250	Bareilly	U. Pradesh	2·81	2·78	3·95	—1·17	0·61	238	566	29·62	S	C
251	Churu	Rajasthan	4·09	0·73	1·92	—1·19	0·62	167	102	61·98	S	E
252	Hazaribagh	Bihar	4·17	4·20	5·42	—1·22	0·64	167	576	22·51	D	E
253	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	2·31	1·07	2·30	—1·23	0·64	305	266	53·48	P	E
254	Palamau	Bihar	1·85	1·48	2·75	—1·27	0·66	393	460	46·18	S	E
255	Sikar	Rajasthan	3·05	1·40	2·67	—1·27	0·66	238	263	47·57	P	E
256	Doda	J. & Kashmir	0·44	0·52	1·79	—1·27	0·66	1,652	689	70·95	†	E
257	Pratapgarh	U. Pradesh	2·23	2·35	3·65	—1·30	0·68	334	604	35·62	D	E
258	Sultanpur	Do.	2·79	2·91	4·22	—1·31	0·68	269	596	31·04	D	C
259	Jaipur	Rajasthan	4·79	4·91	6·31	—1·40	0·73	167	596	22·19	P	C
LOW DEFICIT GROUP		(Totals)	106·03	95·90	134·86	—38·96	20·35					
260	Muzaffarnagar	U. Pradesh	2·11	2·45	3·86	—1·41	0·74	383	665	36·53	D	E
261	Rajouri	J. & Kashmir	0·57	0·67	2·10	—1·43	0·75	1,437	668	68·95	†	D
262	Moradabad	U. Pradesh	3·94	3·71	5·15	—1·44	0·75	209	539	27·96	S	C
263	Kanpur	Do.	3·46	4·34	5·79	—1·45	0·76	240	719	25·04	D	C
264	Coimbatore	Madras	5·22	6·43	7·94	—1·51	0·79	166	705	19·02	P	C
265	Ganjam	Orissa	3·41	2·92	4·43	—1·51	0·79	253	491	34·09	P	C
266	Agra	U. Pradesh	2·66	2·97	4·53	—1·56	0·82	336	639	34·44	D	E
267	Bhagalpur	Bihar	2·71	2·43	4·00	—1·57	0·82	332	515	39·25	D	E
268	Ghazipur	U. Pradesh	2·28	2·04	3·66	—1·62	0·85	407	513	44·25	D	D
269	Visakhapatnam	A. Pradesh	2·66	3·74	5·40	—1·66	0·87	357	806	30·74	D	C
270	Ballia	U. Pradesh	2·27	2·18	3·85	—1·67	0·87	421	551	43·38	D	D
271	Jaunpur	Do.	2·98	3·26	4·94	—1·68	0·88	323	626	34·01	D	E
272	Purnea	Bihar	5·79	4·48	6·30	—1·82	0·95	180	442	28·89	D	E
273	Faizabad	U. Pradesh	2·92	2·94	4·78	—1·84	0·96	361	578	38·49	D	E
274	Cuttack	Orissa	6·03	5·02	6·93	—1·91	1·00	181	478	27·56	D	E
275	Lucknow	U. Pradesh	1·28	1·34	3·28	—1·94	1·01	868	597	59·15	D	D
276	Saharsa	Bihar	2·37	1·68	3·66	—1·98	1·03	478	407	54·10	†	D
277	Trivandrum	Kerala	0·44	0·92	2·92	—2·00	1·05	2,602	1,215	68·49	†	D
278	Jammu	J. & Kashmir	1·02	1·20	3·27	—2·07	1·08	1,162	669	63·30	†	D
279	24-Parganas	West Bengal	7·04	11·60	13·69	—2·09	1·09	170	943	15·27	P	E
280	Champaran	Bihar	6·37	4·91	7·03	—2·12	1·10	190	441	30·16	D	E
281	Basti	U. Pradesh	6·94	5·69	7·85	—2·16	1·13	178	469	27·52	D	C
282	Allahabad	Do.	4·11	4·27	6·45	—2·18	1·14	303	595	33·80	D	E
283	Gaya	Bihar	6·55	6·29	8·59	—2·30	1·20	200	550	26·78	P	E
284	Kottayam	Kerala	0·79	1·76	4·10	—2·34	1·22	1,695	1,267	57·07	†	E
285	Gorakhpur	U. Pradesh	5·53	4·82	7·25	—2·43	1·27	252	499	33·52	S	D
286	Trichur	Kerala	1·63	2·76	5·23	—2·47	1·29	867	969	47·23	†	D
287	Bangalore	Mysore	2·22	3·28	5·82	—2·54	1·33	655	845	43·64	P	E
288	Azamgarh	U. Pradesh	4·33	4·17	6·85	—2·68	1·40	354	551	39·12	D	C
MEDIUM DEFICIT GROUP		(Totals)	99·63	104·27	159·65	—55·38	28·85					
289	Hyderabad	A. Pradesh	2·24	1·41	4·10	—2·69	1·41	687	361	65·61	S	D
290	Baramulla	J. & Kashmir	1·01	1·47	4·18	—2·71	1·42	1,536	835	64·83	†	D
291	Meerut	U. Pradesh	3·38	4·35	7·11	—2·76	1·44	467	738	38·82	D	D
292	Ahemdabad	Bombay	3·11	1·23	4·01	—2·78	1·45	512	221	69·33	D	D
293	Anantanag	J. & Kashmir	1·11	1·73	4·54	—2·81	1·47	1,449	895	61·89	†	E
294	Varanasi	U. Pradesh	3·10	3·36	6·18	—2·82	1·47	521	620	45·63	D	C
295	Patna	Bihar	3·82	4·11	7·07	—2·96	1·55	444	617	41·87	S	C
296	Srinagar	J. & Kashmir	0·59	0·91	3·87	—2·96	1·55	2,872	885	76·49	†	D
297	Deoria	U. Pradesh	4·68	3·76	6·88	—3·12	1·63	382	459	45·35	D	C
298	Madras	Madras	—	—	3·12	—3·12	1·63	2,238	—	100·00	D	—
299	Quilon	Kerala	1·41	2·84	6·78	—3·94	2·05	1,599	1,153	58·11	†	E
300	Malabar & Kasargod	Do.	4·70	7·70	11·85	—4·15	2·17	505	938	35·02	†	C
301	Monghyr	Bihar	4·29	3·55	7·97	—4·42	2·31	590	474	55·46	D	E
302	Saran	Do.	5·16	4·36	8·82	—4·46	2·33	498	483	50·57	D	C
303	Delhi	Delhi	0·83	0·56	5·27	—4·71	2·46	3,248	388	89·37	D	C
304	Muzaffarpur	Bihar	5·89	5·11	9·85	—4·74	2·48	461	496	48·12	D	D
305	Darbhanga	Do.	5·49	4·28	10·54	—6·26	3·27	653	446	59·39	D	E
306	Bombay Suburban	Bombay	0·02	0·05	7·20	—7·15	3·74	—	1,431	99·31	D	D
307	Calcutta & Howrah	West Bengal	2·23	2·93	11·54	—8·61	4·50	2,210	750	74·61	S	D
HIGH DEFICIT GROUP		(Totals)	53·06	53·71	130·88	—77·17	40·33					

† District-wise production data not available or district affected in re-organisation or district disarranged after 1951.

The Role of Japan Tobacco Monopoly Corporation

Here is a brief description of the working of the Monopoly Corporation, which directs and controls the tobacco industry in Japan.

Since 1898, the tobacco industry in Japan has been operating entirely as a monopoly State enterprise. From the very beginning the primary motive behind the formation of tobacco monopoly has been that it would act as a supplementary source of national revenue. In 1898, the Leaf Tobacco Monopoly Bureau Law was enforced under which all tobacco harvested was bought by the Government and sold at a profit to the manufacturers. Any sale or purchase other than through the Bureau was prohibited. The Tobacco Monopoly Bureau was established in 1904 and was administered as a department of the Government. All the enterprises of the Monopoly Bureau were inherited by the present Japan Monopoly Corporation, which was established in June, 1949. The Corporation encompasses within itself all aspects of tobacco industry—cultivation, manufacture, marketing and foreign trade.

In 1957, the three varieties of tobacco cultivated in Japan *viz.*, Burley, Native type and Virginia accounted for 3 per cent, 34 per cent and 63 per cent respectively of the total area of 179,387 acres under tobacco and contributed 3 per cent, 33 per cent and 64 per cent to the total yield of 150 million kg. During 1957, the total consumption of tobacco by the manufacturing industry was 10 million kg to which domestically produced leaf contributed 96 per cent.

The profit from sales of tobacco in 1957 accounted for 9 per cent of the total national revenue of 14,000 billion yen.

Production and Purchase

The cultivation policy for tobacco is decided annually by the Corporation taking into consideration the estimated use in manufacture of cigarettes and probable export demand. The Corporation also determines yearly the type of tobacco to be cultivated, as also the acreage and the localities for cultivation and makes an advance public announcement thereof. Any person who intends to cultivate tobacco has to make a yearly decision regarding the site and acreage, the type of tobacco as well as the site of curing place and storage and obtain a licence from the Corporation. Though licences for cultivation of tobacco are issued on an annual basis, ordinarily once a farmer secures a licence he can expect to have it renewed every year; he is given priority over others unless there are very special reasons for denying a licence, like a poor crop in the previous year, unsuitability of his land for tobacco cultivation, or the acreage applied for being uneconomically small. This selection of farmers ensures that only the most capable among them take to the cultivation of tobacco. The Corporation employs more than 2,000 trained supervisors to guide the farmers on the spot by frequent visits to the field.

The Corporation assesses the crop quantity or the number of leaves of tobacco prior to the harvest. A cultivator has to deliver all leaf tobacco harvested by him to the Corporation, after curing and sorting in accordance with the method decided by the Corporation. The harvested and cured leaf is graded by graders appointed by the Corporation, and the cultivator is paid a purchase price appropriate for the grade thereof. The cultivator can ask for reassessment of either the crop quantity or of grade if he is dissatisfied. Where it deemed necessary for the improvement of the quality of the leaf tobacco or for the securing of the

quantity of delivery in accordance with the Ministry of Finance Ordinance, the Corporation may pay a part of the purchase price in advance to a cultivator before the delivery of his leaf tobacco.

The Corporation fixes purchase price every year on the basis of parity indices of all agricultural produce. Usually it will be in line with the price of barley. The prices when settled are made public by announcement in the official Gazette.

In cases where payment for leaf tobacco to a grower is markedly below that of an average year owing to damage to the crop whether in cultivation or harvesting or to climatic factors etc., the Corporation grants to the stricken grower compensation to cover part of the loss.

To facilitate marketing, the corporation maintains a chain of 1,040 purchasing offices, including Regional, Sub-regional Bureaus, Branch and Sub-branch Offices and Tobacco Dealing Offices who buy leaf tobacco from the middle of September to the later part of the following March.

The cultivators are encouraged to form themselves into associations to secure among other things the following objectives: improvements in methods of cultivation, curing and grading, common purchase of fertilisers and other material required for production and curing of tobacco; mutual aid to each other against crop damage; starting experimental projects; distribution of seeds and raising seedlings in common; mutual assistance in the assessment and purchase of leaf by the Corporation; transmitting information, notices and other instructions of the Corporation.

When the associations are formed and registered with the Corporation, the latter provides them with funds to meet wholly or in part the expenses incurred by them in achieving the above mentioned objectives.

Under the Monopoly Law, the manufacture of tobacco products can be undertaken only by the Corporation. The Corporation designates retailers for the purpose of selling manufactured tobacco to the public. No person other than the Corporation and the retailers nominated by it, is allowed to sell the manufactured products. Supplies to the retailers are made through a chain of sales offices dispersed all over the country. There were 777 of these offices in 1956, when the total number of retailers exceeded 120,000.

Export and Import

Though the export of tobacco since 1947 has shown a remarkable increase and was of a varied pattern, Japan does not play any significant part in the international trade of tobacco. The proportion of Japanese export and import of tobacco to world export and import of tobacco has remained less than one per cent. No person other than the Corporation can import or export leaf tobacco. Import of leaf tobacco and manufactured tobacco is made by the Corporation or its nominees. The price of imported leaf is determined by the Corporation and the nominated importers are allowed only a discount. After determining the manufacturing programmes for the year and the anticipated internal supply position the Corporation decides on the quantity of various types of tobacco to be imported and the sources from where they are to be imported. On the basis of these estimates the Corporation approaches the Finance Minister for allocation of sufficient foreign exchange resources. The Cabinet and Parliament decide the actual allocation to be made, on overall national financial considerations. An importer is allowed to correspond with only one exporter in the exporting country. By this manner unhealthy business practices are kept in check.

Since the whole industry including imports is a government monopoly, no duties are levied on the import of raw tobacco. But in the case of manufactured products of tobacco imported mainly for consumption of foreigners, an *advalorem* duty of 35 per cent on c.i.f. value is levied by the Corporation before releasing the goods for sale, mostly in hotels. In addition, a local excise tax of 19 per cent of the selling price of tobacco products is paid to prefectural governments.

Agriculture Abroad

LAND AND CROP DEVELOPMENT IN UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

The U.A.R. has evolved, among the various steps taken to revitalise agriculture, a nation-wide organisation called "Combined Units", which is in charge of rural development in an integral manner.

About 80 per cent of the population of U.A.R. are dependent on agriculture and allied pursuits for their livelihood. Agricultural produce and products account for about 80 per cent of the total exports of the Southern Region (Egypt) and about 96 per cent of its total export earnings. In the Northern Region (Syria) about 73.7 per cent of the population are engaged in agriculture which accounts for 50 per cent of the region's national income; the main agricultural produce are wheat, cereals such as lentils and chick peas, beans, kidney beans, rice, cotton, tobacco, grapes, fruits and vegetables. In the Southern Region (Egypt), 60 per cent of the working population are engaged in agriculture which yields 37 per cent of the total national income. While in the Northern Region, cereals have become the foremost among the land produce, in the Southern Region they rank second to cotton.

Since the creation of the U.A.R., there has been an increase of 40 per cent in the area under perennial irrigation in the Northern Region. Higher agricultural output in the Southern Region has resulted in a reduction in food imports. In the Northern Region cotton production has gone up by 75 per cent. In the Sourthern Region, cotton which is the principal crop, represents 78.5 per cent of its total exports trade and its long staple output represents 75 per feddan* from 4.30 kantars† in 1950 of new varieties have recently been developed, leading to an increase of average yield per feddan† from 4.30 kantars* in 1950 to 5.61 kantars in 1959.

In September 1959, a Special Fund was created for the improvement of cotton financed by a ginning fee of PT 10 per kantar. To ensure the preservation and promotion of the reputed qualities of the Egyptian cotton, the Government maintain virtually complete control over the crop in all its stages, a control based on legislative measures and on the provision of advisory services. It was in 1905 (a notable year for Indian agriculture also) when the Plant Breeding Section of the Ministry of Agriculture was established. The Egyptian Agricultural Organisation was established shortly after the Rothamstead Experiment Station was set up in 1841 and the Swedish Seed Association in 1885. Since 1898 the E.A.O. has been leading agricultural research work in the country.

The system of variety zoning by which allocation of certain varieties to areas best suited for development has been in vogue in Egypt for a long time, yielding the most profitable results. There is a permanent Egyptian Cotton Propaganda Committee which alongwith the Cotton Research Board looks after expansion and development of cotton under government regulation.

The evolution of a high yielding variety Bahtim 185, which has produced an average of 12.26 kantars per acre at experiment stations, has helped the agricultural organisation to initiate a new system in cotton production known as the one-variety one-gin community. Another variety, Bahtim 186 is attributed to the high yield of Bahtim 185 with a better quality of cotton.

*One Feddan = 1.038 acres.
†One Kantar = 99.05 lbs.

In Syria, there is a Cotton Bureau, the official authority responsible for cotton and controlling production and the industry in all its aspects. The importation and the production of seed are strictly under the control of this Bureau.

In the Southern Region, rice comes next to cotton among its exports, onions occupy the third place. With the recent establishment of a jute plant in the Southern Region and the successful experiments on the cultivation of jute, linen is also receiving keen attention. A new variety of peanuts, suitable for export, has been developed. There is a Special Authority in the Northern Region for looking after the interest of tobacco cultivation and trade.

In both the Regions, the area under fruits and vegetables is being steadily extended. Likewise, the expansion of timber cultivation. Livestock which is the main source of animal wealth in Northern Region and which is quite important in the Southern Region as well, is also being developed in various ways, including the setting up of manufacturing units for dairy products. Among the irrigation projects which have already been completed or taken up, the Aswan High Dam is the most outstanding, with a constant storage capacity up to an annual limit of 130 billion cubic metres and conferring among other benefits the opening up of 700,000 feddans for rice cultivation. The project is expected to add 2 million feddans to the cultivable area in Egypt which means a 30 per cent increase over the existing area. It will take ten years to complete the project. It is claimed that the fertilisers factory alone working on the energy released by the Aswan High Dam will be able to meet Egypt's full requirements both at present and in the foreseeable future. Among the irrigation projects envisaged for the Syrian Region the biggest is a large dam to be thrown over the river Euphratis. This dam will add 2.5 million feddans to the region's arable land.

Both the Regions have substantial fish resources awaiting further exploitation.

Recently a number of new organisations have come into being for the development of agriculture, for instance, the Agricultural Credit Bank in the Northern Region and the Agricultural Chambers in different centres acting as intermediaries between growers and the authorities and as media for the implementation of agricultural guide programmes and execution of small agrarian development projects. A general Agricultural Production authority was established in the Southern Region sometime ago. This Authority has a wide range of functions which include exploitation of land, distribution of pure seeds and saplings, import of agricultural machinery, establishment of research laboratories and implementation of rural industries plans.

The National Union of U.A.R. whose membership is open to all citizens of 16 years of age and above, and which functions as an advisory body for the administration at all tiers has a pyramid-like structure from the village committee going up to the supreme committee at the capital. These Committees and their associate bodies comprehend almost every form of national activity in the village. There are sub-committees for cooperation, agriculture and village industries, which give agricultural guidance and cooperation, marketing and assistance, for youth culture and education, for social services and rehabilitation, for health, public services and utilities and for women's activities. A five-year agricultural and industrial development programme is now under operation for both the Regions, the integration of whose economies is also among the current aims.

An agrarian reform law was issued in 1952 in the Southern Region and in 1958 in the Northern Region. This law limited ownership to 200 feddans in the Southern Region and either 80 hectares of irrigated and orchard land, or 300 hectares of rainfed land or an area equal to both types in the Northern Region. Over and above the maximum limit allowed by law, the landowner may transfer ownership of 10 hectares of irrigated land or 40 hectares of rainfed land, or an area equal to both types to his children and spouse, provided that the total disposed of does not exceed 40 hectares of irrigated land and 100 hectares of rainfed land or an area equal to both types.

The Agrarian Reform Laws in both regions of the U.A.R. provide for compensation of the landowners for land requisitioned. In the Southern Region, the compensation is equivalent to 10 times the

rental value of the land plus the value of fixed and mobile installations and trees. The rental value is assessed at 7 times the original land tax. The compensation is paid in the form of State bonds with an interest of 1.5 per cent redeemable in a period of 40 years.

In the Northern Region, compensation is equivalent to 10 times the average rent of the land for an agricultural rotation, for a period of 3 years at most, or the share of the land owner in the rotation. It is paid in the form of State bonds bearing an annual interest of 1.5 per cent redeemable in 40 years. Nearly 444,000 feddans have been taken over and 60,000 feddans confiscated in the Southern Region and distributed in lots of two to five feddans. A similar redistribution of land has taken place in the Northern Region.

Agricultural Cooperative Societies are formed by those who received land under the agrarian reform law and others who do not own more than five feddans.

In 1959, there were 400 such societies composed of 200,000 members in the Southern Region and covering 500,000 feddans. In the Northern Region, there were 102 societies composed of 8,785 members and covering 250,000 hectares. Each Society has its own law which corresponds with its surroundings and the particular conditions of the village it serves. There are Central Cooperatives for adjoining villages. Rotation of crops has been made obligatory, in these societies.

According to the agrarian reform law, land cannot be rented for less than three years. The rental rate is fixed at seven times the original tax on the land and securities are made to guarantee effectiveness of these regulations in securing justice to both the parties concerned.

In 1954, a permanent Organisation was established for land reclamation. Companies and Societies are allowed to own more than 200 feddans of the land they reclaim for selling purposes. One Italian Company is given the right to reclaim 150,000 feddans on conditions demanding the allround development of the area. A project called The Liberation Province is specially devoted to reclaiming large areas of land which has hitherto remained desert. For Egypt, where the continuous increase in population is viewed with concern, in relation to food production, the desert which constitutes about 97 per cent of the total area and a large part of which have been under crops in ancient times and is still rich in sub-soil water, offers big opportunities. In this arid region, dams are known to have existed, the oldest of them the 'Rawafah Dam', south of El Arish, built more than 5,000 years ago. In 1953 the Egyptian Soil Science Society was founded for the advancement of soil research. In Mataria, on the outskirts of Cairo, there is the Desert Institute housed in one of the Palaces of the *ex*-royal family. This Institute is in special charge of the research which guides the reclamation of the arid land. The Atomic Energy Organisation at the Radio-active Isotopes Centre established in 1957 brings the country abreast with the rest of the world in the technical equipment for agricultural development.

One of the new industries developed in U.A.R. is the manufacture of a variety of essential chemical called 'thinner' and its ingredients, whose principal raw material is the rice waste left behind in rice decorticating mills.

For rural areas an organisation called the Combined Unit is incharge of mobilising all resources and mustering all efforts to raise the standards of work and efficiency to increase production and to provide welfare. The U.A.R. President has laid the Constitution of the Combined Unit in two words : 'Social Revolution'. The Southern Region is divided into 863 areas each comprising villages with a population of 12,000 to 20,000 persons. There is to be a Combined Unit for each area. A typical unit includes a complete health unit, furnished with 14 beds for in-patients, an operation room, an out-patient clinic, a child and expecting mothers welfare centre, a pharmacy and two waiting rooms, one for women and one for men, a social centre containing a meeting hall, a library, a museum and a school of 10 classes, quarters for the teaching staff and a nursery, with four dwellings, for chiefs of sections and quarters for single members of the staff.

The Combined Unit runs a small farm to supply the inhabitants with saplings of various vegetables and fruits. Each unit is supplied with sprayers which are made available to farmers together with insecticides. Each unit also trains the inhabitants on the best methods of pest control. Construction of dwellings for people with limited incomes form an important item in the rural welfare programme. The mud huts constituting the old villages are being replaced by modern buildings with sanitary installations. One of the most important projects undertaken to meet the requirements of the increasing population is the reclamation of desert land in the Liberation Province. The region chosen is half-way between Cairo and Alexandria west of the Delta. It has good communications with other parts of the Republic. The project is progressing satisfactorily, and 50 acres are reclaimed daily. Some of the cultivated land has already yielded remarkably good crops. In the reclaimed lands model villages are being built and their inhabitants chosen.

Combined Units aim at improving industrial standard of production through the introduction of machines, the diversification of production, the training of workers and the marketing of products. They also introduce new industries and provide the necessary training for the people.*

WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

The world wheat situation as it has evolved in the past 20 years has been marked by three major developments. These have been (*a*) the increasing extent of government intervention which is reflected particularly in production and trade, (*b*) the rapid pace of technical advance and the application of the results of scientific research to production techniques, and (*c*) the emergence of divergent trends in consumption in different parts of the world.

These factors are to some degree interrelated and their effects can be observed in more than one sector of the world situation. While it may be convenient to relate conclusions to the particular aspects of production, trade and consumption, the problem in its final analysis is compounded of the interaction of various influences and all have played their part in leading to the present position. It is important to appreciate this inter-relationship of various factors because any attempt to attribute the causes of the present disequilibrium to specific factors in isolation will fail to put the problem, and therefore the prospects of remedial action, in its true perspective.

The dominant feature of the present world wheat situation is the persistence of production in excess of effective demand, as reflected in the large and increasing stocks of wheat. Since 1952, stocks in the major exporting countries have increased from about 14 million metric tons to about 53 million in 1960. These stocks which are concentrated largely in North America are sufficient to meet the requirements of world trade at present levels for almost two years.

Production

With a smaller acreage and average yields, world production of wheat in 1959 was estimated at 212 million metric tons, some 12½ million metric tons less than in 1958. The large carry-over stocks and the record crop in 1958 gave rise to larger supplies on hand for the trading year 1958-59 than for the previous year. Total world trade in wheat and flour in 1958-59 was 5 per cent higher than in 1957-58 and 13 per cent above the five-year average for 1952-53 to 1956-57. This continuing high level of trade was due in no small part to the Government assisted programmes which accounted for 29 per cent of world trade in 1958-59.

Over the past 30 years annual wheat production in the world (excluding Mainland China), has increased from an average of 118 million metric tons in 1924—28 to an average of 158 million in 1949—53. By 1959 annual world production had increased to more than 200 million metric tons. The bulk of this increase has been in North America, Western Europe, Asia and the U.S.S.R. During this period, both total world acreage and yield per acre have increased. Since 1945 the increases in yields have been particularly significant.

These changes in acreage, yield per acre and in total production have been brought about by the combination of various improvements in production techniques and government policies which have had the effect of stimulating production. It must be recognised that the greatly increased productivity brought about by technical changes are by and large an irreversible trend and

* This article ores to the material supplied through the kind courtesy of the U.A.R. Embassy.

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must be expected to be a factor of continuing importance. While to some extent it may be encouraged by deliberate measures of government policy, it does not derive its only impetus from this source and would be a major factor in the situation in any event.

The impact of national policies upon production may be regarded as having been sharpened by, if not originating in, the general scarcity of food at the end of the second world war which led governments to make special efforts to expand wheat output. At the same time, however, governments were led to give increasing attention to farm incomes and their support for social, political and economic reasons. Because of its basic importance as a major crop in many countries of the world, it was almost inevitable that wheat should have received a considerable amount of attention in price support measures fundamentally designed to protect farm incomes. The combination therefore of temporary but severe food shortages and policies aimed at protecting agricultural incomes led to measures having as their consequence the encouragement of wheat production in most countries of the world where wheat is grown. There appears to be little sign of any halt to the upward trend in production, let alone any stabilising at lower levels.

Consumption

A major aspect of the world problem is that of effective demand and short and long term consumption trends. Here it is necessary to distinguish clearly between the position in the more highly developed and in the developing countries. It is to be noted that generally speaking in the former the consumption of wheat on a per caput basis has been steadily declining. Indeed it may be asserted that there is virtually no prospect of reversing this trend and population increases may not be sufficient to prevent a gradual decline in total consumption. At the root of this trend is the shift to increased consumption of high protein foods with a rising level of consumer income. The increased use of wheat for feed, with changes in the techniques of feeding and feed manufacture, may however, tend to modify to some extent the decline in the use of wheat for food.

In the less-developed areas on the other hand, there is clearly tremendous scope for increased consumption provided that demand can be made effective. Where levels of nutrition are low and where coarse grains and root crops have formed a major element in the diet, wheat consumption per caput has been increasing with rising incomes and changes in food habits arising from increased urbanisation. Increased domestic production of wheat in these areas has been augmented by supplies made available under surplus disposal programmes. It seems reasonable to anticipate that as incomes continue to rise, increases in consumption per person are likely to persist for a considerable time. The growth of population continues at a rapid pace and this, combined with the prospective increase in per caput consumption, clearly supports the view that the potential demand for wheat in these areas is very great and the compulsion to translate this demand into effective terms will be strong.

To express this broad appreciation of consumption trends in short and long term forecasts is, however, a more difficult and speculative matter. Over the next five years or so, however, it seems unlikely that the increase in demand from the developing areas, set against a static or declining demand in other parts of the world, will be at a sufficient rate to remove the present disequilibrium between supply and demand or significantly erode the existing surpluses. Over a longer period the position could be transformed. Forecasts of crude population increases in the developing areas do not in themselves provide a sure guide to effective international demand. The trend of future production in the developing countries themselves and the extent to which the pace of their economic development is sustained are obviously material factors in any such forecast. The present indications are, however, that the rising level of incomes is not a temporary phenomenon and that in the long term a substantial increase in demand will require a commensurate level of production.

The intervention of governments in the field of consumption has not been as widespread or as active as in either production or trade, although programmes of various kinds have had as their aim the encouragement of wheat consumption. It is also clear that a comparatively limited amount of analytical study has been devoted to this

subject. The activities of the Wheat Utilisation Committee will be watched with the closest interest. The International Wheat Council itself should contribute as fully as possible to these enquiries and should, as a task of high priority, undertake its own studies of consumption patterns and prospects.

With the extremely high quality of much of the 1959 wheat crop in Western Europe, a larger proportion of domestic production is being used for milling. This situation, and the effects of the summer drought which reduced fodder production, especially grass, will result in some replacement of wheat imports by those of coarse grains which are in plentiful supply. World prices have remained relatively steady within the I.W.A. range and variations appear mainly between grades and as a result of freight changes. Freight rates have fluctuated seasonally and have reached a somewhat higher level than a year ago although basically are still affected by the surplus shipping tonnage seeking employment.

Trade

In 1900 world exports had reached an annual level of 13¼ million metric tons. Except during the 1930's and early 1940's the trend in wheat and wheat flour exports had been upward. In the past five or six years, however, world trade has shown a notable expansion and in 1956-57 it reached a record level of 33 million metric tons. With this increase in volume has gone a change in pattern.

While the long term secular trend in world trade has been upward the exceptional levels reached in the past few years have been associated with the rapid growth in trade under the stimulus of special governmental export programmes to economically less-developed countries. These programmes are now contributing along with far wider programmes to the process of economic development in these areas and encourage the hope that this in the long run will lead to a permanent expansion in the volume of normal commercial trade in wheat.

Government intervention in the field of foreign trade is frequently a consequence of internal policies in the domestic field. This is seen in the measures affecting trade taken both by exporting and importing countries, and is reflected in the use of export subsidies and other assistance to exports and in import restrictions of various kinds.

It is thus clear that a large part has been played by governments through their agencies and by their policies in world trade both in wheat and flour. Moreover, comparatively recent measures affecting international trade in flour have brought about a considerable change in the distribution of this trade. The existence of these governmental measures, linked as they are in many cases to policies which bear upon production, may seem necessary and desirable to the governments concerned but it cannot be denied that they create rigidities in the wheat trade which tend to hinder its free development.

The proposals for a common wheat policy in connection with the European Common Market and the establishment of the European Free Trade Association are new developments in the international trade sector, the impact of which cannot be fully assessed at this time.

The price support levels for wheat for 1959-60 have changed little from those of earlier years with the result that importing countries are likely to continue to produce a high proportion of their domestic requirements. Trade in wheat in 1959-60 is expected to remain at about the same level as in 1958-59 but in spite of the lower production in 1959, carry-over stocks in 1960 in the four major exporting countries are likely to rise slightly to 53.2 million metric tons. These remaining stocks are extremely large as compared with the quantity that might be regarded as necessary for maintaining continuity of supplies and for protection against short crops and national emergencies.

The emergence of large stocks of surplus wheat has led inevitably to the formulation of special government programmes for surplus disposal. These special transactions have assumed an increasing importance in world trade in wheat and flour. It must be conceded that these surpluses are being intelligently used to increase the supplies of wheat available to areas in which there was hitherto unsatisfied need, and disposal

measures have been planned so as to contribute positively to the economic development of the recipient countries. Considerable efforts have been made to minimise the disruptive effects of special programmes on normal commercial trade in wheat. The procedures of consultation have been progressively improved and disposal programmes have been planned in accordance with the F.A.O. Principles of Surplus Disposal and their guiding lines.

It is, however, idle to ignore that the disposal of surpluses, and particularly certain barter programmes, continue to give rise to some misgivings about their effects on normal commercial exports. While it is recognised that surplus disposal programmes have been operated with little effect on the prices at which wheat is traded, these programmes continue to present serious problems for the development of world trade on a free and multilateral basis. It is of importance, therefore, that the improvement in consultative arrangements should be maintained and that all possible steps should be taken to ensure that surplus disposal should be conducted in such a way as to cause the minimum interference to the commercial trade of third countries.

No examination of the international effects of national policies would be complete without considering them in relation to the general objectives of the International Wheat Agreement, and it must be conceded that these policies are not always in harmony with the aims of the Agreement.

National policies vary because of differences in the degree of importance given to their basic aims which may include the support of farmers' incomes at levels comparable to other sectors of the economy, the protection of balance of payments positions and the assurance of national food supplies. While these objectives may be sound and valid when judged in the light of national circumstances must be recognised that the combined effect of these policies has led to the regulation of international trade on a substantial scale and that this conflicts with the principle of international specialisation on the basis of comparative advantage.

Widespread governmental intervention in grain affairs by both exporting and importing countries under the compulsion of their national policies has substantially modified the opportunities for normal trade. Over a wide area prices are generally determined by governments or governmental agencies. The prices at which trade takes place may not necessarily correspond to the prices paid by consumers or received by producers. In fact, the forces which in a free economy would influence the price agreed between parties to a contract are largely inoperative. The stability of prices has been achieved and maintained by government action, including participation in the International Wheat Agreement. With its wide membership this provides a framework within which the objectives of price stability and assurance of markets may be pursued.

While recognising the role of government action in securing a relatively stable level of international prices, it is pertinent to note the particular contribution made by countries holding heavy stocks. These stocks themselves, moreover, are, in the final analysis, the product of the combined effects of the policies of importing and exporting countries. The existing surpluses are excessive and burdensome to the countries carrying them. They also, in general, overhang the whole of the world wheat market and represent a potential source of instability in markets and prices. At the same time, however, it should be recognised that world requirements are expanding and would appear to justify a higher level of stocks as carryovers than was considered normal in earlier years. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the situation giving rise to these surpluses must now be regarded as a deep-seated and persistent problem. It is a matter for concern that despite the efforts so far made to expand trade and consumption and to adjust production, world wheat surpluses have resisted all efforts by governments to reduce materially their collective burden.

The present situation has arisen primarily from the collective results of national policies, pursued for entirely reasonable national ends but serious in their international effect, and from the remarkable advance in productivity stimulated by technical progress in many directions. The latter must be regarded as a constant factor in the situation and it is unthinkable that anything could or should be done to restrain it.

The major issue which arises thus concerns the adjustments required to promote a better balance between supply and effective demand, and the need for the responsibility for these adjustments to be shared by both exporting and importing countries. At the same time, the important differences in the circumstances and needs of developed and developing countries must be recognised, and policies which in their collective effects will achieve a greater degree of harmony will not necessarily be the same for countries at different stages of development.

Notwithstanding further increases in stocks, there is a growing awareness of the problem and certain modifications of national policies have already taken place. Valuable work has been done by other bodies in bringing attention to bear on the fundamental problems in the world grain situation. The F.A.O. Group on Grains in its Third Report noted for example that—

"The heart of the problem lies in the level of price or income guarantees to producers of wheat and other grains in many exporting as well as importing countries. These guarantees, combined with other aspects of national agricultural policies, if maintained substantially unchanged, will continue, together with technological advance, to stimulate, year after year, an output larger than can be absorbed by normal effective demand."*

The O.E.E.C. in its Fourth Report on Agricultural Policies in Europe and North America suggested that—

"Governments of the countries concerned should endeavour to reduce the general support level of wheat, and to limit as far as possible the guarantee of complete disposal. In this connection, the measures taken to limit price supports to certain quantities should be strengthened still further, and where these do not yet exist, they should be introduced as soon as possible.

While it must be recognised that the harmonisation of national policies with the demands of the international problem of wheat depends upon the action of national governments, the process of reviewing these policies so far as their international affects are concerned can scarcely fail to be a constructive exercise. It should enable governments, in any re-examination of their policies which they consider desirable, to consider whether the measures involved are sufficiently flexible to allow for the balanced development of the world wheat economy and the gradual solution of the serious problems that beset it at the present time.

In India and Pakistan

In the India-Pakistan sub-continent, a pre-war exporting area, acreages have only just increased to the level of the 1930's and have not matched the increase in population.

India is an example of a less developed country with low incomes, which present a great potential for increased food consumption. This has been demonstrated in the increased consumption which has resulted from wheat made available by other countries under special governments assisted programmes.

The largest growth in imports has occurred in Asia where in recent years imports have been about five times the pre-World War II level with India, Pakistan, Japan and Israel among the principal recipients. Imports into Africa and Latin America have also shown substantial increases, although the tonnages involved have been much smaller. In all these areas total consumption is on the increase but the rate of population growth is such that domestic production of wheat and other grains has not always been able to keep pace with consumption requirements, particularly in Asia.

Both India and Pakistan have in the past few years encouraged greater wheat consumption, partly to meet the rice supply position. Imports of wheat have served to prevent undue increases in the domestic prices of foodgrains."*

*Extracts from the Review of the World Wheat Situation, April 1960, published by the International Wheat Council

News and Notes

DR. VISVESVARAYA

Known best as an engineer-statesman, Dr. Visvesvaraya, who is now a centenarian, can claim pioneering contribution to national planning and a balanced agricultural and industrial development. He was among the first to preach and popularise the very concept of national planning. He had been pleading for the industrialisation of the country and planned development for about 30 years before the attainment of Independence. He conceived and constructed the Krishnarajasagar Dam and the connected irrigation system in Mysore. His advice was sought or active cooperation enlisted on several other projects which directly or indirectly helped food production.

That he is highly statistics-minded is among the less publicised facts about him. A few years ago, he pleaded that the "Grow More Food" Campaign could be effectively put into force by maintaining in every village statistics in the following form: area (acreage) of food crops cultivated; estimates of products, quantities and values at the previous harvests; estimates of reserve foodgrains maintained in each area. If these statistics were collected and the records correctly maintained, the village population, according to him, would gradually be taught to think in figures and to lead a purposeful life.

THE CANAL WATERS PACT

The Indus Waters Treaty signed by the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan on 19 September, removes one of the most tortuous legacies of Partition. The treaty will come into force retrospectively—from 1 April, 1960—after the instruments of ratification have been exchanged between the two Governments.

The formula which divides the waters of the Indus system in the proportion of 80 : 20 between Pakistan and India is based on the proposal made by the World Bank in 1954. The total flow of the three western rivers goes to Pakistan except for small uses in Indian territory and that of the three eastern rivers goes to India except for progressively diminishing supplies to Pakistan during a ten-year transitional period which may be extended by three more years, on the request of Pakistan.

Pakistan will undertake on the western rivers a comprehensive system of replacement-*cum*-development works. India has agreed to make a contribution of Rs. 83.3 crores towards the cost of these works. The Indus settlement also envisages the construction of a large earth-fill dam on the Beas river in India. Once the works are completed, both India and Pakistan will gain through a large increase of irrigated area of the Indus basin, the possibility of having two crops annually instead of one on much of the land already under cultivation and the availability of new power resources. It is estimated that the total irrigable area in the plains of the Indus basin is 65 million acres with 26 million acres in India and 39 million acres in Pakistan against the irrigated area left by Partition of 5 million acres in India and 21 million acres in Pakistan. These figures indicate the material benefits of the Treaty for either side.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

A two-day Conference of Directors of Land Records and Agricultural Statisticians, sponsored by the Central Agriculture Ministry, was held in New Delhi on September 24 and 25.

The question of improving agricultural statistics has been engaging the attention of Central and State Governments for some years. The Technical Committee on Coordination of Agricultural Statistics in 1949 had focussed attention on the deficiencies in agricultural statistics and had suggested lines on which improvements were called for. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics of the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture has been trying to carry out the necessary improvements. It has evolved uniform concepts and definitions and it is also taking steps to enlarge the reporting area and increase the items of statistical information. The State Governments are taking advantage of the Five Year Plans to improve their agricultural statistics.

In his opening remarks, Shri K. R. Damle, Union Agriculture Secretary, urged the State Governments to take urgent measures to improve land records which were essential for sound agricultural statistics. Areas must be cadastrally surveyed and village maps prepared showing boundaries of plots and survey numbers. A reporting agency should be set up to maintain up-to-date village papers, and to present an annual land-use pattern. The procedure to be followed should be standardised and the work-load should be such as would be physically possible so that agricultural statistics did not become 'the first casualty when the reporting agency's time and attention are required elsewhere'. A time-table for the flow of returns to various levels should be carefully drawn up and strictly adhered to. Reliable estimates of production should be available for all important crops at the district level.

Among the subjects discussed was rationalised supervision over recording of area by the primary reporting agencies. It was generally agreed that there should be a random selection of fields and an element of surprise should be introduced for proper checking of the accuracy of agricultural statistics, which in turn depended on strengthening the primary agencies.

FERTILISER DISTRIBUTION ENQUIRY

The Committee of Enquiry appointed by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture on fertiliser distribution has given the following general conclusions.

The consumption of nitrogenous fertilisers in the country has gone up very rapidly from 2.82 lakh tons in 1951-52 to 11 lakh tons in 1959-60 in terms of sulphate of ammonia. It has been planned to increase this consumption to 50 lakh tons in 1965-66. Similarly the consumption of phosphatic fertilisers has gone up from 6,880 tons in 1951 to 38,887 tons in 1959 and is expected to rise to four lakh tons in 1965-66 in terms of P_2O_5.

In the many-pronged attack to increase agricultural production rapidly, fertilisers occupy a pivotal position. The large increase in consumption programmed for the Third Five Year Plan cannot be attained unless (a) the prices of fertilisers and agricultural produce are so related that it is profitable for the farmer to use the fertiliser, (b) the arrangements for distribution, including stocking and sales are orderly and adequate, (c) sales promotion is vigorously pursued by the fertiliser distributors and is actively supported by the extension work for teaching the farmers, and (d) the required quantities of fertilisers are made available from indigenous production as well as from imports so that the consumption is steadily stepped up year after year as it would not be possible to create a very large demand all of a sudden. It has also to be recognised that so long as the shortage of fertilisers is acute, the extension and sales promotion agencies, may not feel called upon to put forth their best efforts.

There is at present an acute shortage of nitrogenous fertilisers, but the supply of phosphates exceeds the demand. The country has, however, to prepare for a situation of more plentiful supplies.

The problems of distribution differ according to the consumption level attained and the organisational stage reached by the cooperative movement in the State.

Among the more important recommendations of the Committee are careful education of farmers in the use of mixtures and complex fertilisers, regular taking of samples for test analysis from all varieties of fertilisers at various stages of their marketing, training of sales personnel, the establishment of a single agency in every State for coordinating distribution and allocating supplies, encouragement by

State Governments to superphosphate manufacturers to build up their sales organisation to promote the use of new or comparatively less popular fertilisers through suitable incentives, a progressive switch-over to concentrated fertilisers wherever economies in transport cost are badly needed, abolition of sales tax on fertilisers and the creation of an organisation called the 'Central Fertiliser Marketing Corporation' to take up the duties now performed by the Central Fertiliser Pool along with the anticipated additional responsibilities.

PANCHAYATS IN MADRAS

Article 40 of the Indian Constitution lays down that the State should take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such authority as necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government. The panchayat raj scheme received further fillip when on October 2, the Madras Government formally inaugurated it in 75 community development blocks. The panchayat union councils in these blocks will receive more powers in respect of village administration and development. Under the new Madras Panchayat Act, the panchayat union councils are entrusted with the implementation of rural development schemes and primary and higher elementary education in their respective regions.

Regarded by the Community Development Ministry 'as a most significant development' in the community development programme during the past year, the Mysore and Assam Governments are also taking steps to implement this scheme shortly. It was already introduced in Andhra and Rajasthan last year. Orissa has enacted legislation and there are Bills before the legislatures of Madhya Pradesh and Punjab. U.P. has passed the Kshetra Samitis and Zila Parishads Act. In Kerala powers have been transferred to 146 panchayats to plan and implement the development programmes within the framework of the existing rules. Bihar hopes to introduce legislation soon, while the new States of Maharashtra and Gujarat have appointed committees to examine the implementation of the scheme.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Metric Weights. From 1 October, the use of metric weights became compulsory in the notified areas, industries and trades. This is in accordance with the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 under which the metric system of weights and measures is being introduced on a phased programme.

Green Manure in U.P. The area under green manure in Uttar Pradesh is expected to go up from 6.5 lakh acres to 110 lakh acres, nearly 17 times, in five years. Green manure is expected to help increase food production in the State in the Third Plan to the extent of 11.4 lakh tons, nearly as much as nitrogenous fertilisers and rural compost together. This spectacular increase in the use of green manure has been made possible by the introduction of a new method of border planting of green manure plants for growing seeds. It is expected that the area under green manure will ultimately go up to 30 million acres in Uttar Pradesh.

Rural Broadcasting. A four-month course in rural broadcasting was held in Australia from the third week of September. This course, organised under the auspices of the Colombo Plan, was established following discussions at the Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference in New Delhi held last January. The course was made available to countries in South and South-East Asia.

Kulu Mash Selections. The Punjab Government report that the average of four tests conducted at Kulu and Katrain during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 indicated superiority of all the Kulu mash strains over local varieties, the increase in yield ranging from 1.59 maunds (21.7 per cent) to 1.86 maunds (25.3 per cent) per acre. The cooking quality and taste of these strains are also good.

There are no hard grains (Kokru) and grains become soft and mix with water very soon to make the preparation very tasty. These strains, thus, hold great promise and will be released officially to the cultivators after extensive trials on the fields in the years ahead.

A New Gram Strain in Punjab. Gram Strain S. 33 has been developed through selection in Punjab and is found suitable for irrigated areas or places with good rainfall. It has given good performance in the Central districts of the State like Ludhiana, Jullundur, Amritsar and Ferozepur.

S. 33 is characterised by vigorous growth. It has yellowish brown grains and is fairly tolerant to gram wilt. It is likely to replace Pb. 7, the present approved variety, for cultivation under irrigated or adequate rainfall conditions (approximately 25—30") in due course of time.

New Import Policy. The import policy for October 1960—March 1961 has accorded high priority to maintenance imports. Despite the foreign exchange difficulties, the quotas for the import of spare parts of sugar manufacturing and earth moving machinery have been even enhanced in the interest of production. The import of baby food has been slightly liberalised.

The Wool Situation. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture world wool production for the 1960-61 marketing year is estimated at a record 5,625 million pounds, grease basis (3,210 million pounds, clean content), 1 per cent more than last year and 38 per cent more than in 1951-52.

Production of wool in the Communist Bloc countries has increased 88 per cent in the last 10 years, primarily due to the doubling of output in the U.S.S.R. During this same period the free-world production increased 30 per cent, mainly due to a 36 per cent increase in the five major producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere. Production in these five countries is estimated at 3,160 million pounds for 1960-61, 70 per cent of the free world total and 56 per cent of the world total.

World Peanut Production. World production of peanuts in 1959 is estimated at 14.2 million short tons, unshelled basis, 7 per cent smaller than the record 15.3 million tons in 1958 but almost one-fourth larger than the 1950—54 average. This drop in production followed a 6-year period of steady expansion.

The estimated 1.1 million-ton decline from 1958 is attributed mainly to smaller crops in India, Mainland China, French West Africa, and Nigeria, which together account for about 70 per cent of world production. Output in the United States and Argentina also declined substantially. Among the few countries reporting larger harvests are Brazil, the Belgian Congo and the Union of South Africa.

World Sesamum Seed Production and Exports. World production of sesamum seed in 1959 was up by less than 1 per cent from 1958, and was slightly below the prewar average. Mainland China's crop is believed to have been larger, but a sharp reduction in India nearly offset the larger Chinese crop.

Sesamum seed exports last year were up slightly from 1958. Since the 1959 crop will supply most of the seed shipped in 1960, exports this year cannot be expected to show much increase.

World's 1959 Fish Oil Exports. World exports of fish oil rose to a new high in 1959, and a continued high level of shipments is in prospect this year. Exportable supplies in many of the large exporting countries should be near the quantities shipped last year.

Production of fish oils in the major exporting countries was up sharply in 1959 despite a relatively small outturn in Norway, the world's leading producer from 1951 to 1957. Production in 1960 may be down slightly from the high level of 1959 because of a poor herring catch by Norway earlier this year. Also, low world prices for fish meal—the primary product of fish reduction—have tended to discourage extensive operations in some countries.

DIARY FOR SEPTEMBER, 1960

September

1	All-India First Estimate of mesta, 1960-61.
5	The Union Minister for Food and Agriculture indicated in the Lok Sabha that India would shortly enter into another five-year agreement with Burma for the import of rice from that country.
8	A U.S. loan amounting to $ 60,000,000 in dollars and

American-held rupees will soon be made available to the Trombay Fertilizer Project.

9 The Food and Agriculture Minister told the Lok Sabha that the Centre was considering the question of banning inter-State movement of fertilisers.

All-India Final Estimate of tobacco, 1959-60.

All-India Second Estimate of potato, 1959-60.

The Union Government allotted to Assam 25,000 tons of rice during 1960 to make good the loss in the production of 'ahus' crop damaged by unprecedented drought.

10 The Union Minister for Irrigation and Power said that India's target for irrigation in the Third Plan is 41 million acre feet.

12 The division of the proposed total outlay of the Third Five-Year Plan into Rs. 3,600 crores for the Centre's schemes and Rs. 3,650 crores for the State's schemes was broadly approved at the meeting of the National Development Council.

13 The Planning Commission proposed to set up an expert committee to study recent trends in the distribution of income and wealth.

14 In view of the heavy damage to standing crops due to floods, the Agricultural Department of Orissa decided to assist the cultivators in every possible way to raise a second crop of paddy or rabi crop where possible.

16 The Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Parishad passed the Bill to impose a ceiling on land holdings. The Bill fixed the ceiling area of a tenure holder at 40 acres of fair quality land. It also provided for the disposal of surplus land to cooperative societies of landless labourers.

The Union Government announced assistance of one crore rupees to Mysore for digging irrigation wells mostly in scarcity areas.

17 The President gave assent to the Kumaun and Uttarakhand Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Bill, 1957. The legislation provides for introduction in Kumaon Division and Uttarakhand Division land tenures similar to those introduced in the rest of Uttar Pradesh under the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950.

The Central Government released 50,000 tons of sugar for export.

19 Indo-Pakistan Canal Waters Treaty signed at Karachi ending the 12-year old dispute on the sharing and distribution of the Indus basin waters.

21 It was decided to release a quota of 50,000 tons of linseed oilcake and 15,000 tons of coconut oil cake for export during the period October 1960—March 1961.

22 It was decided to permit export of 15,000 tons of potatoes during the period ending March 1961 or till the ceiling is reached whichever is earlier.

24 The Conference of Directors of Land Records and Agricultural Statisticians began its two-day session in New Delhi.

Agricultural Development

WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

During the month under review, rainfall was in excess of the normal in sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Bihar Plains, Deccan (including Marathwada), Andhra Pradesh, Coastal Mysore, North interior Mysore, Kerala and the Arabian Sea Islands, normal in Bay Islands, Assam (including Manipur and Tripura), Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar Plateau, Uttar Pradesh, Madras State and South interior Mysore and generally light to moderate elsewhere.

2. Rainfall during the South-West Monsoon period (*i.e.* from 1st June, 1960 to 30 December, 1960) was in excess of the normal in Punjab (including Delhi), Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Rayalaseema and Madras State, deficient in Jammu & Kashmir, West Rajasthan, East Gujarat State and South interior Mysore and normal over the rest of the country outside Himachal Pradesh.

Preparation of land and sowing of kharif crops were the main agricultural operations carried out in different parts of the country during the month under report. The other agricultural operations reported were transplantation of paddy in most of the States and harvesting of paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, tobacco, groundnut, sesamum and green gram in Andhra Pradesh, jute in Bihar, early paddy, bajra and kharif pulses in Maharashtra, paddy, maize, pulses and groundnut in Madhya Pradesh, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, groundnut and sugarcane in Madras, paddy, jowar, maize, ragi, groundnut, sugarcane and pulses in Mysore, kharif crops in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh aus and jute in West Bengal and paddy, ragi, jute and rainy vegetables in Orissa. Transplantation of paddy was, however, held up in some parts of Andhra Pradesh and ploughing and manuring were delayed in some parts of Madras for want of rains. Agricultural operations were suspended also in some localities of Assam and Mysore due to heavy rains and floods.

The standing crops were affected by heavy rains and floods in some parts of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. In some parts of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Mysore, the crops were reported to be withering due to lack of timely rains. The crops were also reported to have been damaged to some extent by insect pests and crop diseases in some parts of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Orissa. Reports of locust attack on the standing crops in some districts of Rajasthan and Punjab were also received. Elsewhere, the condition of the standing crops was reported to be generally satisfactory.

The condition of cattle was generally satisfactory except in parts of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Punjab and West Bengal, where cattle diseases were reported to be prevalent.

LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill, 1960 received the assent of the President. Details of this Bill were given in the December 1959 issue of the Journal.

The Government of Gujarat propose to introduce the Gujarat Agricultural Lands Ceiling Bill, 1960 in the State Legislature, to "fix a ceiling on holding agricultural land and to provide for the acquisition and disposal of surplus agricultural lands."

The main provisions of the Bill are as follows :

Level of Ceiling

The level of ceiling will depend upon a two-fold classification of lands according to their productivity : First, lands will be divided into the following classes :—

(i) perennially irrigated lands;

(ii) seasonally irrigated land or rice or paddy land; and

(iii) dry land.

One acre of perennially irrigated land shall be treated as equal to 2 acres of either seasonally irrigated land or rice or paddy land and equal to 4 acres of dry land.

The State has been divided into 9 economic regions according to their productivity. The level of ceiling varies from 56 acres of dry land in the best region to 132 acres of dry land in the worst region. Ceiling shall apply to the aggregate land held by a family, which has been defined to include father, mother and minor children.

Transfers

Partitions or transfers made by sale, gift, mortgage with possession, exchange, lease, surrender or otherwise after 15 January 1959 and before the commencement of the Law, shall be deemed to have been made in anticipation of the Law. Such transfers shall be ignored in determining the ceiling.

Exemptions

The Ceiling Law shall not apply to the following categories of land :

(a) Lands belonging to or held on lease by Government or land held on lease from Government for a period not exceeding 20 years.

(b) Lands belonging to or held on lease from or by a local authority or a university.

(c) Lands in areas reserved for non-agricultural or industrial development under the relevant tenancy law.

(d) Lands being the property of a public trust for an educational purpose, hospital, panjarapole, gaushala, or an institution for public religious worship provided the entire income is appropriated for such trust.

(e) Lands assigned or donated before the commencement of the law for the purpose of community service such as maintenance of water-works, lighting or filling of water troughs for cattle.

(f) Lands leased to or held by an approved industrial or commercial undertaking (other than a co-operative society) which *bona fide* carries on industrial or commercial operations.

(g) Land leased or held by bodies or persons in (f) for growing fruit trees.

(h) Land held or leased by approved Land Mortgage Banks.

(i) Lands leased or held by approved cooperative societies which have for their object the improvement of the economic and social conditions of peasants or ensuring the full and efficient use of land.

(j) Compact blocks of efficiently managed farms on which heavy investment or permanent structural improvements have been made and whose break-up would lead to a fall in production.

The Bill further provides, that the exempted land shall, however, be taken into account in determining the ceiling in respect of any ordinary agricultural land held by the owner.

Compensation

The compensation for surplus land shall be the aggregate of :—

(i) 100 times the assessment of the land (12 times the assessment if the land is held on lease from the Government); and

(ii) The depreciated value of permanent structures and wells constructed by the holder of the land.

The compensation shall be payable in cash or in transferable bonds bearing 3 per cent interest and redeemable during 20 years.

Allotment of Surplus Land

Surplus lands (other than grazing land) will be allotted on payment of occupancy price in the following order of priority :

(a) Displaced tenants residing in the village.

(b) Cooperative farming society of one of the following categories :

(i) a cooperative joint farming society of agricultural labourers, landless persons, or small holders or a combination thereof,

(ii) a cooperative farming society of agricultural labourers, landless persons, or small holders or a combination thereof,

(c) Small holders;

(d) Landless persons;

(e) Agricultural Labourers.

A small holder has been defined as an agriculturist cultivating less than one-third of the ceiling area and whose principal income is from agriculture or agricultural labour.

Ceiling on Future Acquisition

No person shall acquire land in excess of the ceiling area by gift, purchase, assignment, lease, surrender or any other kind of transfer *inter vivos* or by succession or by partition after the notified date.

LAND REVENUE AND TAXATION

The Uttar Pradesh Land Laws Amendment Bill, 1960, to be introduced in the State Legislative Council, has been published by the State Government. The Bill seeking to amend the U.P. Land Revenue Act, 1901 and the Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1958, has been proposed with a view to validate certain acts done by Additional Sub-Divisional Officers, Tehsildars and Naib-Tehsildars in their capacity as Sub-Divisional Officers and Assistant Collectors First and Second Class respectively, to remove delay due to procedural defect and to avoid duplication in litigation arising from the fact that the same revenue courts take up correction and mutation proceedings at one and regular cases at the other.

As under existing legislative provisions the Government are unable to appoint Additional Sub-Divisional Officers or to confer powers of Assistant Collector Second Class on Naib-Tahsildars, the amending Bill empowers the State Government to delegate powers to the Collector to appoint Additional Sub-Divisional Officers, conferring on them powers of Sub-Divisional Officers and also conferring on Naib-Tahsildars all or any of the powers of any Assistant Collector of the Second Class.

Even though the amending Bill contains provisions validating certain acts done by Assistant Collector, Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildar, such provisions will not apply to those acts finally held invalid by a competent court on the ground that such Assistant Collector, Tahsildar, and Naib-Tahsildar were not duly appointed Assistant Collector in charge of the sub-division, Assistant Collector of the First Class and Assistant Collector of the Second Class respectively.

The Rajasthan Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1960 (Act No. 26 of 1960) was assented to by the Governor on 9 September, 1960. The details of the Act were given in the April issue of this Journal.

COOPERATION

The Government of India have announced their decisions in regard to the recommendations of the Working Group on Cooperative Farming (Nijalingappa Committee).

3,200 cooperative farms are to be set up on a voluntary basis under a pilot project scheme. A Cooperative Farming Board is to be formed at the Centre for promoting cooperative farming. The question of setting up State Cooperative Farming Boards has been left to the State Governments. In this connection it has been indicated that separate unions of cooperative farms need not be established at this stage, but, district cooperative unions should look after the cooperative farming societies along with other types of district cooperative societies.

Cooperative farming societies are to be eligible for assistance on a priority basis under the various schemes which provide for assistance to individual cultivators. But for purposes of special assistance the societies are required to attain a prescribed minimum

A short-term refresher course in extension methods and extension teaching has been organised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the benefit of agricultural teachers and officers of State Agricultural Departments. The course began on September 19, 1960 at the Agricultural College, Hebbal (Mysore State). Among the important subjects taken up at the course are: philosophy and objectives of extension, planning and developing an extension programme, basic techniques of evaluating the work, and extension methods and their uses.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

Districtwise Area and Production of Foodgrains in Madhya Pradesh and Madras
Districtwise Area and Production of Wheat in India, 1958-59 and 1959-60
Districtwise Area and Production of Barley in India, 1958-59 and 1959-60
Districtwise Area and Production of Potato during three years ending 1958-59
Area and Production of Black Pepper in India
All-India Forest Statistics
Irrigation Rates in Madhya Pradesh

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1. *Rainfall during September* 1960

(Between 1 September and 30 September 1960 and from 1 June to 30 September 1960)

(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

Rainfall Regions	1 September to 30 September 1960		South-West Monsoon Period (*i.e.*, 1 June to 30 September 1960)	
	Actual Rainfall (mms.)	Excess or short-fall when compared to normal † per cent	Actual Rainfall (mms.)	Excess or short-fall when compared to normal† per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Bay Islands	417	+28	1,350	—9
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	330	+34	1,663	+6
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	763	+286	1,964	—11
Gangetic West Bengal	251	+38	1,032	—6
Orissa	240	+12	1,296	+18
Bihar Plateau	224	+13	1,035	—6
Bihar Plains	392	+162	1,079	0
Uttar Pradesh, East	161	—37	922	—2
Uttar Pradesh, West	147	—20	1,072	+16
Punjab (including Delhi)	19	—111	710	+26
Himachal Pradesh*	247	—	1,154	—
Jammu & Kashmir	17	—25	136	—33
Rajasthan, West	2	—36	197	—28
Rajasthan, East	31	—80	555	—14
Madhya Pradesh, West	62	—127	919	—6
Madhya Pradesh, East	113	—105	964	—19
East Gujarat	67	—57	566	—28
Saurashtra and Kutch	23	—45	477	+2
Konkan	182	—100	2,223	+8
Deccan (including Marathwada)	202	+43	498	—3
Vidarbha	130	—53	765	—17
Coastal Andhra Pradesh	269	+114	632	+22
Telengana	248	+56	673	—8
Rayalaseema	379	+224	525	+23
Madras State	118	+18	347	+22
Coastal Mysore	527	+241	2,561	—8
Interior Mysore, North	376	+230	649	+18
Interior Mysore, South	122	—6	297	—20
Kerala	400	+230	1,750	+6
Arabian Sea Islands	220	+60	924	+5

*Excess or deficit of rainfall is not marked due to absence of normals.

†In calculation of excesses, deficits and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0.1 mm.

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

2. *Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress during October*

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Andhra Pradesh	Paddy, jowar, maize, tobacco, groundnut and mesta.	Paddy, bajra, ragi, groundnut sesamum and ginger.
Assam	Paddy, gram, pulses, potatoes and linseed.	Paddy and mesta.
Bihar	Wheat, barley, gram, rape and mustard, linseed and potatoes.	Paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi and sesamum.
Gujarat	Paddy, gram, pulses, and potatoes.	Paddy, jowar, groundnut, bajra and cotton.
Jammu and Kashmir	Wheat, barley, rape and mustard and onions.	Paddy, bajra, maize small millets, pulses, potatoes and chillies.
Kerala	Paddy, pulses and sesamum	Paddy, gram, sweet potatoes and lemongrass.
Madhya Pradesh	Wheat, barley, gram, jowar, rabi pulses, potatoes, chillies, rape & mustard and onions.	Paddy, ragi, kharif pulses, potatoes, ginger, chillies and groundnut.
Madras	Paddy, jowar, groundnut, small millets, tobacco and cotton.	Kharif paddy and jowar, maize, cotton, tapioca, mesta and ginger.
Maharashtra	Wheat, gram, jowar, barley and pulses.	Kharif paddy and jowar, bajra, maize, groundnut and sesamum.

2. *Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress during October*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)
Mysore	Jowar, potatoes, tobacco, linseed, sweet potatoes and onions.	Kharif jowar, ragi, small millets, chillies and groundnut.
Orissa	Wheat, jowar, gram, rape and mustard and linseed.	Paddy, kharif jowar and sesamum.
Punjab	Wheat and gram	Paddy, cotton, pulses and early sugarcane.
Rajasthan	Wheat, barley, rape and mustard, linseed.	Jowar, bajra, maize, cotton and sannhemp.
Uttar Pradesh	Wheat, barley, gram, linseed and rape & mustard.	Paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, sesamum and groundnut.
West Bengal	Wheat, barley, rape & mustard, tobacco, chillies, til, potatoes and pulses.	Paddy, jute and red chillies.
Himachal Pradesh	Wheat, barley, gram, rape & mustard and linseed.	Paddy, bajra, maize, pulses, potatoes and groundnut.
Delhi	Wheat, barley, and pulses	Paddy, jowar, bajra, maize and sugarcane.
Manipur	Wheat, potatoes and rape & mustard.	Sugarcane and late paddy.
Tripura	Pulses and potatoes	Til.

3. *Production of Tea in North India*

('000 kilograms)

District	January to September	
	1960	1959
Assam Valley	123,072	133,803
Cachar	11,546	16,400
Darjeeling	8,569	7,462
Dooars	55,275	55,684
Terai	7,094	7,324
Bihar	36	50
All Others	2,834	3,043
TOTAL	208,426	223,766

Source : Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

3·1. *Tea Production in South India*

('000 lbs.)

District	June 1960 (R)	July 1960 (P)	July 1959 (F)
Anamallais	2,504	1,643	729
Kanyakumari	48	34	26
Madurai	161	83	41
Nilgiris	1,896	1,366	1,094
Nilgiris-Wynaad	1,306	1,239	758
Tirunelveli	55	50	41
MADRAS STATE	5,970	4,415	2,689
Central Travancore	3,423	2,093	2,397
Cochin	225	136	93
Kanan Devans	2,241	1,227	627
Malabar	50	37	31
Mundakayam	282	270	241
South Travancore	614	529	504
Wynaad	1,181	990	683
KERALA STATE	8,016	5,282	4,576
Coorg	37	35	11
Mysore	378	215	107
MYSORE STATE	415	250	118
Estimated production of factories not owning estates : 8%	1,152	796	591
GRAND TOTAL	15,553	10,743	7,974

(R)—Revised. (P)—Provisional. (F) Final.
Source : United Planters' Association of Southern India, Coonoor.

4. *Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates*, 1960-61

Crop	Estimate	Released on	Area (thousand acres)		
			Current Estimate	Previous year's corresponding Adjusted Estimate	Percentage increase or decrease of Col. (4) over Col. (5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sugarcane	First	18-8-60	5,157	4,975	(+)3·7
Jute	First	31-8-60	1,605	1,752	(—)8·4
Mesta	First	1-9-60	489	512	(—)4·5

5. *Area and Production of Principal Crops in India* (1958-59 *and* 1959-60)

Crops	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons unless otherwise indicated)		
	1958-59*	1959-60†	Percentage increase or decrease of Col. (3) over Col. (2)	1958-59*	1959-60†	Percentage increase or decrease of Col. (6) over Col. (5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. *Foodgrains*						
(*a*) Kharif cereals :						
Rice	81,437	81,343	(—) 0·1	30,354	29,338	(—) 3·3
Jowar	42,584	41,602	(—) 2·3	8,714	7,866	(—) 9·7
Bajra	27,999	26,699	(—) 4·6	3,789	3,484	(—) 8·0
Maize	10,457	10,457	—	3,381	3,615	(+) 6·9
Ragi	6,192	6,211	(+) 0·3	1,877	1,860	(—) 0·9
Small Millets	12,417	12,340	(—) 0·6	2,072	2,012	(—) 2·9
Total Kharif Cereals ..	181,086	178,652	(—) 1·3	50,187	48,175	(—) 4·0
(*b*) Rabi cereals :						
Wheat	31,141	31,508	(+) 1·2	9,772	9,734	(—) 0·4
Barley	8,243	8,220	(—) 0·3	2,672	2,605	(—) 2·5
Total Rabi Cereals ..	39,384	39,728	(+) 0·9	12,444	12,339	(—) 0·8
Total Cereals	220,470	218,380	(—) 0·9	62,631	60,514	(—) 3·4
(*c*) Pulses :						
Gram	24,865	25,046	(+) 0·7	6,881	5,390	(—) 21·7
Tur	5,931	5,843	(—) 1·5	1,671	1,589	(—) 4·9
Other Pulses	28,589	28,863	(+) 1·0	4,320	4,257	(—) 1·5
Total Pulses	59,385	59,752	(+) 0·6	12,872	11,236	(—) 12·7
TOTAL FOODGRAINS ..	279,855	278,132	(—) 0·6	75,503	71,750	(—) 5·0

5. *Area and Production of Principal Crops in India* 1958-59 *and* (1959-60)—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
II. *Other Crops*						
Sugarcane (Gur)	4,803	5,178	(+) 7·8	7,113	7,579	(+) 6·6
Black Pepper‡	2,301	2,320	(+) 0·8	255	254	(—) 0·4
Chillies (dry)	1,471	1,499	(+) 1·9	326	339	(+) 4·0
Ginger (dry)‡	357	370	(+) 3·6	123	134	(+) 8·9
Tobacco	897	934	(+) 4·1	261	281	(+) 7·7
III. *Oilseeds*						
Groundnut (nuts in shell)	14,575	15,305	(+) 5·0	4,812	4,390	(—) 8·8
Castor	1,203	1,178	(—) 2·1	112	108	(—) 3·6
Sesamum	5,500	5,510	(+) 0·2	511	392	(—) 23·3
Rape and mustard	6,021	7,167	(+)19·0	1,025	1,037	(+) 1·2
Linseed	3,965	3,921	(—) 1·1	447	425	(—) 4·9
TOTAL OILSEEDS	31,264	33,081	(+) 5·8	6,907	6,352	(—) 8·0
IV. *Fibres*						
Cotton (thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	19,926	19,252	(—) 3·4	4,686	3,835	(—) 18·2
Jute (thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)	1,811	1,707	(—) 5·7	5,158	4,548	(—) 11·8
Mesta (thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)	825	706	(—) 14·4	1,488	1,098	(—) 26·2
Sannhemp	807	813	(+) 0·7	81**	80**	(—) 1·2
	(546**)	(546**)				

* Relates to partially revised estimate.
† Relates to final estimate.
**Relates to fibre crop only.
‡ Figures in hundreds.

6. *Imports of Cereals into India*

Cereals	Measure	During the week ending				Progressive total from 1-1-1960
		7-9-60	14-9-60	21-9-60	28-9-60	
Wheat	Long Tons ..	96,706	30,004	72,357	47,598	3,053,022*
	Metric Tons ..	98,258	30,486	73,518	48,362	3,102,023*
Rice	Long Tons ..	9,703	11,725	1,500	—	608,895
	Metric Tons ..	9,859	11,913	1,524	—	618,668
Corn	Long Tons ..	—	—	—	—	18,011
	Metric Tons ..	—	—	—	—	18,300
Total	Long Tons ..	106,409	41,729	73,857	47,598	3,679,928
	Metric Tons ..	108,117	42,399	75,042	48,362	3,738,991

*Amended figure.

7. *Coffee Cured*

(Meteric tons)

Month	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
1960				
June	1,335	1,126	2,162	4,623
July	716	518	1,838	3,072
August	324	256	780	1,360

Source: Coffee Board, Bangalore.

7.1. *Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee*

A. 1958-59 Crop

(Metric tons)

Particulars	During August 1960				Upto August 1960			
	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 & Est. Pdd.	Total
Receipts into the pool upto 31-8-60 (inclusive of gain-in-weight).	—	—	—	—	17,867	7,535	21,118 (*a*)	46,520
Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments upto 31-8-60 (inclusive of driage).	(—)1	13	39	51	9,697	4,402	15,987	30,086
Sold for export upto 31-8-60	—	—	—	—	8,168	3,130	5,102	16,400 (*b*)
Balance as on 31-8-60	(—)1	13	39	51	2	3	29	34
To be sold for export out of balance stock as on 31-8-60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*a*) Includes 1,223 metric tons of Robusta Plantation.

(*b*) Includes

(*i*) 84 metric tons sent to London in connection with the production of suitable quality coffee,

(*ii*) 300 metric tons sent to London for sale on consignment basis,

(*iii*) 1,600 metric tons sold to G. D. R.,

(*iv*) 1,050 metric tons sold to U. S. S. R., and

(*v*) 24 metric tons Station Selection sent to London.

Source : Coffee Board, Bangalore.

B. 1959-60 Crop

(Metric tons)

Particulars	During August 1960				Upto August 1960			
	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 into the pool upto 31-8-60 (inclusive of gain-in-weight).	12	(—)1	31	42	25,158	6,629	17,261 (*c*)	49,048
Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments upto 31-8-60 (inclusive of driage).	823	287	1,183	2,293	7,046	1,451	2,249	10,746
Sold for export upto 31-8-60	508	63	51	622	8,007	819	392	9,218 (*b*)
Balance stock as on 31-8-60	1,319	351	1,203	2,873	10,105	4,359	14,620	29,084
To be sold for export out of balance stock as on 31-8-60	—	—	—	622	—	—	—	11,382

(*a*) Includes 1,127 metric tons of Robusta Plantation.

(*b*) Includes :

(*i*) 129 metric tons Plantation sent to London in connection with the production of quality coffee, and

(*ii*) 485 metric tons sold to G. D. R.

Source: Coffee Board, Bangalore.

7.2. *Pool Auction Prices of Coffee*

(Rs. 50 per kilos)

Date	Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flats	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
22-8-60	Mysore	206·50 to 222·95	218·94	175·00 to 183·00	178·14	148·10 to 160·10	152·40
11-8-60	Coimbatore	206·10 to 232·70	222·27	174·25 to 174·25	174·25	145·85 to 160·90	151·33

Source : Coffee Board.

8. *Tobacco (Raw) Imports*

Variety	Six months ended June			
	1960		1959	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	59	2·76	2,009	95·3
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture ..	—	—	—	—
Others	5	·09	574	5.8
TOTAL ..	64	2·85	2,583	101.1

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

8.1. *Tobacco (Raw) Exports*

Variety	Six months ended June			
	1960		1959	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
For manufacture of *bidis*	92	·8	22	0·1
For the manufacture of chewing tobacco	4,138	25·8	3,883	24·9
Natu desi flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	—	—	—	—
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	41,641	920·5	44,357	991·0
Natu desi sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	2,370	17·5	106	1·3
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	1,132	6	595	4·2
For manufacture of cigars and cheroot	19	·4	22	0·5
For manufacture of *Hookah* tobacco	8	·2	9	0·2
Other tobacco (raw)	8,778	213·5	600	2·7
TOTAL ..	58,178	1184·7	50,018	1029·5

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

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		
			September 1960 (30-9-60)	August 1960 (26-8-60)	September 1959 (25-9-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains					
Wheat	Moga ..	591 ..	15·00	15·12	15·75
	Chandausi ..	White ..	16·75	N.A.	N.Q.
	Sagar	Pissi ..	12·87	12·87	17·00
Jowar	Akola	.. ..	14·10	14·90	N.R.
Gram	Abohar ..	.. ..	15·25	14·24	12·11
Maize	Bahraich ..	.. ..	10·50	10·75	12·50
Pulses					
Gram (Split)	Bombay ..	.. ..	19·16	18·05	16·67
	Patna	.. ..	21·00(*a*)	18·50	15·00
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi ..	18·50	19·50	22·00
	Patna	.. ..	21·00(*a*)	23·00	24·00
	Bombay ..	.. ..	27·22	26·94	31·11
	Madras ..	Nagpur ..	27·49	26·89	31·31
Potatoes	Patna	.. ..	13·00(*a*)	13·00	14·00
	Calcutta	Desi	No supply	No supply	No supply
	Mettupalayam ..	Rasi I ..	10·70	9·87	12·96
Sugar and Gur					
Sugar	Bombay ..	Medium ..	42·21	42·21	40·36
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	41·85	41·85	41·62
Gur	Hapur	Phatwan No. 1	15·75	15·50	22·00
	Madras	II Sort ..	19·42	20·41	28·80
	Bombay ..	Kolhapur ..	25·00	28·50	33·00
Livestock Products					
Milk	Delhi	.. ..	22·00	22·00	20·00
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	255·00	255·00	240·00
	Khurja	Desi ..	225·00	238·00(*a*)	220·00
	Bombay ..	Porbandar ..	288·00	288·00	312·00

9. *Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Fish and Eggs		*Sea Fish*			
Fish	Bombay	Prawns ..	N.A.	N.Q.	61·72
		Pomfret ..	102·85	102·85	82·28
	Calcutta	Rohu ..	N R.	110·00(*a*)	100·00
		Hilsa	N.R.	130·00(*a*)	100·00
Eggs (per 1,000) ..	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	N.R.	140·00(*a*)	145·00
	Madras	Ungraded ..	135·00	132·50	135·00
	Bombay		125·00	145·00	135·00
	Jullundur		125·00(*a*)	104·00	141·00
Oilseeds, Oils and Oilcakes					
Mustard seed	Calcutta	Yellow ..	35·50	34·00	31·62
	Kanpur	F.A.Q. ..	32·00	31·75	32·00
Rapeseed	Bombay ..	Yellow ..	31·59	31·59	25·60
Groundnut (kernel) ..	Bombay ..	Bold ..	33·24	33·79	29·39
	Madras	Superior ..	36·42	34·09	32·69
Linseed	Bombay ..	Bold ..	24·06	23·32	24·62
	Kanpur	F.A.Q. ..	24·61	22·07	24·12
Castor seed	Bombay ..	Bold ..	24·06	23·14	21·68
	Badepally		24·20(*a*)	23·58	21·66
Sesamum seed	Madras	White ..	48·17	44·50	33·50
		Black ..	48·17	44·50	32·00
Cotton seed	Bombay ..	Mogalai ..	17·04	17·04	16·37
	Abohar	Desi ..	18·00	19·50	16·00
Copra	Alleppey ..	Rasi ..	N.R.	N.R.	57·06
Mustard oil	Calcutta	.. ..	79·50	80·00	73·00
	Kanpur	F.A.Q. ..	76·00(*a*)	74·00	69·00
Groundnut oil	Bombay ..	.. ..	73·84	71·26	60·97
	Madras	.. ..	70·93	66·49	61·54
Linseed oil	Bombay ..	.. ..	49·96	47·02	48·48
	Kanpur	.. ..	54·00	53·00	47·00
Castor oil	Bombay ..	Commercial	52·70	51·79	47·75
	Kanpur	F.A.Q. ..	53·00	52·00	47·00

9. *Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oilseeds, Oils and Oilcakes—contd.					
Sesamum oil	Madras	Salem ..	92·16	85·58	67·47
	Bombay ..	.. ..	84·48	87·42	63·17
Coconut oil	Cochin	.. ..	89·40 (*a*)	85·72	84·68
Mustard cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q. ..	10·12	9·50	10·25
Groundnut cake ..	Kanpur	.. ..	12·00	11·83	11·00
	Bombay	Decorticated	12·31	12·31	12·38
		Deoiled ..	11·57	11·76	13·97
Cotton, Wool and Jute					
Kapas, (per candy of 392 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	157·00	N.T.	145·88
	Tirupur	Cambodia ..	215·44 (*a*)	179·60	188·88
Cotton lint (382 lbs.) ..	Abohar	Desi	348·67	380·80	357·00
		320-F	447·44	466·48	437·92
	Bombay	Jarilla M.G.F.	N.T.	N.T.	360·00
	Bombay ..	Joria White Fine	236·16	246·85	256·73
Wool		Indian Mill Firsts	287·00 (*a*)	257·00	220·00
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta ..	Mill Lightnings	267·00 (*a*)	237·00	190·00
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	46·34 (*a*)	42·52	25·00
		Pakistan District Middles	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
		Consumption in India—			
Beverages					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	Medium Dooar Dust ..	2·11 (*a*)	2·00	1·96
		Export Clean Black Pekoe	2·45 (*a*)	2·36	1·94
Coffee (per cwt.) ..	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	N.R.	252·00	300·00
		Plantation 'PB'	N.R.	254·00	310·00
	Chikmagalur ..	Plantation 'A'	241·00 (*a*)	236·00	311·00
	Mangalore ..	Plantation 'A'	230·00 (*a*)	230·00	No Supply
Spices					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	48·00	46·00	43·00
	Cochin	Good	39·80 (*a*)	36·74	27·54
Chillies	Patna	.. ..	85·00 (*a*)	82·00	95·00
Pepper	Alleppey ..	Palai	178·42 (*a*)	176·90	94·87

9. *Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres*—concld.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Spices—contd.					
Ginger	Cochin	Dry ..	61·23 (*a*)	56·74	52·02
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalimpong)	92·00	98·00	105·00
		Small (Mysore)	880·00	800·00	920·00
Other Commodities					
Tobacco	Guntur	Flue-cured Virginia redried strips (Grade 4) ..	133·30 (*a*)	135·77	N. T.
Rubber	Kottayam ..	Sheet ..	128·39 (*a*)	126·75	125·07
Oranges (per 100) ..	Bombay	Ordinary ..	10·42	12·50	12·50
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	8·00	13·00	12·00
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore ..	194·19	194·19	194·14
		Mangalore ..	223·82	213·95	194·19
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay (Dry)	9·25	7·75	11·00
Chemical Fertilisers (per metric ton)					
Sulphate of Ammonia	F.O.R. works/ports freight paid by fertilizers pool upto rail head destination by shortest and cheapest route.		344·50	344·50	344·50
Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	Do.		408·50	408·50	408·50
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate.	Do.		324·80	324·80	324·80
Urea	For Industrial ureas. F.O.R. despatching station, freight paid upto a maximum of Rs. 62 per metric ton		730·00	730·00	698·80

(*a*) Relates to previous week.

10. *Issue Prices of Cereals*

(Rupees per maund)

Rice	
Superfine*	25·00
Superfine †	30·00
Fine**	20·00
Medium‡	18.00
Coarse/Common@	16·00
Broken	—
Wheat	14·00
Milo	11·00
Maize (corn)	11·00

*Bangaratheegalu of Andhra origin, Hansraj Mushkin, Ranijawain, Parmal and Chahora varieties of Punjab and Fine II of Madhay Pradesh Origin.

†Basmati of Punjab origin.

**Consists of improved U.S.A. long grain rice and some fine varieties of indigenous rice and superfine rice of Orissa and Fine III of Madhya Pradesh Origin.

‡Begmi andMongra of Punjab origin and Medium varieties of Madhya Pradesh origin.

@Includes Orissa fine rice.

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	28-9-60	15·50
Rice	Lyallpur	Sela Basmati	28-9-60	40·00
	Dacca	Fine	23-9-60	35·00
Gur	Lyallpur	—	28-9-60	30·00
Cotton Lint	Karachi	4-F Punjab Roller ginned	24-9-60	83·69 398·69*
		Sind N.T. Saw ginned	24-9-60	93·69 446·33*
Cottonseed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	24-9-60	14·00
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow	24-9-60	180·00
Jute	Dacca	White (Mid's)	23-9-60	41·00 199·31 †

*Rupees per bale 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.)	29-9-60	195 cents	12·73
			Winter Dec.	,,	29-9-60	195 cents	12·73
		Minneapolis	Spring Wheat December	Bushel (60 lbs.)	29-9-60	209⅛ cents	13·69
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	29-9-60	165¼ cents	11·00 @
	U.K.	London	Australian bulk cargoes (c.i.f.) September/Oct.	Ton	30-9-60	£ 24-5-0	11·88
Maize ..	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow Cash	Bushel (56 lbs.)	29-9-60	113 cents	7·91
Barley ..	Canada	Winnipeg	October	Unit (48 lbs.)	29-9-60	103¼ cents	8·61 @
Groundnut ..	European Ports		Sudan Shelled (c.i.f.) August./Sept.	Metric Ton	19-8-60	£ 74·10-0	37·07
Groundnut oil	European Ports		British West African 3/5% (c.i.f.).	Ton	30-9-60	£ 121·0-0 (Nominal)	59·27
Linseed ..	European Ports		Ethopian 1% Feb./Mar.	Metric Ton	5-2-60	£ 61·0-0	30·36
Linseed oil ..	European Ports		Argentina (c.i.f.) June (Excl. duty)	Ton	17-6-60	£ 97·0-0	47·51

11·1. *Prices in Other Foreign Countries*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Castor oil	European Ports		Bombay Commercial (c.i.f.) bulk Sep./Oct	Ton	30-9-60	£121-0-0	59·27
Cotton ..	U.S.A.	New York	Spot	Lb.	18-8-60	32·45 cents	605·00*
			Oct.	Lb.	29-9-60	31·56 cents	589·00*
Jute ..	U.K.	London	Mill Firsts (c.i.f.)	Ton	30-9-60	£141-0-0	336·00†

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 30-9-60 (Canada 2.74 ⅛ to 2·74 ¼ dollars = £1 sterling).

*Rupees per bale 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.

12. *Retail Prices of Fruits and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India*

(In rupees)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: September 1960 (30-9-60)	August 1960 (26-8-60)	September 1959 (25-9-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and Dry)						
Oranges ..	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	3·00	3·00	2·75
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	N.R.	2·28	1·92
Bananas ..	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0·50	0·62	0·75
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	N.R.	0·72	0·60
Cashew ..	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	6·00	6·50	7·00
Almonds ..	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	12·00	12·00	8·00
Walnuts ..	Bombay	In shell	Seer	5·00	5·00	3·50
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	4·00	4·00	4·00
Vegetables						
Peas ..	Madras		Seer	1·63	1·15	1·07
Tomatoes ..	Madras		Seer	0·46	0·49	0·39
Lady's Fingers	Madras		Seer	0·46	0·41	0·33
Cauliflowers	Madras		Each	0·44	0·62	0·37
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	N.R.	0·25	0·31

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

(In rupees)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				September 1960 (30-9-60)	August 1960 (26-8-60)	September 1959 (25-9-59)
Fish ..	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	N.R.	3·50 (*a*)	3·00
	Madras	Prawns	Seer	1·02	1·28	1·03
Eggs ..	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2·12	2·12	2·12
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	2·03 (*a*)	2·19	2·03
Poultry						
Chicken ..	Bombay	Big	Each	1·50	1·50	1·75
	Madras	Small	Each	1·25	1·50	1·25
Fowls ..	Bombay		Each	3·50	3·50	3·50
	Madras	Small	Each	2·25	2·50	2·25
Ducks ..	Madras		Each	1·75	1·50	1·75

(*a*)—Relates to previous week.

14. *Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres*

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				September 1960 (30-9-60)	August 1960 (26-8-60)	September 1959 (25-9-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow ..	*Bihar*					
	Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk.	Each	105·00	120·00	60·00
	Andhra Pradesh					
	Ongole	1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield).	Each	370·00 (*b*)	355·00	N.T.
	Punjab					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	N.R.	400·00
Milch Buffalo ..	*Bihar*					
	Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation.	Each	245·00	325·00	250·00
	Punjab					
	Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	N.R.	N.R.	700·00
Bullocks ..	*Bihar*					
	Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	130·00	135·00	100·00
	Punjab					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	N.R.	900·00

(*b*)—Relates to first fortnight of the month.

15. *Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres*

(Rupees per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices		
			September 1960 (30-9-60)	August 1960 (26-8-60)	September 1959 (25-9-59)
Milk	Bombay		1·00	1·00	1·00
	Calcutta	Cow	N.R.	0·69	0·81
Mutton	Bombay		2·50	3·00	3·00
	Calcutta		N.R.	2·50	2·75
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	3·08	3·06	2·81
		Without bones	3·59	3·56	3·56
	Calcutta		N.R.	2·50	2·50
Pork	Bombay		2·75	2·75	2·75
	Madras		2·56	2·56	2·56
Beef	Bombay		1·25	1·50	1·50
	Calcutta		N.R.	1·50	1·50

16. *Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India*

(*Base* : 1952-53=100)

Group of Articles	Weekly				Monthly		
	27-8-60	20-8-60	13-8-60	6-8-60	August 1960	July 1960	August 1959
Food Articles	123·5	122·4	124·6	125·0	123·9	124·0	121·7
Liquor & Tobacco ..	104·2	104·7	108·7	109·0	106·7	109·6	98·3
Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	119·6	119·5	118·0	118·1	119·4	119·5	115·5
Industrial Raw Materials ..	137·2	135·9	136·9	137·7	137·0	137·2	119·4
Manufactures	122·7	122·4	122·0	122·1	122·3	121·0	109·5
All Commodities	124·9	124·0	125·2	125·6	125·0	124·7	117·1

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

17. *Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and some Principal Foreign Countries*

(*Base* : 1953=100)

Year/Month	India	U.S.A.	Canada	Australia
1953	100	100	100	100
1954	96	100	98	99
1955	88	101	99	102
1956	99	104	102	106
1957	104	107	103	107
1958	107	108	103	105
1959	111	108	104	106
1959 May	109	109	105	107
1960 April	116	109	105	111
1960 May	118	109	105	112

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

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
1958	133	129	94	98	121	119	124	124
1959	140	134	94	98	136	132	134	133
1959 June	140	135	93	97	135	132	135	134
1960 May	143	137	89	96	138	135	141	140
1960 June	143	137	89	96	138	135	144	143

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

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
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	97	99	99	102	101	102	102	112
1957	103	104	102	105	105	106	105	116
1958	109	109	107	108	108	108	107	119
1959	115	114	105	109	108	110	108	120
1959 May	112	112	105	108	106	109	108	120
1960 April	113	115	106	110	107	110	107	121
1960 May	—	115	106	110	107	110	107	121

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

20. *Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at different Centres in Andhra Pradesh and Madras*

(*Base* : July 1935 to June 1936=100)

State/District	Centre	July 1960	June 1960	July 1959
Andhra Pradesh				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	540	522	528
Srikakulam	Thettangi	640	640	628
West Godavari	Alamuru	519	541	511
Kurnool	Madhavaram	604	604	528
Madras				
South Arcot	Puliyur	493	493	502
	Agaram	490	490	489
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	493	493	474
Madurai	Eriodu	534	545	584
	Gokilapuram	456	456	457
Coimbatore	Kinathukudavu	487	487	466
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	494	495	473
	Kunnathur	482	483	472

21. *Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for June*, 1960

(*Base* : 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram dal	Arhar dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible oils	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Krishna (Andhra Pradesh) ..	136	—	167	—	90	117	119	119	148	106	211	—	139	—
Maibang (Assam)	130	—	—	—	—	84	115	119	—	109	132	117	—	70
Teghra* (Bihar)	150	117	103	103	118	100	138	148	121	100	101	75	100	60
Lakh (Maharashtra)	—	—	191	—	81	126	—	133	—	109	157	—	48	—
Multapi (Madhya Pradesh) ..	138	—	86	—	—	134	—	117	126	108	147	—	109	182
Salamatpur (Madhya Pradesh) ..	95	63	—	—	—	178	112	113	140	93	151	—	188	—
Kudchi (Mysore)	111	—	128	—	85	128	107	133	—	107	192	—	124	—
Malur (Mysore)	175	—	—	—	—	94	117	140	—	478	177	108	100	132
Bamra (Orissa)	156	—	—	—	—	100	137	97	—	100	151	—	167	70
Maniguda (Orissa)	127	—	—	—	—	129	181	—	106	99	141	—	102	—
Nana (Rajasthan)	—	57	—	53	72	—	122	100	130	96	142	—	100	137
Shankargarh (U.P.)	94	76	89	—	—	110	137	85	—	92	125	—	93	90

*Base : 1956=100.

22. *Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States*

(In rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & year	Normal daily working hrs.	Field labour			Other agricultural labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
Andhra Pradesh									
East Godavari	Korukonda	June, 1960			Report not received—				
Krishna	Gudur	Do.	6	1·50	1·00	0·75	1·50	1·25	1·00
Guntur	Addanki	Do.	7	1·50	0·75	0·75	1·00	1·00	1·00
Hyderabad ..	Ibrahimpatam	Do.			—Report not received—				
Assam									
North Lakhimpur ..	Kadam	Do.	8	2·00	1·50	1·00	2·00	1·50	1·00
Golaghat	Sokial	Do.	8	2·00	1·50	1·00	2·00	1·50	1·00
Bihar									
Patna ..	Mahadeopur	April, 1960	8	1·05	1·05	—	1·05	1·05	—
Muzaffarpur ..	Narsinghpur	Do.	7	1·00	0·75	0·50	0·98	0·98	0·49
Ranchi ..	Itki	Do.	8	1·00	0·75	0·62	1·00	0·75	0·62
Singhbhum ..	Jagannathpur	Do.	8	0·90	0·75	0·60	0·90	0·75	0·60
Maharashtra									
Thana ..	Palghar	July, 1960	—		—Report not received—				
Yeotmal ..	Babhulgaon	Do.	8	1·25	0·56	0·44	1·00	0·56	0·44
Kerala									
Trichur ..	Vilvattom	May, 1960	8	2·00	—	—	2·00	1·00	—
Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quilon ..	Quilon	Do.	8	2·00	1·40	1·00	1·80	1·25	0·80
Mysore									
Bangalore ..	Harisandra	June, 1960	6½	2·37	—	—	1·37	0·50	—
Tumkur ..	Guddalahalli	Do.	8½	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50
West Bengal									
24-Parganas ..		May, 1960	7	1·49	1·03	0·87	1·42	1·00	0·75
Burdwan ..		Do.	6	1·61	1·36	1·00	1·51	1·28	1·00
Cooch-Behar		Do.	7	2·25	1·62	1·50	2·00	1·62	1·50
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba ..	Chowari	April, 1960	8	1·75	1·50	1·00	—	—	—
Tripura ..	Govt. Agril. Farm.	June, 1960	8	—	—	—	2·00	1·12	0·50

22·1. *Daily Agricultural Wages in Madhya Pradesh, Madras Punjab and U.P.*

(In rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & year	Type of labour	Normal daily working hrs.	Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Harvesting	Other agricultural labour
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Madhya Pradesh									
Hoshangabad	Sangakheda Kalan	July, 1960	Man	8	1·06	1·00	1·00	—	1·25
			Woman	8	—	1·00	0·75	—	1·00
			Child	8	—	0·75	0·62	—	0·75
Surguja ..	Basdai	Do.	Man	8	1·25	1·00	—	—	1·00
			Woman	8	—	1·00	—	—	—
			Child	8	—	1·00	—	—	—

22·1 *Daily Agricultural Wages in Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab and U.P.*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Madhya Pradesh—contd.									
Morena ..	Bijaipur	July, 1960	Man	7	2·00	1·50	0·75	—	1·50
			Woman	7	—	1·50	0·75	—	1·50
			Child	7	—	1·00	0·50	—	1·00
Satna ..	Kotar	Do.	Man	7-8	1·00	—	1·00	—	1·00
			Woman	—	—	—	0·75	—	0·75
			Child	—	—	—	0·50	—	0·75
Madras									
Tanjore ..	Alangudy	Do.	Man	8	1·50	1·25	—	—	1·33
			Woman	8	—	1·00	—	—	1·00
			Child	8	—	—	—	—	—
Tirunelveli ..	Malayankulam.	Do.	Man	8	1·25	1·00	1·00	—	0·87
			Woman	8	—	0·87	0·87	—	0·75
			Child	8	—	0·75	0·75	—	0·62
Punjab									
Jullundur ..	Jamsher	Do.	Man	8	2·62	2·12	2·62	2·62	2·62
			Woman	8	—	1·62	—	—	—
			Child	8	—	—	1·50	—	1·50
Uttar Pradesh									
Meerut ..	Rachoti	Do.	Man	8	1·25	—	—	—	—
			Woman	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Child	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varanasi ..	Chandi	Do.	Man	9	0·62	0·62	—	—	—
			Woman	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Child	—	—	—	—	—	—

22·2. *Daily Rural Wages in Some States*

(In rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & year	Normal daily working hrs.	Skilled labour			Herdsman		
				carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh									
East Godavari	Korukonda	June, 1960		— Report not received —					
Krishna ..	Gudur	Do.	6	2·50	2·50	2·50	1·50	1·00	0·75
Guntur ..	Addanki	Do.	7	2·50	2·50	2·00	1·00		
Hyderabad ..	Ibrahimpatam	Do.		— Report not received —					
Assam									
North Lakhimpur.	Kadam	Do.	8	4·00	3·00	—	1·25 (*a*)	—	1·25 (*a*)
Golaghat ..	Sokial	Do.	8	5·00	5·00	—	2·00	—	1·00
Bihar									
Patna ..	Mahadeopur	April, 1960	8	2·50	2·50	—	—	—	—
Muzaffarpur ..	Narsinghpur	Do.	7	2·75	2·25	2·00	0·50	0·37	0·12
Ranchi ..	Itki	Do.	8	2·50	2·04	2·00	—	—	0·74
Singhbhum ..	Jagannathpur	Do.	8	2·50	2·50	—	0·75	0·75	0·60
Maharashtra									
Thana ..	Palghar	July, 1960		— Report not received —					
Yeotmal ..	Babhulgaon	Do.	8	3·00	3·00	1·50	1·00	0·50	0·37

22·2. *Daily Rural Wages in Some States*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Kerala									
Trichur ..	Vilvattom	May, 1960	9-10	3·50	3·00	3·50	—	—	—
Quilon ..	Quilon	Do.	8	3·00	3·25	3·25	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh									
Hoshangabad	Sangakheda Kalan	July, 1960	8	4·00	4·00	3·00	1·25	1·00	0·75
Surguja ..	Basdai	Do.	8-10	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	—	—
Morena ..	Bijaipur	Do.	8-9	3·00	3·00	2·00	1·50	—	1·00
Satna ..	Kotar	Do.	7	3·00	2·50	2·50	1·00	—	0·75
Madras									
Tirunelveli ..	Malayankulam.	Do.	8	2·00	2·00	1·13	0·87	0·75	0·62
Mysore									
Bangalore ..	Harisandra	June, 1960	6½	1·50	0·78	—	0·62	—	0·44
Tumkur ..	Gaddalehalli	Do.	8½	1·50	1·50	—	—	—	—
Punjab									
Jullundur ..	Jamsher	March, 1960	8	5·00	5·00	—	—	—	—
West Bengal									
24-Parganas ..		May, 1960	7	—	—	—	1·43	1·00	0·68
Burdwan ..		Do.	6	—	—	—	1·30	1·13	0·83
Cooch Behar		Do.	7	—	—	—	2·00	—	1·75
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba ..	Chowari	April, 1960	8	3·00	2·50	2·00	—	1·00	0·75

(*a*) Per month per bull or cow.

23. *Cotton Press Returns for July and August* 1960

[Quantity of cotton pressed in India during July and August 1960 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
		July		August		1959-60 season	1958-59 season	
		1960	1959	1960	1959			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. *Andhra Pradesh*								
A. Andhra ..	1. Chinnapathi including H. 420.	—	—	—	—	1,897	—	Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, East Godavari and Krishna.
	2. Lakshmi Cotton	986	3,831	43	2,405	50,317	28,696	
	3. Northerns & Nandyal ..	1,989	2,196	127	107	9,203	10,877	
	4. Westerns ..	113	4,150	119	2,817	35,462	29,946	
	5. Mungari ..	—	10	—	—	1,610	230	
	6. Coconadas ..	1,121	1,496	52	440	9,359	7,688	
	TOTAL ..	4,209	11,683	341	5,769	107,848	77,437	

23. *Cotton Press Returns for July and August* 1960—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. *Andhra Pradesh*—contd.								
B. Telangana ..	1. Hyderabad American	—	—	—	—	5,926	8,565	Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Mahboobnagar and Nalgonda.
	2. Jarilla	—	1	—	—	2,057	4,974	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras	—	195	—	88	904	932	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani	—	—	—	—	6,707	11,103	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	7. Mungari ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	8. Warangal and Kakinadas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL ..	—	196	—	88	15,594	25,574	
	STATE TOTAL							
	Cotton Lint	4,209	11,879	341	5,857	123,442	103,011	
	Cotton Waste	—	325	—	353	1,486	2,416	
2. *Assam**								
	Cotton Lint—							
	Comillas	—	—	—	—	877	1,965	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. *Gujarat*								
A. Gujarat ..	1. Broach Vijaya ..	—	18,523					Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda and Mehsana.
	2. Surti Suyog ..	1,189	—					
	3. Gujarat Dholleras	9,816	35,872					
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathio)	1,795	292					
	5. American ..	4,705	—					
	6. Others ..	—	—					
	TOTAL ..	17,505	54,687					
B. Saurashtra ..	1. Dholleras Wagad	—	561					Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zalawad, Sorath, Gohilwad, Kutch and Amreli.
	2. Kalyan ..	—	86					
	3. Mathio	3,591	927					
	4. Pratap	—	—					
	5. Deviraj (134-Co.)	3,202	—					
	6. Others	—	—					
	TOTAL ..	6,793	1,574					
	STATE TOTAL—							
	Cotton Lint	24,298	56,261					
	Cotton Waste ..	7,344	6,341					

—N.A.—

23. *Cotton Press Returns for July and August* 1960—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
4. *Maharashtra*								
A. The Konkan and Greater Bombay.	1. Broach Vijaya ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	Thana, Kolaba & Greater Bombay.
	2. Surti Suyog ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	3. Gujarat Dholleras	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathio)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	5. Jarilla	202	393	85	418	2,503	3,328	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 ..	202	393	85	418	2,503	3,328	
	Cotton Waste ..	2,817	7,829	6,740	10,036	74,741	89,506	
B. Marathawada	1. Jarilla	4,626	—	—	663	50,908	66,009	Aurangabad, Bhir, Parbhani, Nanded and Osmanabad.
	2. Hyderabad Oomras ..	—	—	—	—	—	4,238	
	3. Hyderabad Gaorani ..	143	—	—	—	36,412	29,417	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	5. Warangal and Kakinadas	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	6. Mungari ..	—	—	—	—	43	174	
	7. Verum (including H-420 and 197/3) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	8. Hyderabad American ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	9. Other Americans	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	10. Others ..	3,199	—	312	55	14,800	9,740	
	11. Cambodia	—	—	—	—	190	24	
	TOTAL ..	7,968	—	312	718	102,353	109,602	

23. *Cotton Press Returns for July and August* 1960—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
4. *Maharashtra*—contd.								
C. Vidarbha ..	1. Jarilla	200	1,030	1,156	—	111,841	410,566	Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda Amravati, Akola, Buldana and Yeotmal.
	2. Verum (including H-420 and 197/3). ..	450	—	—	—	26,456	41,703	
	3. Oomras ..	—	—	—	—	719	4,347	
	4. Cambodia (including Buri)'	595	56	573	—	196,992	159,278	
	5. M.P. American	—	740	306	—	56,261	62,838	
	6. Other Americans	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	7. Others	174	315	60	—	50,160	26,252	
	TOTAL ..	1,419	2,141	2,095	—	442,429	704,984	
D. South Deccan	1. Jarilla	—	2,548	980	147	26,737	34,528	Ahmednagar, Sholapur, poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	108	—	—	—	589	867	
	4. Cambodia ..	36	—	—	—	34,363	21,246	
	5. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi ..	—	—	—	—	—	12	
	6. Others ..	—	—	—	—	80	209	
	TOTAL ..	144	2548	980	147	61,769	56,862	
E. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	2,706	—	182	4,144	108,042	152,025	East Khandesh West Khandesh, and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog ..	223	—	—	—	7,714	11,920	
	3. Cambodia ..	353	—	107	—	8,297	2,194	
	4. Others ..	—	—	—	—	93	—	
	TOTAL	3,282	—	289	4,144	124,146	166,139	
	STATE TOTAL†—							
	Cotton Lint	12,813	4,689	3,676	5,009	730,697	1,037,587	
	Cotton Waste ..	748	279	391	203	5,579	5,521	
5. *Madhya Pradesh*								
A. 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							
	5. Oomras.							
	TOTAL ..					—N.A.—		

23. *Cotton Press Returns for July and August* 1960—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
5. *Madhya Pradesh*—contd.								
B. Madhya Bharat	1. U.P. Desi ..		—	—	—	3,861	8,428	The whole region.
	2. M.B. & Rajasthan American (including 197/3, Buri, Upland, Cambodia, '0394 and Co2)	—	—	105	492	115,448	177,077	
	3. Jarilla	—	—	—	—	20,062	31,443	
	4. Malvi	681	2	—	353	24,206	17,098	
	5. M.B. Oomras	—	—	—	—	4,490	8,535	
	TOTAL ..	681	2	105	845	168,067	242,581	
C. Bhopal*	1. Malvi	—	—	—	—	—	—	The whole region.
	2. M.B. Oomras	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	1,477	1,999	
	STATE TOTAL—							
	Cotton Lint ..							
	Cotton Waste ..							
6. *Madras*								
	1. Westerns ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	The whole State.
	2. Mungari ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	3. White and Red Northerns ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	4. Madras Cambodia	21,739	7,056	10,139	6,550	126,511	78,878	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda ..	3,845	2,523	6,838	5,835	38,639	26,968	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	7. Warangal and Coconadas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	8. Tirunelveli ..	—	3,809	—	1,574	235	14,592	
	9. Karunganni ..	610	1,242	90	373	3,620	7,479	
	10. Chinnapathi ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	STATE TOTAL—							
	Cotton Lint ..	26,194	14,630	17,067	14,332	169,005	127,917	
	Cotton Waste ..	5,618	6,530	7,179	5,929	77,431	77,344	
7. *Mysore*								
	1. Mysore American	456	910	116	484	6,445	14,100	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary	1,752	3,085	728	1,558	20,874	27,802	
	3. Jayadhar ..	2,623	4,255	663	1,953	48,435	70,127	
	4. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	5. Lakshmi ..	6,595	13,050	1,454	9,332	96,584	92,319	
	6. Others.. ..	5,213	3,846	2,505	2,632	59,653	57,572	
	STATE TOTAL—							
	Cotton Lint	16,639	25,146	5,466	15,959	231,991	261,920	
	Cotton Waste	427	133	242	249	4,631	1,272	

23. *Cotton Press Returns for July and August* 1960—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
8. *Punjab*								
A. Ambala ..	1. Punjab Desi ..	—	19	—	—	24,371	15,180	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala and Simla.
	2. Punjab American.	—	25	—	—	55,803	44,359	
	TOTAL ..	—	44	—	—	80,174	59,539	
B. Jullundur ..	1. Punjab Desi ..	—	—	—	—	14,531	12,984	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American	—	—	—	—	39,416	36,115	
	TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	53,947	49,099	
C. Amritsar ..	1. Punjab Desi ..	—	—	—	—	5,442	9,097	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American	—	—	—	—	23,169	18,081	
	TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	28,611	27,178	
D. Ferozepore ..	1. Punjab Desi ..	—	—	—	—	30,580	41,008	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American	—	—	—	—	249,908	181,914	
	TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	280,488	222,922	
E. Patiala ..	1. Punjab Desi ..	—	—	—	—	104,483	131,088	Patiala, Sangrur, Bhatinda, Mohindergarh and Kapurthala.
	2. Punjab American	—	—	—	—	121,091	86,004	
	TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	255,574	217,092	
	STATE TOTAL—							
	Cotton Lint ..	—	44	—	—	668,794	575,830	
	Cotton Waste ..	—	—	—	—	5,668	13,427	
9. *Rajasthan* ..	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans 2. Rajasthan Desi 3. M.B. Oomras 4. Malvi 5. U.P. Desi 6. Jarilla 7. Others	———			N.A.	———		The whole State.
	STATE TOTAL—							
	Cotton Lint Cotton Waste	———			N.A.	———		
10. *Tripura* ..	Cotton Lint— Comillas Cotton Waste	———			N.A.	———		The whole State.
11. *Uttar Pradesh*								
A. Upper Doab	1. U.P. Desi ..	—	—	—	58	4,605	1,196	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	—	—	—	—	5,024	4,400	
	TOTAL ..	—	—	—	58	9,629	5,596	

23. *Cotton Press Returns for July and August* 1960—concld.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
11. *Uttar Pradesh*—contd.								
B. Middle Doab	1. U.P. Desi ..	—	—	—	—	318	23	Mathura, Farukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	—	—	—	—	2,535	240	
	TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	2,853	263	
C. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U.P. Desi ..	—	—	—	—	60	140	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso-American	—	—	—	—	200	164	
	TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	260	304	
D. Rohilkhand ..	1. U.P. Desi	—	—	—		—	—	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Badaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora and Garhwal.
	2. Perso-American	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
E. Rest of the State	1. U.P. Desi	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mirzapur, Banaras, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Barabanki, Raibareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	STATE TOTAL—							
	Cotton Lint	—	—	—	58	12,742	6,163	
	Cotton Waste	173	21	66	—	1,399	600	
12. *West Bengal*								
	1. Comillas	732	2,273	759	1,262	7,346	16,892	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American	—	26	—	—	—	44	
	STATE TOTAL—							
	Cotton Lint	732	2,299	759	1,262	7,346	16,936	
	Cotton Waste	707	675	325	317	4,205	7,190	
ALL INDIA@	Cotton Lint Cotton Waste							

* Factories closed.
† Excludes Konkan and Greater Bombay region.
@ Not given due to non-receipt of data from Gujarat (August *1960*), Mahakoshal region of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tripura States.
** Not given due to non-receipt of data from Mahakoshal region.

24. *Districtwise Area and Production of Foodgrains in Madhya Pradesh and Madras*

Area : Acres
Production : Tons

Area and Production of Foodgrains

District and Year	Rice								Jowar						Bajra		District and year
	Autumn		Winter		Summer		Total		Kharif		Rabi		Total				
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	
Balaghat																	**Balaghat**
1956-57 ..	492,800	183,500	—	—	—	—	492,800	183,500	6,200	1,400	—	—	6,200	1,400	100	—	1956-57
1957-58 ..	499,800	125,100	—	—	—	—	499,800	125,100	6,300	1,700	—	—	6,300	1,700	—	—	1957-58
Bastar																	**Bastar**
1956-57 ..	854,600	283,800	—	—	—	—	854,600	283,800	11,500	2,300	—	—	11,500	2,300	—	—	1956-57
1957-58 ..	875,200	244,600	—	—	—	—	875,200	244,600	12,100	3,200	—	—	12,100	3,200	—	—	1957-58
Betul																	**Betul**
1956-57 ..	36,200	10,400	—	—	—	—	36,200	10,400	147,100	37,300	—	—	147,100	37,300	200	—	1956-57
1957-58 ..	41,000	8,800	—	—	—	—	41,000	8,800	171,000	42,300	—	—	171,100	42,300	200	—	1957-58
Bhind																	**Bhind**
1956-57 ..	20,200	11,200	—	—	—	—	20,200	11,200	74,000	21,000	—	—	74,000	21,000	78,000	23,200	1956-57
1957-58 ..	18,600	7,300	—	—	—	—	18,600	7,300	79,600	26,700	—	—	79,600	26,700	75,500	21,000	1957-58
Bhilsa																	**Bhilsa**
1956-57 ..	2,800	300	—	—	—	—	2,800	300	72,100	20,600	—	—	72,100	20,600	—	—	1956-57
1957-58 ..	3,200	600	—	—	—	—	3,200	600	122,600	53,500	—	—	122,600	53,500	—	—	1957-58
Bilaspur																	**Bilaspur**
1956-57 ..	1,480,700	532,600	—	—	—	—	1,480,700	532,600	2,500	600	—	—	2,500	600	—	—	1956-57
1957-58 ..	1,488,200	366,100	—	—	—	—	1,488,200	366,100	2,500	600	—	—	2,500	600	—	—	1957-58
Chhatarpur																	**Chhatarpur**
1956-57 ..	34,300	3,000	—	—	—	—	34,300	3,000	75,400	23,300	—	—	75,400	23,300	200	—	1956-57
1957-58 ..	32,500	2,400	—	—	—	—	32,500	2,400									1957-58
Chhindwara																	**Chhindwara**
1956-57 ..	25,000	4,300	—	—	—	—	25,000	4,300	70,900	7,800	—	—	70,900	7,800	200	—	1956-57
1957-58 ..	27,000	3,400	—	—	—	—	27,000	3,400	308,700	59,300	1,800	300	310,500	59,600	300	—	1957-58
Damoh									322,800	80,000	1,100	300	323,900	80,300	300	100	
1956-57 ..	93,400	15,600	—	—	—	—	93,400	15,600									**Damoh**
1957-58 ..	93,300	8,600	—	—	—	—	93,300	8,600	29,700	4,500	—	—	29,700	4,500	—	—	1956-57
Datia									61,900	18,300	—	—	61,900	18,300	—	—	1957-58
1956-57 ..	2,700	400	—	—	—	—	2,700	400									**Datia**
1957-58 ..	2,900	400	—	—	—	—	2,900	400	33,000	8,700	—	—	33,000	8,700	4,000	600	1956-57
Dewas									48,900	11,500	—	—	48,900	11,500	3,300	400	1957-58
1956-57 ..	12,300	4,300	—	—	—	—	12,300	3,400									**Dewas**
1957-58 ..	10,600	2,100	—		—	—	10,600	2,100	153,900	60,500	—	—	153,900	60,500	1,000	300	1956-57
Dhar									218,100	98,900	—	—	218,100	98,900	800	200	1957-58
1956-57 ..	32,500	6,800	—	—	—	—	32,500	6,800									**Dhar**
1957-58 ..	31,000	4,700	—	—	—	—	31,000	4,700	130,300	17,700	13,800	1,900	144,100	19,600	24,100	4,100	1956-57
Durg									155,400	26,300	2,600	400	158,000	26,700	24,600	3,900	1957-58
1956-57 ..	1,232,000	487,500	—	—	—	—	1,232,000	487,500									**Durg**
1957-58 ..	1,244,500	301,900	—	—	—	—	1,244,500	301,900	600	100	—	—	600	100	—	—	1956-57
Gird									500	200	—	—	500	200	100	—	1957-58
1956-57 ..	37,800	24,700	—	—	—	—	37,800	24,700									**Gird**
1957-58 ..	37,100	21,800	—	—	—	—	37,100	21,800	78,200	22,300	—	—	78,200	22,300	4,600	1,500	1956-57
Guna									79,700	25,100	—	—	79,700	25,100	3,900	1,200	1957-58
1956-57 ..	5,200	1,400	—	—	—	—	5,200	1,400									**Guna**
1957-58 ..	5,000	1,500	—	—	—	—	5,000	1,500	245,500	48,100	—	—	245,500	48,100	100	—	1956-57
									259,200	58,300	—	—	259,200	58,300	100	—	1957-58

Area : Acres
Production : Tons

in each District of Madhya Pradesh

Area : Acres
Production : Tons

Area and Production of Foodgrains

District and year	Rice							
	Autumn		Winter		Summer		Total	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Hoshangabad								
1956-57 ..	20,600	6,500	—	—	—	—	20,600	6,500
1957-58 ..	22,800	4,300	—	—	—	—	22,800	4,300
Indore								
1956-57 ..	3,900	600	—	—	—	—	3,900	600
1957-58 ..	3,000	400	—	—	—	—	3,000	400
Jabalpur								
1956-57 ..	252,000	66,100	—	—	—	—	252,000	66,100
1957-58 ..	245,100	20,900	—	—	—	—	245,100	20,900
Jhabua								
1956-57 ..	64,400	15,800	—	—	—	—	64,400	15,80
1957-58 ..	61,100	6,800	—	—	—	—	61,100	6,8
Mandla								
1956-57 ..	209,400	68,200	—	—	—	—	209,400	68,200
1957-58 ..	227,000	25,300	—	—	—	—	227,000	25,300
Mandsaur								
1956-57 ..	4,500	1,200	—	—	—	—	4,500	1,200
1957-58 ..	2,400	600	—	—	—	—	2,400	600
Narsimpur								
1956-57 ..	33,000	10,600	—	—	—	—	33,000	10,600
1957-58 ..	37,300	8,000	—	—	—	—	37,300	8,000
Morena								
1956-57 ..	5,200	2,300	—	—	—	—	5,200	2,300
1957-58 ..	5,000	1,900	—	—	—	—	5,000	1,900
Nimar (East)								
1956-57 ..	62,600	19,800	—	—	—	—	62,600	19,800
1957-58 ..	58,700	11,200	—	—	—	—	58,700	11,200
Nimar (West								
1956-57 ..	35,100	9,000	—	—	—	—	35,100	9,000
1957-58 ..	32,800	7,300	—	—	—	—	32,800	7,300
Panna								
1956-57 ..	99,700	22,300	—	—	—	—	99,700	22,300
1957-58 ..	95,700	3,500	—	—	—	—	95,700	3,500
Raigarh								
1956-57 ..	781,000	251,100	—	—	—	—	781,000	251,100
1957-58 ..	783,000	205,900	—	—	—	—	783,000	205,900
Raipur								
1956-57 ..	1,686500	603,000	—	—	—	—	1,686,500	603,000
1957-58 ..	1,686,300	403,400	—	—	—	—	1,686,300	403,400
Raisen								
1956-57 ..	11,900	2,300	—	—	—	—	11,900	2,300
1957-58 ..	13,000	2,300	—	—	—	—	13,000	2,300
Rajgarh								
1956-57 ..	15,900	4,400	—	—	—	—	15,900	4,400
1957-58 ..	13,800	3,100	—	—	—	—	13,800	3,100

Area : Acres
Production : Tons

in each District of Madhya Pradesh—Contd.

Jowar								District and year
Kharif		Rabi		Total		Bajra		
Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	
								Hoshangabad
49,600	8,000	5,400	900	55,000	8,900	500	—	1956-57
50,500	13,000	6,200	1,600	56,700	14,600	400	100	1957-58
								Indore
83,200	23,700	—	—	83,200	23,700	600	200	1956-57
103,000	16,800	—	—	103,000	16,800	1,100	200	1957-58
								Jabalpur
33,500	6,200	—	—	33,500	6,200	700	—	1956-57
33,300	5,300	—	—	33,300	5,300	600	100	1957-58
								Jhabua
26,400	7,500	4,400	1,200	30,800	8,700	21,700	2,600	1956-57
28,300	3,400	700	100	29,000	3,500	23,700	2,700	1957-58
								Mandla
1,300	400	—	—	1,300	400	—	—	1956-57
500	200	—	—	500	200	—	—	1957-58
								Mandsaur
328,800	94,100	—	—	328,800	94,100	4,900	800	1956-57
431,000	110,300	—	—	431,000	110,300	5,600	900	1957-58
								Narsimpur
73,300	13,000	—	—	73,300	13,000	2,000	400	1956-57
79,700	20,500	—	—	79,700	20,500	1,600	400	1957-58
								Morena
97,200	22,000	—	—	97,200	22,000	176,800	34,600	1956-57
132,800	36,500	—	—	132,800	36,500	181,600	57,200	1957-58
								Nimar (East)
224,800	55,100	—	—	224,800	55,100	6,600	1,700	1956-57
224,800	67,600	—	—	224,800	67,600	5,100	1,200	1957-58
								Nimar (West)
348,100	120,000	43,300	14,900	391,400	134,900	72,700	13,500	1956-57
370,100	90,200	21,600	5,300	391,700	95,500	70,100	12,200	1957-58
								Panna
16,600	4,400	—	—	16,600	4,400	500	200	1956-57
23,900	2,600	—	—	23,900	2,600	—	—	1957-58
								Raigarh
200	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	1956-57
200	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	1957-58
								Raipur
800	200	—	—	800	200	—	—	1956-57
1,000	400	—	—	1,000	400	—	—	1957-58
								Raisen
23,500	4,800	—	—	23,500	4,800	100	—	1956-57
26,900	7,000	—	—	26,900	7,000	—	—	1957-58
								Rajgarh
234,100	55,100	—	—	234,100	55,100	—	—	1956-57
321,200	89,200	—	—	321,200	89,200	—	—	1957-58

Area and Production of Foodgrains in each District of Madhya Pradesh—contd.

District and year	Rice								Jowar						Bajra		District and year
	Autumn		Winter		Summer		Total		Kharif		Rabi		Total				
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	
Ratlam																	Ratlam
1956-57 ..	15,600	2,500	—	—	—	—	15,600	2,500	126,800	36,500	—	—	126,800	36,500	10,300	1,700	1956-57
1957-58 ..	12,700	1,600	—	—	—	—	12,700	1,600	142,500	34,100	—	—	142,500	34,100	16,700	2,600	1957-58
Rewa																	Rewa
1956-57 ..	225,700	39,600	—	—	—	—	225,700	39,600	36,700	9,700	—	—	36,700	9,700	2,800	600	1956-57
1957-58 ..	233,100	17,800	—	—	—	—	233,100	17,800	32,000	8,700	—	—	32,000	8,700	3,900	800	1957-58
Satna																	Satna
1956-57 ..	177,000	63,300	—	—	—	—	177,000	63,300	28,200	7,400	—	—	28,200	7,400	400	—	1956-57
1957-58	166,700	7,200	—	—	—	—	166,700	7,200	36,900	5,000	—	—	36,900	5,000	300	100	1957-58
Saugar																	Saugar
1956-57 ..	27,700	5,100	—	—	—	—	27,700	5,100	49,500	6,600	—	—	49,500	6,600	100	—	1956-57
1957-58 ..	29,100	3,100	—	—	—	—	29,100	3,100	80,500	19,100	—	—	80,500	19,100	—	—	1957-58
Sehore																	Sehore
1956-57 ..	15,100	3,200	—	—	—	—	15,100	3,200	76,200	17,800	—	—	76,200	17,800	100	—	1956-57
1957-58 ..	18,300	2,700	—	—	—	—	18,300	2,700	156,000	60,400	—	—	156,000	60,400	100	—	1957-58
Seoni																	Seoni
1956-57 ..	159,200	57,100	—	—	—	—	159,200	57,100	25,400	3,500	—	—	25,400	3,500	—	—	1956-57
1957-58 ..	166,400	24,800	—	—	—	—	166,400	24,800	29,200	3,100	—	—	29,200	3,100	—	—	1957-58
Shahdol																	Shahdol
1956-57 ..	441,700	111,900	—	—	—	—	441,700	111,900	10,800	2,900	—	—	10,800	2,900	—	—	1956-57
1957-58 ..	451,000	60,100	—	—	—	—	451,000	60,100	8,500	900	—	—	8,500	900	—	—	1957-58
Shajapur																	Shajapur
1956-57 ..	14,200	3,500	—	—	—	—	14,200	3,500	216,400	75,700	—	—	216,400	75,700	600	200	1956-57
1957-58 ..	12,600	2,500	—	—	—	—	12,600	2,500	290,000	120,300	—	—	290,000	120,300	600	100	1957-58
Shivpuri																	Shivpuri
1956-57 ..	20,500	8,100	—	—	—	—	20,500	8,100	142,100	39,300	—	—	142,100	39,300	6,200	1,800	1956-57
1957-58 ..	21,300	6,900	—	—	—	—	21,300	6,900	163,400	39,800	—	—	163,400	39,800	5,800	1,500	1957-58
Sidhij																	Sidhi
1956-57 ..	155,000	34,700	—	—	—	—	155,000	34,700	23,800	6,300	—	—	23,800	6,300	—	—	1956-57
1957-58 ..	166,000	15,400	—	—	—	—	166,000	15,400	19,900	3,200	—	—	19,900	3,200	100	—	1957-58
Sargujah																	Sargujah
1956-57 ..	667,500	258,500	—	—	—	—	667,500	258,500	10,200	2,200	—	—	10,200	2,200	—	—	1956-57
1957-58 ..	667,900	122,400	—	—	—	—	667,900	122,400	9,000	1,700	—	—	9,000	1,700	—	—	1957-58
Tikamgarh																	Tikamgarh
1956-57 ..	46,500	22,800	—	—	—	—	46,500	22,800	74,900	22,000	—	—	74,900	22,000	—	—	1956-57
1957-58 ..	46,100	18,800	—	—	—	—	46,100	18,800	85,800	52,500	—	—	85,800	52,500	—	—	1957-58
Ujjain																	Ujjain
1956-57 ..	4,500	700	—	—	—	—	4,500	700	263,700	90,800	—	—	263,700	90,800	4,900	1,400	1956-57
1957-58 ..	2,300	300	—	—	—	—	2,300	300	349,600	108,600	—	—	349,600	108,600	9,400	2,400	1957-58
Non-reporting Areas																	Non-reporting Areas
1956-57 ..	56,182	8,854	—	—	—	—	56,182	8,854	27,902	2,302	—	—	27,902	2,302	3,965	538	1956-57
1957-58 ..	56,182	8,854	—	—	—	—	56,182	8,854	27,902	2,302	—	—	27,902	2,302	3,965	538	1957-58
TOTAL																	TOTAL
1956-57 ..	96,74,582	32,72,854	—	—	—	—	96,74,582	32,72,854	4,022,702	1,065,204	68,700	19,200	4,091,402	1,084,402	429,065	89,938	1956-57
1957-58 ..	97,46,582	20,96,654	—	—	—	—	97,46,582	20,96,654	4,870,002	1,377,104	32,200	7,700	4,902,202	1,384,802	439,665	109,838	1957-58

Area : Acres
Production : Tons

Area and Production of Foodgrains in each District of Madhya Pradesh—contd.

District and year	Maize Area	Maize Production	Ragi Area	Ragi Production	Small Millets Area	Small Millets Production	Wheat Area	Wheat Production
Balaghat								
1956-57 ..	10,000	1,700	2,017	244	42,767	3,720	34,600	2,200
1957-58 ..	9,800	1,600	1,885	189	37,788	1,377	25,000	2,300
Bastar								
1956-57 ..	51,400	10,400	18,306	1,843	280,135	23,094	5,300	1,300
1957-58 ..	51,200	10,300	19,382	1,756	286,307	20,023	4,800	1,000
Betul								
1956-57 ..	23,900	3,600	666	67	178,025	16,349	165,500	28,600
1957-58 ..	26,300	4,000	735	60	198,665	12,106	137,000	20,000
Bhind								
1956-57 ..	—	—	1	—	989	145	145,500	40,200
1957-58 ..	—	—	—	—	308	44	125,900	47,100
Bhilsa								
1956-57 ..	16,400	3,700	—	—	841	69	494,400	65,500
1957-58 ..	16,800	3,600	—	—	957	53	459,900	82,700
Bilaspur								
1956-57 ..	22,900	4,600	107	14	117,529	10,952	51,800	9,400
1957-58 ..	24,400	4,500	95	8	117,248	5,529	37,500	4,600
Chhatarpur								
1956-57 ..	1,100	2,200	—	—	123.091	16,846	110,400	54,000
1957-58 ..	1,000	100	—	—	108,365	7,096	93,500	23,100
Chhindwara								
1956-57 ..	32,900	3,900	658	73	185,565	16,598	175,300	42,100
1957-58 ..	33,700	6,200	638	96	191,687	10,613	141,300	24,500
Damoh								
1956-57 ..	3,900	800	2	—	25,561	1,563	292,200	29,700
1957-58 ..	3,900	800	—	—	26,989	925	217,600	26,200
Datia								
1956-57 ..	1,400	200	—	—	408	23	107,600	36,500
1957-58 ..	1,500	200	—	—	1,118	69	83,300	18,500
Dewas								
1956-57 ..	11,200	2,000	—	—	958	235	220,100	47,100
1957-58 ..	11,600	2,000	—	—	563	72	154,500	28,900
Dhar								
1956-57 ..	97,300	14,400	5	—	8,045	4,747	228,300	38,400
1957-58 ..	98,900	14,500	—	—	3,843	584	208,400	43,200
Durg								
1956-57 ..	5,600	1,000	1,447	146	510,782	52,451	143,600	29,200
1957-58 ..	5,700	1,000	1,319	107	506,130	26,643	118,000	10,400
Gird								
1956-57 ..	500	100	—	—	108	1	174,600	46,100
1957-58 ..	600	100	—	—	100	—	161,600	34,400
Guna								
1956-57 ..	41,800	6,400	—	—	1,200	100	270,600	74,100
1957-58 ..	40,400	5,800	—	—	2,529	218	288,100	67,100

Area : Acres
Production : Tons

Barley Area	Barley Production	Total Cereals Area	Total Cereals Production	Gram Area	Gram Production	Tur Area	Tur Production	District and year
								Balaghat
300	—	588,784	192,764	26,100	4,700	4,600	2,700	1956-57
200	—	580,773	132,266	17,900	2,700	4,400	1,900	1957-58
								Bastar
—	—	1,221,241	322,737	10,100	1,700	4,400	2,600	1956-57
—	—	1,248,989	280,879	8,100	900	4,200	1,800	1957-58
								Betul
—	—	551,591	96,316	97,700	12,300	65,900	19,600	1956-57
—	—	575,000	87,266	91,500	9,800	74,300	15,700	1957-58
								Bhind
69,100	20,000	387,790	115,745	207,300	62,800	45,900	10,700	1956-57
51,300	14,700	351,208	116,844	222,900	57,500	49,500	10,800	1957-58
								Bhilsa
1,000	200	587,541	90,369	176,500	52,500	2,000	400	1956-57
600	200	604,057	140,653	167,200	39,600	2,800	600	1957-58
								Bilaspur
1,900	200	1,677,436	558,366	58,700	10,700	22,800	13,300	1956-57
900	100	1,670,843	381,437	53,200	8,000	24,100	9,200	1957-58
								Chhatarpur
67,200	21,700	411,691	121,046	74,500	27,600	11,400	1,600	1956-57
59,900	16,100	366,365	56,596	88,800	19,900	11,200	1,200	1957-58
								Chhindwara
—	—	730,223	126,571	112,900	28,400	46,500	29,300	1956-57
—	—	718,525	125,209	110,000	16,300	41,300	16,900	1957-58
								Damoh
800	200	445,563	52,363	52,800	8,000	5,000	1,400	1956-57
400	100	404,089	54,925	61,500	7,800	9,500	2,400	1957-58
								Datia
12,100	6,100	161,208	52,523	81,700	21,100	4,000	700	1956-57
8,500	1,700	149,518	32,769	93,600	14,800	6,500	700	1957-58
								Dewas
100	—	399,558	114,435	54,400	20,200	18,400	3,300	1956-57
100	—	396,263	132,172	39,600	6,600	23,900	3,000	1957-58
								Dhar
300	100	534,650	88,147	132,100	28,800	23,600	2,400	1956-57
200	100	524,943	93,684	99,000	12,700	22,700	3,300	1957-58
								Durg
800	100	1,894,829	570,497	127,300	23,400	86,700	38,500	1956-57
400	100	1,876,649	340,350	133,900	21,000	118,000	41,600	1957-58
								Gird
11,000	2,000	306,808	96,701	100,400	31,200	13,200	1,700	1956-57
6,900	1,600	289,900	84,200	112,500	33,600	13,300	2,000	1957-58
								Guna
2,600	800	567,000	130,900	162,500	37,300	2,600	400	1956-57
2,300	800	597,629	133,718	149,600	29,700	3,000	400	1957-58

Area : Acres
Production : Acres

Area and Production of Foodgrains in each District of Madhya Pradesh—contd.

District and year	Maize		Ragi		Small Millets		Wheat	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Hoshangabad								
1956-57 ..	4,400	800	6	1	46,773	3,350	450,300	95,900
1957-58 ..	4,500	800	35	4	47,300	1,890	434,800	55,700
Indore								
1956-57 ..	10,200	2,200	—	—	302	29	236,100	70,600
1957-58 ..	10,900	1,600	—	—	171	12	208,300	42,900
Jabalpur								
1956-57 ..	13,900	3,400	15	2	116,671	9,923	376,200	101,300
1957-58 ..	14,000	2,500	1	—	102,310	2,614	242,200	35,900
Jhabua								
1956-57 ..	154,700	34,600	—	—	37,411	4,156	16,400	2,700
1957-58 ..	160,600	26,400	—	—	97,095	6,519	6,100	1,500
Mandla								
1956-57 ..	47,200	10,500	114	14	283,506	35,550	156,100	28,000
1957-58 ..	47,700	7,700	93	10	284,224	13,234	76,900	8,900
Mandsaur								
1956-57 ..	69,500	10,000	—	—	—	—	188,800	30,800
1957-58 ..	80,900	19,200	—	—	1	—	87,300	17,700
Narsimpur								
1956-57 ..	700	200	—	—	42,031	3,094	131,000	33,400
1957-58 ..	800	200	2	—	39,199	2,019	112,400	17,300
Morena								
1956-57 ..	1,400	200	—	—	106	14	141,400	34,400
1957-58 ..	1,400	300	—	—	103	—	117,700	39,400
Nimar (East)								
1956-57 ..	4,100	1,300	29	4	37,506	4,008	74,000	19,300
1957-58 ..	4,100	1,200	12	2	28,759	1,995	57,400	6,000
Nimar (West)								
1956-57 ..	52,200	5,300	—	—	8,346	1,120	95,000	20,300
1957-58 ..	55,600	8,000	—	—	8,133	726	72,600	15,900
Panna								
1956-57 ..	5,200	700	—	—	43,195	6,150	131,100	21,700
1957-58 ..	5,400	400	—	—	42,900	4,300	68,900	5,100
Raigarh								
1956-57 ..	19,400	4,300	1,875	208	115,750	10,823	1,400	300
1957-58 ..	18,300	2,600	1,929	136	115,704	4,216	900	100
Raipur								
1956-57 ..	1,900	400	3,580	433	153,483	12,914	27,300	4,400
1957-58 ..	2,000	300	2,943	267	163,774	5,813	19,100	1,800
Raisen								
1956-57 ..	4,100	600	—	—	5,517	1,187	353,400	92,600
1957-58 ..	4,300	600	—	—	4,564	720	343,600	42,100
Rajgarh								
1956-57 ..	40,200	5,900	—	—	332	19	157,200	28,800
1957-58 ..	42,200	3,100	—	—	106	12	84,800	17,200

Area : Acres
Production : Tons

Barley		Total Cereals		Gram		Tur		District and year
Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	
								Hoshangabad
700	100	578,279	115,551	131,800	35,100	41,100	18,500	1956-57
400	100	566,935	77,494	138,200	11,800	41,500	18,300	1957-58
								Indore
100	—	334,402	97,329	72,200	25,600	27,100	4,800	1956-57
100	—	326,571	61,912	73,600	11,000	37,400	5,300	1957-58
								Jabalpur
3,200	500	796,186	187,425	218,700	79,700	20,700	11,200	1956-57
1,400	100	638,911	67,414	227,400	41,100	20,000	6,800	1957-58
								Jhabua
2,100	300	327,511	68,856	93,400	18,600	11,500	1,900	1956-57
400	100	377,995	47,519	23,000	2,800	10,600	1,100	1957-58
								Mandla
500	100	698,120	142,764	76,300	12,400	3,600	2,200	1956-57
200	—	636,617	55,344	43,600	3,900	3,700	800	1957-58
								andsaur
4,400	1,500	600,900	138,400	120,000	30,000	6,400	900	1956-57
2,900	1,100	610,101	149,800	50,800	6,100	5,800	700	1957-58
								Narsimpur
100	—	282,131	60,694	199,300	65,100	15,800	8,900	1956-57
100	—	271,101	48,419	215,100	27,600	16,200	6,500	1957-58
								Morena
49,000	13,000	471,106	106,514	193,400	64,200	35,900	6,600	1956-57
18,800	4,800	457,403	140,100	213,100	41,100	35,200	5,300	1957-58
								Nimar (East)
—	—	409,635	101,212	24,400	6,600	33,500	9,700	1956-57
—	—	378,871	89,197	13,600	1,400	33,600	12,400	1957-58
								Nimar (West)
—	—	654,746	184,120	44,500	10,300	48,800	7,100	1956-57
—	—	630,933	139,626	17,200	2,500	42,900	4,500	1957-58
								Panna
12,400	2,600	308,695	58,050	47,500	9,400	12,700	1,800	1956-57
7,200	500	244,000	16,400	79,400	6,700	8,000	500	1957-58
								Raigarh
300	—	919,925	266,731	6,200	1,100	5,300	3,100	1956-57
200	—	920,233	212,952	2,600	200	4,900	1,700	1957-58
								Raipur
700	100	1,874,263	621,447	30,600	5,500	17,700	6,200	1956-57
400	100	1,875,517	412,080	19,900	1,900	19,100	4,600	1957-58
								Raisen
200	—	398,717	101,487	174,800	59,700	6,900	1,600	1956-57
200	100	392,564	52,820	192,500	33,600	4,900	1,200	1957-58
								Rajgarh
1,500	300	449,232	94,519	65,100	16,200	9,400	1,000	1956-57
1,000	200	463,106	112,812	31,100	3,600	10,700	1,100	1957-58

MADHYA PRADESH

Area : Acres
Production : Tons

Area and Production of Foodgrains

District and year		Maize		Ragi		Small Millets		Wheat	
		Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Ratlam									
1956-57	..	41,800	6,200	—	—	1,686	182	124,400	19,800
1957-58	..	45,600	8,100	—	—	4,337	872	94,700	14,000
Rewa									
1956-57	..	2,200	400	—	—	167,376	9,076	226,600	35,400
1957-58	..	2,500	400	—	—	144,000	7,704	113,900	10,300
Satna									
1956-57	..	1,700	500	—	—	102,972	3,858	284,600	50,900
1957-58	..	1,700	200	—	—	100,627	2,736	112,100	7,600
Saugar									
1956-57	..	9,400	1,300	—	—	32,005	1,877	623,100	126,300
1957-58	..	9,600	2,000	3	—	30,300	1,103	577,500	84,700
Sehore									
1956-57	..	14,100	1,000	—	—	1,400	314	491,100	141,800
1957-58	..	14,800	2,400	—	—	1,715	313	416,000	70,200
Seoni									
1956-57	..	12,600	1,900	131	13	127,748	9,372	204,400	23,200
1957-58	..	12,900	2,200	129	9	140,240	6,163	164,400	15,300
Shahdol									
1956-57	..	50,100	8,900	—	—	223,241	24,073	81,300	13,600
1957-58	..	53,200	10,300	—	—	207,729	9,960	35,700	4,500
Shajapur									
1956-57	..	20,100	1,600	—	—	126	9	226,300	36,900
1957-58	..	21,200	4,700	—	—	61	4	129,100	31,200
Shivpuri									
1956-57	..	42,300	9,000	—	—	30,367	3,831	176,700	46,800
1957-58	..	40,700	7,500	—	—	28,139	2,537	168,600	53,600
Sidhi									
1956-57	..	34,700	6,200	—	—	172,288	13,752	43,200	9,400
1957-58	..	35,300	5,100	—	—	153,792	8,142	23,100	2,300
Sargujah									
1956-57	..	70,400	14,200	4,139	458	91,441	8,990	14,200	2,800
1957-58	..	71,500	8,600	4,177	253	174,951	10,424	3,100	300
Tikamgarh									
1956-57	..	1,600	200	—	—	83,941	11,572	66,100	34,700
1957-58	..	1,300	200	—	—	79,784	9, 197	57,200	30,100
Ujjain									
1956-57	..	13,500	1,000	—	—	189	—	291,900	32,400
1957-58	..	16,200	3,500	—	—	57	8	202,700	38,400
Non-reporting Areas									
1956-57	..	10,804	1,237	—	—	51,708	6,127	10,472	1,176
1957-58	..	10,804	1,237	—	—	51,708	6,127	10,472	1,176
TOTAL									
1956-57	..	1,074,704	189,037	33,098	3,520	3,453,421	332,263	8,019,872	1,704,076
1957-58	..	1,115,804	186,037	33,378	2,897	3,534,380	194,712	6,297,972	1,105,176

in each District of Madhya Pradesh—Concld.

Barley		Total Cereals		Gram		Tur		District and year
Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	
								Ratlam
400	100	320,986	66,982	72,300	15,100	6,500	700	1956-57
300	100	316,837	61,372	67,000	5,700	6,100	600	1957-58
								Rewa
34,400	1,500	695,776	96,276	84,400	16,300	41,400	5,900	1956-57
14,300	1,200	543,700	46,904	125,300	17,400	40,500	2,100	1957-58
								Satna
47,500	4,900	642,372	130,858	55,000	11,100	38,100	4,100	1956-57
20,800	2,100	439,127	24,936	126,200	11,500	27,800	1,200	1957-58
								Saugar
2,000	400	743,805	141,577	90,800	13,700	7,400	2,100	1956-57
1,900	400	728,903	110,403	89,500	7,500	8,900	1,800	1957-58
								Sehore
300	100	598,300	164,214	83,700	23,500	15,900	3,600	1956-57
300	100	607,215	136,113	77,200	13,900	24,900	6,000	1957-58
								Seoni
200	—	529,679	95,085	74,800	9,900	5,100	2,500	1956-57
100	—	513,369	51,572	81,600	10,500	4,800	1,500	1957-58
								Shahdol
18,100	2,000	825,241	163,373	53,400	8,000	13,000	1,400	1956-57
7,200	1,100	763,329	86,860	21,100	700	10,600	900	1957-58
								Shajapur
1,000	400	478,726	118,309	49,600	14,100	16,900	2,400	1956-57
600	200	454,161	159,004	22,200	3,400	24,600	2,600	1957-58
								Shivpuri
28,900	13,900	447,067	122,731	70,700	21,100	9,600	1,300	1956-57
26,000	11,500	453,939	123,337	65,300	11,300	9,600	1,700	1957-58
								Sidhi
84,400	8,500	513,388	78,852	59,000	11,800	42,000	4,500	1956-57
34,200	3,000	432,392	37,142	45,200	3,400	35,700	3,800	1957-58
								Sargujah
19,300	3,300	877,180	290,448	23,000	3,200	15,500	7,500	1956-57
2,700	300	933,328	143,977	6,700	500	14,400	3,700	1957-58
								Tikamgarh
29,800	26,300	302,841	117,572	34,700	13,000	1,400	200	1956-57
27,300	11,700	297,484	122,497	27,000	13,800	1,000	200	1957-58
								Ujjain
600	100	579,289	126,400	84,300	20,300	21,400	2,400	1956-57
500	100	580,757	153,308	76,600	14,300	22,900	3,200	1957-58
								Non-reporting Areas
—	—	161,033	20,234	6,383	623	—	—	1956-57
—	—	161,033	20,234	6,383	623	—	—	1957-58
								TOTAL
509,300	131,400	27,285,444	6,807,490	3,815,283	991,923	887,600	252,700	1956-57
301,200	74,400	26,371,183	5,154,516	3,627,683	590,723	935,000	211,600	1957-58

Area : Acres
Production : Tons

Area and Production of Foodgrains

District and year	Rice							
	Autumn		Winter		Summer		Total	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Chingleput								
1956-57 ..	482,568	213,280	216,678	93,640	37,782	22,770	737,028	329,690
1957-58 ..	492,000	202,000	178,000	83,000	20,000	9,000	690,000	294,000
Coimbatore								
1956-57 ..	94,273	66,200	58,126	33,680	5,782	3,350	158,181	103,230
1957-58 ..	94,000	80,000	62,000	52,000	6,000	4,000	162,000	135,000
Kanyakumari								
1956-57 ..	68,230	33,260	68,006	33,150	—	—	136,236	66,410
1957-58 ..	77,000	58,000	76,000	61,000	—	—	153,000	119,000
Madurai								
1956-57 ..	262,530	173,690	88,700	50,090	3,142	820	354,372	224,600
1957-58 ..	253,000	177,000	99,000	65,000	3,000	2,000	355,000	244,000
Nilgiris								
1956-57 ..	8,281	5,130	—	—	—	—	8,281	5,130
1957-58 ..	8,000	4,000	—	—	—	—	8,000	4,000
North Arcot								
1956-57 ..	411,760	272,790	196,685	129,600	37,798	15,140	646,243	417,530
1957-58 ..	410,000	272,000	197,000	117,000	36,000	26,000	643,000	414,000
Ramanathapuram								
1956-57 ..	489,280	221,270	11,140	5,040	1,873	850	502,293	227,160
1957-58 ..	423,000	170,000	30,000	19,000	—	—	453,000	190,000
Salem								
1956-57 ..	173,655	139,540	66,735	44,720	8,553	5,730	248,943	189,990
1957-58 ..	206,000	137,000	62,000	52,000	6,000	3,000	274,000	192,000
South Arcot								
1956-57 ..	555,061	301,570	116,743	69,940	14,757	9,980	686,561	381,490
1957-58 ..	556,000	313,000	114,000	75,000	14,000	8,000	684,000	397,000
Tanjore								
1956-57 ..	1,204,922	584,170	168,209	94,240	41	20	1,373,172	678,430
1957-58 ..	1,208,000	648,000	162,000	108,000	—	—	1,370,000	756,000
Tiruchirapalli								
1956-57 ..	418,780	282,300	136,538	86,250	18,949	10,520	574,267	379,070
1957-58 ..	371,000	200,000	128,000	83,000	11,000	4,000	510,000	287,000
Tirunelveli								
1956-57 ..	169,312	102,950	126,579	88,660	2,637	1,850	298,528	193,460
1957-58 ..	181,000	110,000	119,000	90,000	3,000	2,000	303,000	202,000
TOTAL								
1956-57 ..	4,338,652	2,396,150	1,254,139	729,010	131,314	71,030	5,724,105	3,196,190
1957-58 ..	4,279,000	2,371,000	1,227,000	805,000	99,000	58,000	5,605,000	3,234,000

Area : Acres.
Production : Tons

in each District of Madras

Jowar								District and year
Kharif		Ragi		Total		Bajra		
Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	
								Chingleput
1,822	370	1,971	410	3,793	780	9,451	1,670	1956-57
500	100	2,200	500	2,700	600	8,500	2,100	1957-58
								Coimbatore
371,215	93,470	156,316	39,780	527,531	133,250	230,555	43,740	1956-57
350,400	83,000	168,300	39,900	518,700	122,900	191,900	61,200	1957-58
								Kanyakumari
802	200	—	—	802	200	—	—	1956-57
800	200	—	—	800	200	—	—	1957-58
								Madurai
167,552	54,830	149,305	48,390	316,857	103,220	50,970	13,970	1956-57
111,500	43,500	171,600	67,000	283,100	110,500	67,600	26,000	1957-58
								Nilgiris
116	30	4	—	120	30	—	—	1956-57
100	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	1957-58
								North Arcot
87,016	17,250	8,608	1,730	95,624	18,980	56,495	10,260	1956-57
83,900	28,200	10,500	3,500	94,400	31,700	52,800	12,500	1957-58
								Ramanathapuram
24,208	5,330	10,402	2,940	34,610	8,270	145,430	36,160	1956-57
34,600	12,100	5,200	1,800	39,800	13,900	132,100	43,100	1957-58
								Salem
281,633	97,060	48,207	15,580	329,840	112,640	249,752	42,480	1956-57
221,600	69,900	41,900	13,200	263,500	83,100	182,800	40,300	1957-58
								South Arcot
88,570	14,190	37,405	6,180	125,975	20,370	127,916	18,790	1956-57
75,400	15,500	36,700	7,500	112,100	23,000	131,500	19,300	1957-58
								Tanjore
3,537	1,560	290	130	3,827	1,690	3,544	640	1956-57
3,100	1,500	200	100	3,300	1,600	3,600	900	1957-58
								Tiruchirapalli
251,442	40,750	62,748	10,170	314,190	50,920	270,773	36,270	1956-57
265,000	67,300	40,400	10,300	305,400	77,600	257,300	58,700	1957-58
								Tirunelveli
50,718	12,230	34,440	9,330	85,158	21,560	192,674	27,010	1956-57
55,600	25,700	35,400	16,300	91,000	42,000	172,700	34,800	1957-58
								TOTAL
1,328,631	337,270	509,696	134,640	1,838,327	471,910	1,337,560	230,990	1956-57
1,202,500	347,000	512,400	160,100	1,714,900	507,100	1,200,800	298,900	1957-58

Area : Acres
Production : Tons

Area and Production of Foodgrains

District and year	Maize		Ragi		Small Millets		Wheat	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Chingleput								
1956-57 ..	15	10	75,130	24,220	19,338	6,180	—	—
1957-58 ..	300	100	69,800	25,000	31,450	10,810	—	—
Coimbatore								
1956-57 ..	251	110	98,170	47,160	106,742	21,500	351	50
1957-58 ..	200	100	105,800	53,700	114,873	22,820	400	60
Kanyakumari								
1956-57 ..	—	—	280	150	32	—	—	—
1957-58 ..	—	—	200	100	30	10	—	—
Madurai								
1956-57 ..	170	80	37,140	19,020	186,722	43,460	1,628	240
1957-58 ..	200	100	38,200	18,300	189,009	47,310	1,666	240
Nilgiris								
1956-57 ..	26	10	3,469	1,090	4,797	1,230	958	150
1957-58 ..	—	—	3,300	900	4,570	1,260	1,156	170
North Arcot								
1956-57 ..	845	380	89,160	36,260	74,970	22,160	4	—
1957-58 ..	900	400	87,800	42,700	69,433	20,790	6	—
Ramanathapuram								
1956-57 ..	212	90	85,144	38,390	220,492	51,250	—	—
1957-58 ..	400	200	75,700	26,100	165,888	53,740	—	—
Salem								
1956-57 ..	1,615	710	333,543	121,950	287,452	53,410	546	80
1957-58 ..	1,400	600	306,100	92,000	248,797	50,790	613	90
South Arcot								
1956-57 ..	679	290	68,190	28,280	117,962	66,400	—	—
1957-58 ..	300	100	74,600	38,700	112,571	60,420	—	—
Tanjore								
1956-57 ..	6,715	3,000	11,646	5,110	30,507	13,230	—	—
1957-58 ..	6,500	2,900	10,800	5,000	33,196	14,040	—	—
Tiruchirapalli								
1956-57 ..	4,364	1,890	55,768	16,660	240,097	96,810	—	—
1957-58 ..	4,200	1,800	57,100	17,400	208,912	83,530	—	—
Tirunelveli								
1956-57 ..	30	10	24,346	13,040	83,839	8,870	—	—
1957-58 ..	100	—	22,600	11,300	86,058	17,750	—	—
TOTAL								
1956-57 ..	14,922	6,580	881,986	351,330	1,372,950	384,500	3,487	520
1957-58 ..	14,500	6,300	852,000	331,200	1,264,787	383,270	3,841	560

Area : Acres
Production : Tons

in each district of Madras—contd.

Barley		Total Cereals		Gram		Tur		District and year
Area	Production	Area	Production)	Area	Production	Area	Production	
								Chingleput
—	—	844,755	362,550	82	20	530	110	1956-57
—	—	802,750	332,610	280	60	400	100	1957-58
								Coimbatore
—	—	1,121,781	349,040	1,645	350	9,212	1,300	1956-57
—	—	1,093,873	395,780	2,240	480	10,300	1,300	1957-58
								Kanyakumari
—	—	137,350	66,760	—	—	107	20	1956-57
—	—	154,030	119,310	—	—	3,600	500	1957-58
								Madurai
1	—	947,860	404,590	147	30	3,327	520	1956-57
—	—	934,775	446,450	1,640	360	3,000	400	1957-58
								Nilgiris
467		18,118	7,800	—	—	—	—	1956-57
499	170	17,625	6,500	—	—	—	—	1957-58
								North Arcot
1	—	963,342	505,570	46	10	38,642	7,760	1956-57
—	—	948,339	522,090	50	10	39,800	6,800	1957-58
								Ramanathapuram
—	—	988,181	361,320	1,332	300	5,371	880	1956-57
—	—	866,888	327,040	4,280	940	3,800	500	1957-58
								Salem
—	—	1,451,691	521,260	1,334	300	16,306	2,970	1956-57
—	—	1,277,210	458,880	870	180	14,000	2,000	1957-58
								South Arcot
—	—	1,127,283	515,620	125	30	13,956	3,120	1956-57
—	—	1,115,071	538,520	280	60	14,100	2,400	1957-58
								Tanjore
—	—	1,429,411	702,100	2	—	4,533	810	1956-57
—	—	1,427,396	780,440	10	—	4,600	600	1957-58
								Tiruchirapalli
—	—	1,459,459	581,620	327	70	30,388	4,650	1956-57
—	—	1,342,912	526,030	440	100	35,400	4,300	1957-58
								Tirunelveli
—	—	684,575	263,950	317	60	1,088	160	1956-57
—	—	675,458	307,850	90	20	1,600	200	1957-58
								TOTAL
469	160	11,173,806	4,642,180	5,357	1,170	123,460	22,300	1956-57
499	170	10,656,327	4,761,500	10,180	2,210	130,600	19,100	1957-58

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25. *Districtwise Area and Production of Wheat in India* (1958-59 *and* 1959-60)

Area : Acres
Production : Tons

District	Area		Production	
	1958 1959	1959 1960	1958 1959	1959 1960
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh				
1. Srikakulam	—	—	—	—
2. Visakhapatnam	—	—	—	—
3. East Godavari	—	—	—	—
4. West Godavari	—	—	—	—
5. Krishna	100	100	—	—
6. Guntur	800	800	100	100
7. Nellore	100	—	—	—
8. Kurnool	5,600	5,600	800	800
9. Anantapur	2,500	2,600	400	400
10. Cuddapah	500	600	100	100
11. Chittoor	400	500	100	100
12. Hyderabad	2,500	2,500	100	100
13. Nizamabad	6,800	6,800	500	500
14. Medak	8,400	8,300	600	600
15. Mahbubnagar	2,800	3,000	100	100
16. Nalgonda	100	100	—	—
17. Warangal	700	900	—	—
18. Khammam	100	100	—	—
19. Karimnagar	1,400	1,500	100	100
20. Adilabad	11,000	11,400	1,300	1,400
TOTAL ..	43,800	44,800	4,200	4,300
Assam				
1. Cachar	—	—	—	—
2. Goalpara	3,090	3,050	759	681
3. Kamrup	200	200	45	40
4. Darrang	800	800	161	161
5. Nowgong	258	250	52	45
6. Sibsagar	—	—	—	—

25. *Districtwise Area and Production of Wheat in India* (1958-59 *and* 1959-60)—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam—contd.				
7. Lakhimpur	—	—	—	—
8. Mikir & N.C. Hills	50	50	12	11
9. Garo Hills	150	150	33	33
10. J & K Hills	—	—	—	—
11. Mizo Hills	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	4,548	4,500	1,062	971
Bihar				
1. Patna	91,593	111,840	36,977	33,401
2. Gaya	213,113	225,246	47,442	32,187
3. Shahbad	311,022	331,275	89,117	72,772
4. Saran	185,197	185,361	67,691	45,009
5. Champaran	110,884	104,327	21,385	21,385
6. Muzaffarpur	93,515	114,191	22,844	22,526
7. Darbhanga	94,428	105,337	22,235	22,753
8. Monghyr	170,559	188,895	69,860	37,124
9. Bhagalpur	54,200	49,653	16,565	7,422
10. Saharsa	44,316	57,266	7,505	6,437
11. Purnea	86,236	79,774	16,409	8,909
12. S. Parganas	16,201	12,366	3,017	1,971
13. Hazaribagh	12,985	13,135	2,948	2,615
14. Ranchi	5,639	5,907	1,280	1,176
15. Palamau	24,192	26,174	5,492	5,211
16. Dhanbad	537	574	122	114
17. Singhbhum	1,365	1,896	310	377
TOTAL ..	1,515,982	1,613,217	431,199	321,389
Gujarat				
1. Jamnagar	43,165	43,205	17,097	12,693
2. Rajkot	78,433	71,615	39,969	29,014
3. Surendranagar	53,069	53,069	12,338	9,474
4. Bhavnagar	64,244	79,016	22,939	21,787
5. Junagadh	29,202	29,202	13,562	13,364

25. *Districtwise Area and Production of Wheat in India* (1958-59 *and* 1959-60)—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Gujarat—contd.				
6. Kutch	29,770	29,770	14,759	13,341
7. Amreli	45,785	42,072	17,984	15,662
8. Banaskantha	59,059	59,059	23,341	24,306
9. Mehsana	105,050	275,892	49,285	75,826
10. Sabarkantha	55,906	56,314	21,302	16,841
11. Ahmedabad	212,502	212,502	37,019	32,655
12. Kaira	91,433	108,513	19,139	11,875
13. Panch Mahals	46,014	46,014	10,000	11,740
14. Baroda	17,630	22,983	3,239	3,503
15. Broach	52,580	48,626	8,277	5,450
16. Surat	19,580	19,580	3,618	2,993
17. Dangs	60	60	10	9
TOTAL ..	1,003,482	1,197,492	313,878	300,533
Jammu & Kashmir				
1. Anantnag	29,000	19,000	6,429	4,262
2. Srinagar	20,000	20,000	4,188	4,482
3. Baramulla	27,000	21,000	4,702	4,702
4. Ladakh	6,000	6,000	1,947	1,874
5. Jammu	146,000	73,000	46,436	21,455
6. Udhampur	45,000	34,000	9,589	9,919
7. Kathua	57,000	29,000	12,564	8,376
8. Doda	18,000	13,000	3,086	3,821
9. Poonch-Rajouri	43,000	31,000	9,883	9,074
TOTAL ..	391,000	246,000	98,824	67,965
Madhya Pradesh				
1. Sagar	536,300	542,800	125,000	143,300
2. Damoh	223,300	230,900	62,200	70,700
3. Jabalpur	315,100	306,700	85,500	94,100
4. Mandla	105,100	110,000	27,700	34,900
5. Hoshangabad	395,200	438,200	97,900	109,100
6. Narsimhapur	103,400	112,400	25,900	30,500
7. East Nimar	56,500	67,900	13,300	19,300

25. *Districtwise Area and Production of Wheat in India* (1958-59 *and* 1959-60)—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madhya Pradesh—contd.				
8. Balaghat	30,000	29,900	4,000	4,800
9. Betul	145,200	149,000	41,600	35,300
10. Chhindwara	142,000	144,100	38,600	34,500
11. Seoni	146,700	153,800	29,000	36,200
12. Durg	111,900	116,700	20,400	26,100
13. Raipur	23,900	24,000	2,900	3,500
14. Bilaspur	46,400	51,700	9,800	12,500
15. Surguja	13,300	13,500	3,000	3,100
16. Raigarh	1,700	1,500	400	300
17. Bastar	4,800	5,000	1,000	1,000
18. Bhind	138,800	150,800	60,800	54,500
19. Morena	134,100	130,000	48,800	45,300
20. Gwalior	176,200	175,200	69,000	65,300
21. Shivpuri	188,800	203,700	77,400	60,200
22. Guna	309,700	306,500	79,600	65,300
23. Bhilsa	462,500	526,400	130,000	172,800
24. Rajgarh	110,300	121,500	23,100	58,500
25. Shajapur	169,600	185,500	56,700	58,800
26. Ujjain	247,200	267,300	59,200	64,700
27. Ratlam	110,200	119,700	23,500	37,900
28. Mandsaur	151,000	154,700	42,900	37,800
29. Dewas	185,200	230,700	56,200	71,000
30. Indore	221,400	230,900	61,500	61,500
31. West Nimar	83,000	90,300	29,500	29,700
32. Dhar	222,800	234,100	61,900	55,200
33. Jhabua	13,400	14,200	1,900	2,200
34. Rewa	179,300	165,000	45,000	45,500
35. Satna	206,400	158,400	70,400	38,200
36. Sidhi	44,800	45,000	16,000	11,700
37. Shahdol	66,800	67,300	17,100	21,900
38. Datia	99,000	101,800	51,200	37,100

25. *Districtwise Area and Production of Wheat in India* (1958-59 *and* 1959-60)—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madhya Pradesh—contd.				
39. Tikamgarh	66,000	67,400	25,000	24,600
40. Chhatarpur	96,800	98,900	29,600	25,800
41. Panna	95,200	98,400	29,200	30,800
42. Sehore	421,900	461,400	109,000	152,500
43. Raisen	318,700	341,100	82,800	123,200
44. Non-Reporting Areas	9,800	9,800	1,100	1,100
TOTAL ..	6,929,700	7,254,100	1,946,600	2,112,300
Madras				
1. Chingleput	—	—	—	—
2. South Arcot	—	—	—	—
3. North Arcot	12	10	—	—
4. Salem	648	650	100	100
5. Coimbatore	326	350	50	50
6. Tiruchirapalli	—	—	—	—
7. Tanjore	—	—	—	—
8. Madurai	1,647	1,650	190	240
9. Ramanathapuram	—	—	—	—
10. Tirunelveli	—	—	—	—
11. The Nilgiris	1,322	1,350	190	200
12. Kanyakumari	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	3,955	4,010	530	590
Maharashtra				
1. West Khandesh	122,936	122,936	30,655	25,025
2. East Khandesh	80,586	80,586	21,159	16,726
3. Nasik	245,452	249,728	44,452	43,457
4. Ahmednagar	115,943	115,948	21,297	17,546
5. Poona	52,061	52,061	9,572	6,124
6. Sholapur	64,290	59,817	10,889	10,049
7. North Satara	26,911	26,911	5,693	6,676
8. South Satara	33,284	32,983	6,362	6,947
9. Aurangabad	190,301	178,288	33,318	21,631
10. Parbhani	122,687	122,687	23,612	16,540

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Maharashtra—contd.				
11. Nanded	67,472	67,311	11,394	9,091
12. Bhir	104,109	97,850	18,762	14,597
13. Osmanabad	145,922	142,587	27,553	18,669
14. Rajura	7,000	7,161	1,182	1,110
15. Buldana	100,596	107,070	20,571	14,448
16. Akola	120,083	133,493	25,384	24,081
17. Amraoti	88,802	93,251	20,540	21,317
18. Yeotmal	44,585	59,846	8,788	9,672
19. Wardha	104,090	118,685	16,198	17,497
20. Nagpur	180,207	186,575	29,616	34,185
21. Bhandara	76,074	74,067	10,299	14,478
22. Chanda	82,427	79,574	13,171	12,189
23. Bombay Suburban	—	—	—	—
24. Kolaba	—	—	—	—
25. Ratnagiri	—	—	—	—
26. Thana	—	—	—	—
27. Kolhapur	5,430	5,430	914	1,061
TOTAL ..	2,181,248	2,214,845	411,381	363,116
Mysore				
1. Bangalore	—	—	—	—
2. Kolar	230	285	27	34
3. Tumkur	—	—	—	—
4. Mysore	66	58	8	7
5. Mandya	—	—	—	—
6. Hassan	—	—	—	—
7. Shimoga	397	401	47	47
8. Chickmagalur	332	362	40	43
9. Chitaldurg	2,159	2,080	256	250
10. Bellary	1,080	2,637	129	317
11. Dharwar	248,463	250,132	24,011	20,937
12. Belgaum	110,008	114,592	11,440	8,372
13. Bijapur	198,185	200,940	14,033	14,290

25. *Districtwise Area and Production of Wheat in India* (1958-59 *and* 1959-60)—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Mysore—contd.				
14. North Kanara	3	2	1	1
15. Bidar	20,441	19,985	1,644	2,498
16. Raichur	80,642	73,569	5,719	8,865
17. Gulbarga	78,006	73,676	6,895	6,776
18. South Kanara	—	—	—	—
19. Coorg	—	—	—	—
20. Non-Reporting Areas	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	740,012	738,719	64,250	62,437
Orissa				
1. Cuttack	3,100	3,100	956	956
2. Puri	1,100	1,100	246	246
3. Balasore	—	100	—	33
4. Sambalpur	2,400	2,400	611	611
5. Ganjam	100	100	19	19
6. Koraput	2,000	2,000	517	517
7. Dhenkanal	300	200	58	31
8. Keonjhar	400	400	86	86
9. Mayurbhanj	600	600	127	127
10. Sundargarh	600	600	174	174
11. Bolangir Patna	2,400	2,400	518	518
12. Kalahandi	2,100	2,100	405	405
13. Boudh Phulbani	500	500	81	81
TOTAL ..	15,600	15,600	3,798	3,804
Punjab				
1. Hissar	281,000	319,000	111,000	162,000
2. Rohtak	278,000	284,000	146,000	149,000
3. Gurgaon	158,000	172,000	75,000	75,000
4. Karnal	385,000	412,000	149,000	171,000
5. Ambala	241,000	218,000	83,000	93,000
6. Ludhiana	265,000	289,000	99,000	113,000
7. Ferozepore	666,000	792,000	317,000	343,000
8. Bhatinda	376,000	400,000	170,000	203,000

25. *Districtwise Area and Production of Wheat in India* (1958-59 *and* 1959-60)—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Punjab—contd.				
9. Kapurthala	115,000	109,000	37,000	42,000
10. Mahendragarh	14,000	19,000	4,000	6,000
11. Patiala	300,000	262,000	144,000	122,000
12. Sangrur	479,000	497,000	237,000	261,000
13. Simla	14,000	—	4,000	—
14. Kangra	302,000	296,000	95,000	88,000
15. Hoshiarpur	305,000	308,000	104,000	95,000
16. Jullundur	296,000	265,000	136,000	120,000
17. Amritsar	321,000	366,000	107,000	147,000
18. Gurdaspur	317,000	307,000	68,000	85,000
TOTAL ..	5,113,000	5,315,000	2,086,000	2,275,000
Rajasthan				
1. Ajmer	126,782	135,972	44,487	52,325
2. Alwar	99,266	88,764	47,062	46,997
3. Bharatpur	192,594	163,590	91,568	67,335
4. Jaipur	120,953	146,542	59,775	58,813
5. Jhunjhunu	6,366	6,493	2,550	2,562
6. Sawai Madhopur	160,945	155,017	53,672	70,727
7. Sikar	16,898	17,190	6,767	6,783
8. Tonk	204,332	213,925	68,688	56,346
9. Bikaner	—	770	—	215
10. Churu	2,211	3,880	958	1,083
11. Ganganagar	424,164	408,272	183,868	113,915
12. Barmer	20,922	35,189	6,074	20,736
13. Jaisalmer	1,975	7,008	646	2,661
14. Jalore	77,928	80,937	28,353	28,075
15. Jodhpur	62,693	50,781	20,823	10,814
16. Nagour	60,195	59,075	18,730	7,912
17. Pali	147,979	155,379	40,826	60,626
18. Sirohi	48,708	64,549	22,116	38,211
19. Bundi	113,788	121,148	32,409	44,187
20. Jhalawar	124,542	96,866	37,752	26,119
21. Kotah	392,753	368,043	75,044	72,459
22. Banswara	40,783	52,673	13,633	18,271
23. Bhilwara	121,526	129,148	49,370	51,313
24. Chittorgarh	190,003	201,282	62,854	67,663
25. Dungarpur	36,264	42,931	13,544	16,118
26. Udaipur	127,294	159,812	48,247	64,638
TOTAL ..	2,921,864	2,965,236	1,029,816	1,006,904

25. *Districtwise Area and Production of Wheat in India* (1958-59 *and* 1959-60)—Contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Uttar Pradesh				
1. Dehra Dun	43,722	43,580	9,056	13,290
2. Saharanpur	301,980	298,346	69,292	70,061
3. Muzaffarnagar	281,328	280,665	91,660	105,010
4. Meerut	391,432	391,782	162,029	189,967
5. Bulandshahr	255,318	255,655	101,908	106,220
6. Aligarh	229,493	229,071	86,166	96,899
7. Mathura	175,204	174,882	60,327	73,681
8. Agra	161,155	159,758	66,063	61,745
9. Mainpuri	159,606	159,313	74,541	71,369
10. Etah	220,438	218,289	79,572	79,576
11. Bareilly	226,308	215,717	64,429	67,436
12. Bijnor	213,621	211,450	56,292	91,586
13. Badaun	341,032	328,688	106,187	109,448
14. Moradabad	406,600	411,356	121,876	131,617
15. Shahjahanpur	226,637	220,922	60,541	47,163
16. Pilibhit	137,434	134,090	36,923	31,480
17. Rampur	135,070	126,862	36,657	48,362
18. Farrukhabad	187,738	183,046	77,111	71,652
19. Etawah	121,912	124,179	58,617	64,729
20. Kanpur	202,176	202,609	62,933	77,737
21. Fatehpur	75,787	73,778	22,653	20,464
22. Allahabad	110,259	122,974	37,395	37,308
23. Jhansi	271,320	298,244	105,540	122,199
24. Jalaun	223,227	230,250	111,772	90,703
25. Hamirpur	285,519	297,401	103,858	97,633
26. Banda	237,217	258,134	83,349	89,485
27. Varanasi	78,854	79,832	17,519	25,637
28. Mirzapur	93,531	105,237	19,055	28,470
29. Jaunpur	65,389	64,889	17,629	23,506
30. Ghazipur	36,964	37,264	9,126	12,723
31. Ballia	47,123	47,123	13,498	17,272
32. Gorakhpur	201,878	200,091	54,865	73,860
33. Deoria	172,965	171,241	42,219	57,732
34. Basti	281,526	280,004	76,464	86,714
35. Azamgarh	53,368	54,076	12,657	20,231
36. Nainital	115,247	113,324	32,080	33,497
37. Lucknow	101,463	100,143	26,441	27,357
38. Unnao	138,568	137,923	43,266	34,554
39. Rae Bareli	127,754	125,647	41,312	39,677
40. Sitapur	274,629	259,857	81,177	70,104
41. Hardoi	315,109	312,146	93,268	94,494

(*d*) entrusting the reporting to technical agencies conversant with day-to-day conditions in the market,

(*b*) arranging for adequate supervision over the work of the reporting agency,

(*c*) providing the requisite training to both the reporting and supervisory agencies, and

(*d*) enforcing uniform concepts and definition of market terms.

(3) To ensure speedy transmission of market news by arranging broadcast through radio stations of a daily Market News Bulletin and a Weekly Market Review in the rural programme, distribution of a periodical market news bulletin to rural institutions, and setting up of notice boards in the markets for display of market information.

The Integrated Scheme for Improvement of Market Intelligence has so far been taken up for implementation by all the States except Jammu and Kashmir. The Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura are also implementing the scheme. Out of a total of 2,800 markets in the country over 700 are at present reporting market intelligence to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. The number of markets needs to be considerably expanded in the States which do not have regulated markets and even in the States which have regulated markets, a fair proportion of unregulated markets needs to be covered. This aspect together with that bearing on the training of reporters and supervisory agencies is being taken up under the Third Five Year Plan.

So far as the improvements in Market News Service are concerned, arrangements have been made for the broadcast of daily prices and weekly reviews on food and price position in the regional languages from the regional radio stations. These broadcasts are being made in the rural programme in the evening. The total number of markets covered by the market news service exceeds 200. The State Governments have also taken other steps for the dissemination of market information, such as setting up of notice boards in the markets and the issue of periodical market news bulletin in the regional language to village organisations and also to the regional newspapers for further dissemination to farmers.

For an on-the-spot check of the reporting system and suggesting improvements, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics has set up eight regional offices at Jaipur, Delhi, Lucknow, Calcutta, Shillong, Bhopal, Madras and Bombay. The Inspecting Officers who are in charge of the regional offices undertake regular tours of the markets in their respective regions and also obtain a cross section of the views of knowledgeable persons on market conditions, price trends, crop outlook etc.

Fisheries

In the further development of fisheries, for which foundations are now being laid, there is the hope of a better balanced diet for the nation and more export earnings.

With nearly 3,000 miles of coastline and several million acres of inland waters scattered all over, India's fishery resources are large. They are capable of much greater development both in yield and in the industrial opportunities they offer. The present yield of about a million tons per annum accounts for a national income of about Rs. 60 crores and about Rs. 5 crores worth of export trade. Further, the fisheries provide occupation to nearly a million fishermen. Modernisation will create substantial employment potential in the primary, secondary and tertiary phases of this growing indus-

personnel trained in the course of 4 months duration at Sangli and Hyderabad is 209 including 66 trained during 1959-60.

The Agmark Pavilion set up by the Directorate in the World Agriculture Fair was adjudged to be the second best in the National Sector and was awarded a silver shield.

Established in 1935, the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection celebrated its Silver Jubilee during the year.

Agricultural Market Intelligence

There is a country-wide organisation for the collection and dissemination of information on the various facets of marketing and regular critical assessments thereof.

With the increasing role of the State in economic planning the institution of a systematic market intelligence service to help formulation and execution of a realistic price policy has become necessary. A regular flow of market intelligence, *i.e.*, information relating to market arrivals, stocks, sales, prices, margins, market reactions to regulatory measures, import and export policies and crop outlook and future expectation of prices and their continuous study in relation to other related factors operating in the economy, as also dissemination of the same, is not only helpful in the formulation of a price policy, assessing its performance and reviewing it from time to time but is also intended to provide the cultivator with the necessary incentive for stepping up food production by enabling him in the orderly marketing of his produce at fair prices. The timely flow of comprehensive and reliable market information is necessary for a proper programming of production on the part of the State Governments as also for enabling them to keep an eye on the disposal of what is produced and know the factors that obstruct an even flow of supplies with a view to taking corrective measures for narrowing down inter-regional disparities.

The Committee of Enquiry on the Collection of Agricultural Prices in India (1954) made a number of recommendations on the manner of and machinery for the collection of market intelligence on a continuing basis. The recommendation for the organisation and analysis of market intelligence in the context of foodgrains made by the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee (1959) was accepted by the Union Cabinet. Subsequently the Agricultural Production Team (Ford Foundation) also emphasised the development of an Agricultural Economic Intelligence Organisation at the Centre with responsibility for making short and long-term forecasts and summaries for foodgrains and other agricultural commodities. More recently, Dr. Bushrod W. Allin, Chairman of the Outlook and Situation Board of the United States Department of Agriculture in his report entitled "Toward An Indian Agricultural Outlook Service" has laid emphasis on the comprehensiveness, reliability and timeliness of market intelligence and its dissemination.

Accordingly, work in this direction has been taken up under the Integrated Scheme for Improvement of Market Intelligence being implemented by the State Governments in cooperation with the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The Integrated Scheme aims at the improvement of : (a) Market News Service and (b) Market Intelligence, and envisages work, *inter alia*, on the following lines :

(1) To collect comprehensive market intelligence in respect of important agricultural commodities from an adequate number of markets in each State.

(2) To ensure reliability of intelligence collected, by

25. *Districtwise Area and Production of Wheat in India* (1958-59 *and* 1959-60)—concld.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Uttar Pradesh—contd.				
42. Kheri	267,503	250,172	67,755	45,118
43. Faizabad	160,397	173,673	39,872	60,740
44. Gonda	321,215	326,907	82,209	91,664
45. Bahraich	270,134	269,424	66,834	65,360
46. Sultanpur	105,889	103,210	25,204	26,915
47. Pratapgarh	67,302	67,198	18,860	21,723
48. Bara-Banki	179,692	169,736	49,648	56,377
49. Conventional Estimates	466,058	466,058	158,573	158,573
TOTAL ..	9,564,091	9,566,216	3,036,278	3,239,118
West Bengal				
1. 24-Parganas	500	900	200	200
2. Nadia..	7,300	11,700	1,400	2,600
3. Murshidabad	33,700	47,100	9,000	13,700
4. Burdwan	5,500	6,000	1,800	1,600
5. Birbhum	12,700	19,200	2,700	4,600
6. Bankura	9,700	10,900	2,800	2,400
7. Midnapore	1,200	2,000	400	400
8. Hooghly	400	2,300	100	800
9. Howrah	100	300	—	100
10. Jalpaiguri	800	2,300	200	600
11. Darjeeling	1,300	1,300	400	300
12. Malda	5,500	8,100	2,500	1,900
13. West Dinajpur	2,200	2,200	700	200
14. Cooch-Behar	5,200	4,500	1,500	1,700
15. Purulia	—	300	—	100
16. Islampur	900	200	300	100
TOTAL ..	87,000	119,300	24,000	31,300
Himachal Pradesh				
1. Kinnaur	2,682	2,682	1,105	1,081
2. Mahasu	93,961	93,018	34,865	33,735
3. Sirmur	60,071	54,795	18,370	16,927
4. Mandi	114,312	114,850	32,930	31,152
5. Chamba	32,060	33,876	7,890	10,937
6. Bilaspur	46,380	46,296	8,330	10,177
TOTAL ..	349,466	345,517	103,490	104,009

26. *Districtwise Area and Production of Barley in India (1958-59 and 1959-60)*

Area : Acres
Production : Tons

State/District	Area		Production	
	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh				
1. Srikakulam	—	—	—	—
2. Visakhapatnam	—	—	—	—
3. East Godavari	—	—	—	—
4. West Godavari	—	—	—	—
5. Krishna	—	—	—	—
6. Guntur	100	200	(a)	(a)
7. Nellore	—	—	—	—
8. Kurnool	—	—	—	—
9. Anantapur	—	—	—	—
10. Cuddapah	—	—	—	—
11. Chittoor	—	—	—	—
12. Hyderabad	2,500	2,700	400	400
13. Nizamabad	200	100	—	—
14. Medak	2,900	2,400	500	400
15. Mahbubnagar	800	700	100	100
16. Nalgonda	100	100	(a)	(a)
17. Warangal	—	—	—	—
18. Khammam	—	—	—	—
19. Karimnagar	—	—	—	—
20. Adilabad	100	100	(a)	(a)
TOTAL	6,700	6,300	1,000	900
Bihar				
1. Patna	24,740	27,900	10,797	5,124
2. Gaya	48,087	49,243	11,429	8,393
3. Shahbad	58,753	59,518	12,496	8,855
4. Saran	187,029	191,683	53,933	42,882
5. Champaran	168,429	162,781	32,854	20,690
6. Muzaffarpur	131,232	150,192	27,334	25,600
7. Darbhanga	77,441	90,901	14,565	9,383
8. Monghyr	53,502	62,663	17,590	12,753
9. Bhagalpur	53,581	46,220	12,912	4,296
10. Saharsa	46,128	66,568	9,438	7,605
11. Purnea	81,078	83,031	17,930	8,967
12. S. Parganas	24,689	19,988	6,630	2,599

(a)—Below 50 tons.

26. *Districtwise Area and Production of Barley in India (1958-59 and 1959-60)*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Bihar—contd.				
13. Hazaribagh	9,318	10,022	3,046	1,613
14. Ranchi	1,782	2,116	583	340
15. Palamau	54,286	54,273	17,748	8,732
16. Dhanbad	51	84	17	14
17. Singhbhum	33	99	11	16
TOTAL	1,020,159	1,077,282	249,313	167,862*
Gujarat				
1. Jamnagar	—	—	—	—
2. Rajkot	—	—	—	—
3. Suendranagar	—	—	—	—
4. Bhavnagar	—	—	—	—
5. Junagadh	—	—	—	—
6. Kutch	3,535	3,535	1,200	1,200
7. Amreli	—	—	—	—
8. Banaskantha	1,277	1,277	319	319
9. Mehsana	2,500	3,974	781	1,155
10. Sabarkantha	1,515	1,735	426	488
11. Ahmedabad	1,425	1,500	334	422
12. Kaira	—	—	—	—
13. Panch Mahals	9,361	4,200	1,337	600
14. Broda	—	—	—	—
15. Broach	—	—	—	—
16. Surat	—	—	—	—
17. Dangs	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	19,613	16,221	4,397	4,184
Jammu & Kashmir				
1. Anantanag	1,000	1,000	220	184
2. Srinagar	1,000	1,000	257	147
3. Baramulla	1,000	1,000	257	184
4. Ladakh	2,000	2,000	698	698
5. Jammu	11,000	5,000	2,168	1,543
6. Udhampur	9,000	6,000	1,947	1,874
7. Kathua	9,000	5,000	2,425	1,323
8. Doda	16,000	12,000	3,233	3,564
9. Poonch-Rajouri	2,000	1,000	294	331
TOTAL	52,000	34,000	11,499	9,848

* The districtwise total does not tally with the State total published in the All-India Final Estimate of barley, 1959-60 due to discrepancy in the figures for Dhanbad district reported subsequent to the publication of the All-India estimate.

26. *Districtwise Area and Production of Barley in India (1958-59 and 1959-60)*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madhya Pradesh				
1. Sagar	1,900	1,200	700	400
2. Damoh	600	600	200	200
3. Jabalpur	2,100	2,200	800	700
4. Mandla	400	400	100	100
5. Hoshangabad	400	500	200	100
6. Narsimhapur	—	—	—	—
7. East Nimar	—	—	—	—
8. Balaghat	300	200	100	100
9. Betul	—	—	—	—
10. Chhindwara	—	—	—	—
11. Seoni	200	200	(*a*)	(*a*)
12. Durg	500	400	100	100
13. Raipur	200	200	100	100
14. Bilaspur	1,300	1,400	400	400
15. Surguja	18,200	18,300	5,500	4,600
16. Raigarh	200	200	(*a*)	(*a*)
17. Bastar	—	—	—	—
18. Bhind	59,500	58,900	27,100	20,700
19. Morena	30,600	28,800	11,900	9,400
20. Gwalior	8,000	7,700	2,700	3,300
21. Shivpuri	27,000	27,500	17,800	9,900
22. Guna	2,000	2,000	900	800
23. Bhilsa	800	700	300	200
24. Rajgarh	1,300	1,200	500	300
25. Shajapur	700	700	400	400
26. Ujjain	700	700	200	200
27. Ratlam	400	500	200	200
28. Mandsaur	3,200	3,000	1,700	1,500
29. Dewas	100	100	(*a*)	(*a*)
30. Indore	100	100	(*a*)	(*a*)
31. West Nimar	—	—	—	—
32. Dhar	300	300	100	100
33. Jhabua	1,600	1,700	500	400
34. Rewa	28,900	29,000	5,000	9,000
35. Satna	36,500	30,100	10,500	6,800
36. Sidhi	77,200	78,000	26,700	30,200
37. Shahdol	13,400	13,700	4,600	5,100
38. Datia	8,500	8,000	4,400	2,900
39. Tikamgarh	30,300	31,000	15,600	14,400
40. Chhatarpur	62,000	63,600	25,000	20,000
41. Panna	10,300	10,400	3,600	3,200
42. Sehore	200	200	100	100
43. Raisen	200	200	(*a*)	(*a*)
44. Non-reporting Areas	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	430,100	423,900	168,000	145,900
Madras				
1. Chingleput	—	—	—	—
2. South Arcot	—	—	—	—
3. North Arcot	—	—	—	—
4. Salem	—	—	—	—

(*a*)—(Below 50 tons).

26. *Districtwise Area and Production of Barley in India (1958-59 and 1959-60)*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras—contd.				
5. Coimbatore	—	—	—	—
6. Tiruchirapalli	—	—	—	—
7. Tanjore	—	—	—	—
8. Madurai	—	—	—	—
9. Ramanathapuram	—	—	—	—
10. Tirunelveli	—	—	—	—
11. The Nilgiris	526	500	180	170
12. Kanyakumari	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	526	500	180	170
Maharashtra				
1. West Khandesh	—	—	—	—
2. East Khandesh	—	—	—	—
3. Nasik	—	—	—	—
4. Ahmednagar	—	—	—	—
5. Poona	823	1,500	214	446
6. Sholapur	1,126	1,030	138	253
7. North Satara	855	1,083	254	322
8. South Satara	108	150	32	45
9. Aurangabad	—	—	—	—
10. Parbhani	577	1,140	75	104
11. Nanded	2,709	3,500	443	417
12. Bhir	173	50	23	5
13. Osmanabad	2,639	1,407	730	341
14. Rajura	—	—	—	—
15. Buldana	—	—	—	—
16. Akola	—	—	—	—
17. Amraoti	5	6	1	1
18. Yeotmal	—	—	—	—
19. Wardha	10	15	2	3
20. Nagpur	—	—	—	—
21. Bhandara	167	197	28	41
22. Chanda	163	144	37	33
23. Bombay Suburban	—	—	—	—
24. Kolaba	—	—	—	—
25. Ratnagiri	—	—	—	—
26. Thana	—	—	—	—
27. Kolhapur	7	7	4	4
TOTAL	9,362	10,229	1,981	2,015
Mysore				
1. Bangalore	—	—	—	—
2. Kolar	—	—	—	—
3. Tumkur	—	—	—	—
4. Mysore	—	—	—	—
5. Mandya	—	—	—	—
6. Hassan	—	—	—	—
7. Shimoga	—	—	—	—
8. Chickmagalur	—	—	—	—
9. Chitaldurg	—	—	—	—
10. Bellary	—	—	—	—
11. Dharwar	—	—	—	—
12. Belgaum	32	31	15	14
13. Bijapur	3,230	3,230	680	680
14. North Kanara	—	—	—	—
15. Bidar	4,020	4,020	1,079	1,079
16. Raichur	15	10	3	2
17. Gulbarga	1,108	1,199	209	267
18. South Kanara	—	—	—	—
19. Coorg	—	—	—	—
20. Non-reporting Areas	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	8,405	8,490	1,986	2,042

26. *Districtwise Area and Production of Barley in India (1958-59 and 1959-60)*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Orissa				
1. Cuttack	700	700	138	138
2. Puri	—	—	—	—
3. Balasore	—	—	—	—
4. Sambalpur	—	—	—	—
5. Ganjam	—	—	—	—
6. Koraput	—	—	—	—
7. Dhenkanal	—	—	—	—
8. Keonjhar	—	—	—	—
9. Mayurbhanj	—	—	—	—
10. Sundargarh	—	—	—	—
11. Bolangir-Patna	—	—	—	—
12. Kalahandi	—	—	—	—
13. Boudh Phulbani	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	700	700	138	138
Punjab				
1. Hissar	115,000	62,000	45,000	19,000
2. Rohtak	26,000	27,000	11,000	8,000
3. Gurgaon	122,000	114,000	44,000	39,000
4. Karnal	17,000	16,000	4,000	4,000
5. Ambala	9,000	12,000	3,000	3,000
6. Ludhiana	5,000	4,000	3,000	2,000
7. Ferozepore	89,000	44,000	31,000	20,000
8. Bhatinda	46,000	38,000	11,000	8,000
9. Kapurthala	3,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
10. Mohendragarh	39,000	38,000	10,000	9,000
11. Patiala	26,000	20,000	7,000	5,000
12. Sangrur	21,000	24,000	6,000	6,000
13. Simla	—	3,000	—	1,000
14. Kangra	32,000	32,000	11,000	13,000
15. Hoshiarpur	4,000	3,000	1,000	1,000
16. Jullundur	1,000	1,000	(a)	(a)
17. Amritsar	9,000	9,000	4,000	5,000
18. Gurdaspur	20,000	20,000	8,000	8,000
TOTAL	584,000	469,000	200,000	152,000
Rajasthan				
1. Ajmer	106,450	106,784	52,037	44,048
2. Alwar	93,277	92,466	39,893	41,279
3. Bharatpur	67,932	64,379	32,298	23,711
4. Jaipur	236,578	245,169	112,903	132,982
5. Jhunjhunu	15,019	13,371	6,908	6,308
6. Sawai Madhopur	73,165	79,132	26,196	25,753
7. Sikar	41,891	42,122	27,379	27,097
8. Tonk	96,631	104,568	42,405	49,110
9. Bikaner	46	24	14	4
10. Churu	1,539	5,529	471	918
11. Ganganagar	136,205	182,692	41,713	30,340
12. Barmer	784	610	338	279
13. Jaisalmer	8	—	3	—
14. Jalore	5,971	6,373	2,575	2,916
15. Jodhpur	3,645	3,279	1,572	1,500
16. Nagour	19,701	27,374	13,949	17,708
17. Pali	72,874	76,517	26,026	29,889
18. Sirohi	11,963	11,882	5,159	5,438
19. Bundi	23,560	22,216	13,037	12,655
20. Jhalawar	5,449	3,922	2,571	2,234
21. Kotah	14,873	18,680	5,099	10,642
22. Banswara	10,033	12,154	4,831	6,743
23. Bhilwara	118,834	114,750	54,908	56,965
24. Chittorgarh	23,608	23,488	8,505	17,480
25. Dungarpur	14,937	16,794	7,192	9,318
26. Udaipur	129,569	143,004	67,619	81,206
TOTAL	1,324,542	1,417,279	595,601	636,523

(a)—Below 500 tons.

26. *Districtwise Area and Production of Barley in India (1958-59 and 1959-60)*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Uttar Pradesh				
1. Dehra Dun	2,780	2,424	652	481
2. Saharanpur	11,745	10,240	2,756	2,034
3. Muzaffarnagar	6,544	5,706	1,536	1,133
4. Meerut	38,915	35,354	9,224	11,639
5. Bulandshahr	148,457	139,905	45,957	44,173
6. Aligarh	135,892	111,518	46,810	38,805
7. Mathura	79,190	64,986	24,991	18,031
8. Agra	92,665	79,352	26,396	25,834
9. Mainpuri	70,480	57,839	26,615	20,900
10. Etah	79,457	70,414	24,593	23,407
11. Bareilly	13,675	14,494	3,298	2,830
12. Bijnor	37,160	36,553	10,201	10,492
13. Badaun	53,780	50,000	11,889	9,909
14. Moradabad	58,524	59,535	17,283	13,688
15. Shahjahanpur	43,704	41,779	10,876	9,232
16. Pilibhit	10,564	12,094	2,547	2,362
17. Rampur	5,297	5,858	1,277	1,144
18. Farrukhabad	63,632	60,766	18,472	11,330
19. Etawah	63,444	60,166	34,794	25,322
20. Kanpur	135,528	133,460	58,961	39,050
21. Fatehpur	120,159	118,036	29,882	31,279
22. Allahabad	203,761	189,667	77,565	74,186
23. Jhansi	28,032	27,756	10,128	10,959
24. Jalaun	39,343	40,414	17,987	17,640
25. Hamirpur	15,079	17,351	5,448	6,850
26. Banda	34,816	40,336	12,578	15,925
27. Varanasi	158,166	154,497	47,833	53,964
28. Mirzapur	120,297	133,171	41,393	47,432
29. Jaunpur	225,332	222,024	66,911	96,104
30. Ghazipur	132,791	134,578	42,816	66,449
31. Ballia	124,086	124,086	36,031	41,928
32. Gorakhpur	223,955	227,707	43,928	63,276
33. Deoria	160,336	158,498	40,894	38,939
34. Basti	207,590	225,638	41,504	43,488
35. Azamgarh	262,798	266,182	89,434	114,672
36. Naini Tal	6,388	6,848	1,561	1,625
37. Lucknow	33,757	31,053	8,575	11,735
38. Unnao	143,344	139,532	59,138	44,832
39. Rae Bareli	118,490	117,296	33,657	35,278
40. Sitapur	108,447	106,587	38,009	17,993
41. Hardoi	150,870	151,948	47,531	45,728
42. Kheri	66,553	61,222	14,317	6,840
43. Faizabad	81,341	83,479	26,696	33,926
44. Gonda	88,333	95,901	20,422	21,044
45. Bahraich	100,519	97,468	22,047	18,276
46. Sultanpur	91,948	91,063	25,217	39,311
47. Pratapgarh	126,422	129,388	38,910	54,504
48. Bara Banki	45,865	43,149	11,038	10,463
49. Conventional Estimates	221,136	221,136	64,871	64,871
TOTAL	4,591,387	4,508,454	1,395,449	1,441,313
West Bengal				
1. 24-Parganas	500	200	100	(a)
2. Nadia	5,400	10,500	1,100	1,900
3. Murshidabad	33,400	44,000	6,900	8,500
4. Burdwan	700	3,200	200	500
5. Birbhum	1,000	1,900	200	300
6. Bankura	400	700	100	100
7. Midnapore	100	—	(a)	(a)
8. Hooghly	100	200	(a)	(a)
9. Howrah	—	100	—	—

(a)—Below 50 tons.

26. *Districtwise Area and Production of Barley in India (1958-59 and 1959-60)*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
West Bengal—contd.				
10. Jalpaiguri	1,100	2,200	300	400
11. Darjeeling	400	400	100	100
12. Malda	44,400	62,000	14,500	10,800
13. West Dinajpur	13,700	18,500	3,700	2,500
14. Cooch-Behar	1,400	2,100	400	400
15. Purulia	100	200	(a)	(a)
16. Islampur	5,200	13,400	1,300	1,600
TOTAL ..	107,900	159,600	28,900	27,100
Himachal Pradesh				
1. Mahasu	35,198	35,638	6,914	7,000
2. Sirmur	8,700	8,600	1,554	1,843
3. Mandi	14,950	15,435	3,203	2,867
4. Chamba	17,800	18,612	2,543	2,660
5. Bilaspur	611	618	109	110
TOTAL ..	77,259	78,903	14,323	14,480

(a)—Below 50 tons.

27. *Districtwise Area and Production of Potato during three years ending* 1958-59

Area : Acres
Production : Tons

State/District	Area			Production		
	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh						
1. Adilabad	—	1	—	—	—	—
2. Hyderabad	480	308	509	548	335	600
3. Karimnagar	4	10	12	4	5	20
4. Khammam	—	—	5	—	—	—
5. Mahbubnagar	5	7	16	—	4	20
6. Medak	392	463	586	595	608	780
7. Nalgonda	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Nizamabad	1	2	3	1	1	—
9. Warangal	2	—	—	2	—	—
10. Visakhapatnam	—	—	326	—	—	1,000
11. Kurnool	—	—	3	—	—	10
12. Chittoor	—	—	58	—	—	160
TOTAL ..	1,084(a)	991(a)	1,518	1,733(b)	1,536(b)	2,590
Assam						
1. Cachar	4,000	4,000	3,200	4,848	9,236	5,521
2. Darrang	8,000	8,600	8,000	14,525	15,438	12,136
3. Goalpara	12,800	12,500	10,700	25,457	19,342	16,265
4. Kamrup	11,000	10,000	10,500	26,901	18,817	12,178
5. Lakhimpur	6,400	7,280	5,100	15,029	6,224	7,393
6. Nowgong	3,400	4,500	4,500	4,781	5,411	3,974
7. Sibsagar	4,900	4,800	4,200	16,669	7,714	3,709
8. Garo Hills	400	410	350	857	652	450
9. Mizo Hills	500	90	125	1,071	143	160
10. Naga Hills	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. United Khasi & Jaintia Hills ..	22,100	20,750	19,500	46,786	33,962	25,037
12. United Mikir & North Cachar Hills	1,800 ..	2,000	1,980	3,857	3,180	2,542
TOTAL ..	75,300	74,930	68,155	160,781	120,119	89,365

27. *District wise Area and Production of Potato during three years ending* 1958-59—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	6)	(7)
Bihar						
1. Champaran	10,880	8,581	7,146	61,300	15,657	24,171
2. Darbhanga	8,277	6,419	7,094	22,880	7,038	15,673
3. Muzaffarpur	14,755	10,852	6,087	29,975	10,000	4,176
4. Purnea	12,256	9,872	17,496	14,017	8,555	32,412
5. Saharsa	3,318	4,109	3,112	3,478	3,319	4,902
6. Saran	14,644	13,729	11,276	53,371	34,335	30,262
7. Bhagalpur	2,471	4,014	3,631	3,677	8,352	6,198
8. Gaya	16,455	17,490	13,210	46,431	39,771	39,912
9. Monghyr	5,465	6,661	3,357	8,715	13,783	3,952
10. Patna	35,995	34,015	25,596	73,433	53,145	56,386
11. Shahbad	16,531	16,686	7,098	45,241	67,663	20,639
12. Dhanbad	301	230	527	434	206	300
13. Hazaribagh	16,957	12,541	9,641	16,996	10,931	6,103
14. Palamau	1,752	1,819	936	4,987	2,865	1,270
15. Ranchi	4,944	5,495	4,405	3,500	3,288	2,747
16. Santhal Parganas	3,049	2,318	2,072	3,317	1,719	1,434
17. Singhbhum	140	284	178	141	348	82
TOTAL ..	168,190	155,115	122,862	391,893	280,975	250,619
Maharashtra & Gujarat						
1. Ahmednagar	3,000	—	1,700	3,750	—	3,123
2. Dangs	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Khandesh (East)	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Khandesh (West)	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Kolhapur	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Nasik	1,714	—	1,350	9,182	—	2,232
7. Poona	10,000	—	10,000	31,250	—	40,000
8. Satara (North)	13,000	—	13,000	45,375	—	39,000
9. Satara (South)	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Sholapur	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Ahmedabad	453	—	870	2,832	—	7,192
12. Amreli	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Banaskantha	1,800	—	800	13,888	—	7,200
14. Baroda	100	—	100	535	—	535
15. Broach	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Kaira	1,185	—	1,000	5,555	—	7,143
17. Mehsana	700	—	800	8,359	—	7,142
18. Panch Mahals	60	—	100	134	—	179
19. Sabarkantha	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Surat	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Bombay Suburban	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Kolaba	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Ratnagiri	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Thana	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Bhavnagar	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Jamnagar	1,000	—	1,000	6,875	—	6,875
27. Kutch	200	—	400	800	—	1,200
28. Rajkot	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Junagarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Surindernagar	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Akola	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Amraoti	2	—	7	4	—	2
33. Bhandara	334	—	364	642	—	750
34. Buldana	12	—	1	21	—	1
35. Chanda	4	—	8	9	—	60
36. Nagpur	74	—	89	123	—	158
37. Wardha	1	—	4	2	—	11
38. Yeotmal	—	—	—	—	—	—
39. Aurangabad	27	—	27	35	—	35
40. Bhir	10	—	10	12	—	12
41. Nanded	—	—	—	—	—	—
42. Osmanabad	9	—	14	17	—	26
43. Parbhani	69	—	69	126	—	126
TOTAL ..	33,754	36,000‡	31,713	129,526	61,000‡	123,002

27. *Districtwise Area and Production of Potato during three years ending* 1958-59—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madhya Pradesh						
1. Balaghat	157	218	237	586	973	535
2. Bastar	131	153	195	437	636	432
3. Bilaspur	234	202	212	998	896	455
4. Durg	50	16	31	89	31	50
5. Raigarh	554	425	408	1,551	1,485	767
6. Raipur	70	24	45	261	111	85
7. Surguja	2,517	2,274	1,686	8,613	7,947	3,169
8. Betul	1,315	1,183	1,097	5,625	5,743	2,835
9. Chhindwara	4,393	4,055	3,601	23,085	24,179	11,434
10. Damoh	365	317	260	2,044	2,216	880
11. Hoshangabad	159	165	118	566	587	304
12. Jabalpur	2,178	1,940	1,859	12,196	12,429	6,290
13. Mandla	450	396	404	2,160	1,580	976
14. Narsimhapur	296	360	307	1,263	1,836	791
15. Nimar (East)	4	1	1	18	4	3
16. Sagar	1,502	1,229	1,075	7,709	6,083	3,031
17. Seoni	599	555	432	3,434	3,309	1,122
18. Bhind	1,110	796	1,026	3,207	2,956	1,505
19. Gird	2,436	2,723	2,247	13,697	12,634	3,910
20. Morena	1,166	854	961	2,808	2,159	1,235
21. Bhilsa	59	43	56	104	95	34
22. Dewas	73	47	55	175	95	57
23. Guna	122	58	44	56	52	31
24. Indore	2,025	1,667	1,321	4,189	4,030	1,321
25. Mandsaur	15	16	10	50	16	22
26. Rajgarh	130	89	408	48	43	44
27. Ratlam	62	57	42	258	35	23
28. Shajapur	33	8	12	69	14	9
29. Shivpuri	382	375	211	902	938	255
30. Ujjain	62	18	46	73	39	33
31. Dhar	156	115	147	295	242	152
32. Jhabua	13	1	1	8	2	1
33. Nimar (West)	9	32	34	8	27	24
34. Chhatarpur	207	204	160	419	238	114
35. Datia	237	207	141	420	459	151
36. Panna	278	242	219	162	178	78
37. Rewa	438	423	348	776	915	37
38. Satna	729	753	741	1,294	1,667	794
39. Shahdol	290	398	467	1,291	155	427
40. Sidhi	479	529	351	4,237	795	314
41. Tikamgarh	893	840	586	2,905	3,099	1,047
42. Raisen	107	102	71	473	494	152
43. Sehore	205	180	152	894	921	407
TOTAL	26,690	24,290	21,496	109,453	102,343	45,336
Madras						
1. Nilgiris	18,880	18,170	20,326	57,180	56 110	60,930
2. Arcot (North)	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Arcot (South)	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Chingleput	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Coimbatore	—	—	32	—	—	—
6. Kanyakumari	—	—	—	—	—	100
7. Madras	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Madurai	1,800	1,750	1,649	4,650	4,970	4,550
9. Ramanathapuram	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Salem	650	640	588	1,850	1,760	1,760
11. Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Tiruchirapalli	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Tirunelveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	21,250	20,560	22,595	63,680	62,840	67,340

27. *Districtwise Area and Production of Potato during three years ending* 1958-59—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Mysore						
1. Belgaum	1,390	1,391	1,393	2,790	2,782	2,782
2. Bidar	4	5	5	4	5	11
3. Bijapur	5	5	6	3	3	3
4. Dharwar	712	713	656	105	105	70
5. Gulbarga	40	35	40	45	39	39
6. Raichur	16	20	70	18	30	78
7. North Kanara	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. South Kanara	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Bangalore	3,645	3,333	3,680	13,214	11,985	13,099
10. Bellary	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Chickmagalur	2,308	2,519	2,520	2,038	2,188	2,195
12. Chitaldrug	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Coorg	24	18	2	5	3	1
14. Hassan	4,865	6,030	4,315	1,443	3,348	1,226
15. Kolar	1,837	1,708	1,454	2,728	2,819	5,273
16. Mandya	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Mysore	35	80	—	18	41	—
18. Shimoga	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Tumkur	120	120	90	18	18	15
TOTAL	15,001	15,977	14,231	22,429	23,366	24,792
Orissa	24,500	24,400	21,000	25,354	25,274	27,320
Punjab						
1. Kangra	5,600	5,717	4,500	20,588	22,900	19,083
2. Simla	50	62	90	92	100	550
3. Ambala	2,500	2,451	2,300	13,566	13,200	12,661
4. Amritsar	1,600	1,238	1,400	11,765	8,900	10,275
5. Ferozepur	1,753	1,703	800	9,642	9,300	5,872
6. Gurdaspur	1,100	667	1,100	6,029	3,300	6,606
7. Gurgaon	800	669	—	3,529	2,900	—
8. Hissar	272	166	235	1,299	700	1,207
9. Hoshiarpur	1,700	1,349	1,200	11,029	9,700	8,807
10. Jullundur	3,900	4,317	2,300	28,676	31,600	16,881
11. Karnal	1,800	2,733	2,300	13,235	17,900	16,881
12. Ludhiana	500	698	400	3,493	4,800	2,936
13. Rohtak	300	37	200	1,654	200	1,101
14. Barnala	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Bhatinda	100	159	27	478	700	149
16. Fatehgarh Sahib	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Kapurthala	1,000	663	400	6,618	4,300	2,936
18. Kohistan	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Mohindergarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Patiala	3,800	3,243	2,100	17,096	15,900	11,743
21. Sangrur	334	486	320	1,842	2,100	2,345
TOTAL	27,109	26,358	19,672	150,631	148,500	120,033
Rajasthan						
1. Alwar	323	395	326	577	723	582
2. Bharatpur	731	691	827	1,291	1,228	1,408
3. Bhilwara	17	56	43	6	39	26
4. Jaipur	136	672	59	135	336	57
5. Jhunjhunu	5	4	4	5	3	3
6. Sawai Madhopur	121	115	114	175	173	167
7. Sikar	6	6	1	12	6	1
8. Tonk	164	74	165	134	89	139
9. Barmer	2	12	23	2	6	23
10. Bikaner	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Churu	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Ganganagar	141	188	255	89	127	187
13. Jaisalmer	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Jalore	11	64	4	4	23	1
15. Jodhpur	236	247	207	80	81	111
16. Nagore	15	3	16	8	3	16

27. *Districtwise Area and Production of Potato during three years ending* 1958-59—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rajasthan (Contd.)						
17. Pali	71	77	115	77	84	129
18. Banswara	11	2	5	5	1	3
19. Dungarpur	17	15	36	32	27	64
20. Sirohi	195	77	86	289	114	123
21. Udaipur	44	72	289	48	68	300
22. Ajmer	47	79	56	31	105	75
23. Bundi	133	100	85	229	170	152
24. Chittorgarh	9	14	19	8	6	19
25. Jhalawar	172	96	112	177	120	120
26. Kotah	692	645	436	495	461	436
TOTAL	3,299	3,704	3,283	3,909	3,993	4,142
Uttar Pradesh						
1. Almora	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Dehra Dun	352	459	369	1,039	1,296	968
3. Garhwal	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Nainital	543	674	587	1,496	1,904	1,484
5. Tehri-Garhwal	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Azamgarh	7,134	6,512	5,503	21,061	17,942	7,587
7. Bahraich	3,265	2,904	2,485	8,246	5,334	7,994
8. Ballia	4,520	3,987	4,017	9,340	10,985	3,692
9. Banaras	8,747	8,529	7,327	14,059	25,456	11,785
10. Basti	9,342	8,492	8,941	34,319	23,986	16,436
11. Deoria	4,793	4,072	3,834	14,150	11,219	8,810
12. Ghazipur	3,797	3,323	3,542	11,209	9,155	8,139
13. Gonda	6,292	5,395	6,001	20,226	14,864	15,755
14. Gorakhpur	7,582	6,689	7,519	13,927	18,429	10,366
15. Jaunpur	10,704	10,376	9,835	29,492	21,440	11,299
16. Allahabad	9,859	10,305	8,867	29,428	28,391	16,300
17. Barabanki	5,503	5,157	4,194	16,426	16,576	12,528
18. Fatehpur	3,956	3,962	3,470	14,533	10,916	9,110
19. Faizabad	7,528	7,249	6,276	17,284	18,307	14,421
20. Hardoi	9,170	9,047	8,246	27,071	31,157	28,421
21. Kanpur	9,801	9,101	7,503	29,254	29,253	24,137
22. Lucknow	5,661	6,320	5,429	16,713	19,589	13,723
23. Pratapgarh	3,779	3,542	3,984	11,157	10,978	10,459
24. Rai Bareli	3,371	3,226	3,105	10,836	8,518	9,275
25. Sitapur	3,609	3,797	3,151	9,944	13,948	9,413
26. Sultanpur	5,298	4,900	4,699	17,638	14,625	14,037
27. Unao	4,941	4,748	4,556	15,883	14,172	15,703
28. Agra	4,173	3,876	2,734	10,539	10,679	8,795
29. Aligarh	6,706	5,608	4,382	20,017	19,313	14,096
30. Bareilly	4,062	4,509	3,839	11,192	6,212	12,350
31. Bijnor	1,412	1,114	1,177	4,168	2,813	2,975
32. Badaun	5,697	5,456	4,685	18,313	13,779	12,918
33. Bulandshahr	4,875	4,205	3,901	15,670	9,172	11,653
34. Etah	7,927	6,410	5,522	21,841	20,604	17,763
35. Etawah	5,945	5,473	5,080	13,650	10,053	16,926
36. Farrukhabad	31,528	29,977	28,655	108,584	96,355	92,180
37. Kheri	3,624	3,813	3,547	10,401	10,505	8,150
38. Mainpuri	9,190	7,533	6,772	29,541	20,754	21,786
39. Mathura	1,277	1,365	1,053	4,691	3,761	3,630
40. Meerut	6,680	8,031	5,988	19,939	22,127	15,721
41. Moradabad	6,190	6,080	5,548	18,476	12,563	15,299
42. Muzaffarnagar	1,465	1,340	1,085	4,709	4,307	3,241
43. Pilibhit	2,040	2,159	1,934	5,620	5,205	5,333
44. Rampur	1,757	1,864	1,473	6,455	5,265	3,867
45. Saharanpur	1,860	1,856	1,248	5,125	5,114	3,154
46. Shahjahanpur	6,384	6,658	5,969	20,521	21,401	19,202
47. Banda	326	290	254	1,086	533	701
48. Hamirpur	172	149	108	508	376	323
49. Jhansi	1,006	1,052	824	3,234	3,623	2,841
50. Jalaun	1,053	857	639	2,901	1,968	2,202
51. Mirzapur Conventional Estimates	2,248	2,063	1,895	7,226	5,684	5,225
TOTAL	14,799	14,799	14,799	24,912	24,912	24,912
	271,943	259,303	236,551	784,050	715,518	607,085

27. *Districtwise Area and Production of Potato during three years ending* 1958-59—concld.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
West Bengal						
1. Cooch-Behar	4,100	2,800	3,300	10,800	5,800	3,100
2. Darjeeling	6,000	4,000	5,400	12,600	9,600	12,900
3. Jalpaiguri	4,600	3,700	3,400	6,400	5,600	6,900
4. Bankura	4,700	4,500	3,300	14,400	9,300	7,000
5. Birbhum	10,600	9,700	7,800	36,900	27,600	15,400
6. Burdwan	22,600	18,700	20,400	97,600	60,100	41,400
7. Islampur	1,000	1,500	1,500	2,600	4,500	4,500
8. Hooghly	30,500	37,500	36,000	152,800	146,800	124,900
9. Howrah	2,500	2,600	2,100	8,800	7,300	4,200
10. Malda	1,300	1,200	2,500	3,100	2,500	2,700
11. Midnapore	17,500	17,300	12,500	54,500	63,500	39,800
12. Murshidabad	6,900	8,100	6,300	21,400	23,100	13,900
13. Nadia	800	900	1,100	1,900	2,000	2,200
14. Purulia	—	100	100	—	200	200
15. West Dinajpur	4,700	5,500	5,800	11,200	10,900	12,700
16. 24-Parganas	4,600	5,100	6,500	13,300	10,500	18,200
TOTAL	122,400	123,200	118,000	448,300	389,300	310,000
Himachal Pradesh						
1. Bilaspur	56	42	15	52	30	19
2. Chamba	911	871	871	651	622	622
3. Mahasu	20,947	19,523	16,024	14,962	20,918	17,052
4. Mandi	4,166	3,192	2,198	2,920	2,281	1,570
5. Sirmur	3,522	3,572	3,036	2,503	3,188	2,710
TOTAL	29,602	27,200	22,144	21,088	27,039	21,973
Delhi	30	17	7	85	49	3
Tripura	3,330	2,740	2,750	5,870	3,780	4,000

(*a*) Includes 200 acres for districts in Andhra Region details for which are not available.
(*b*) Includes 583 tons for districts in Andhra Region details for which are not available.
†District-wise data have not yet become available from the State Government.

NOTES.— (*i*) Jammu & Kashmir and Manipur are non-reporting.
(*ii*) Potatoes are not grown to any appreciable extent in Kerala, Andaman Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy Amindivi Islands.

28. *Area and Production of Black Pepper in India*

Area : Acres.
Production : Tons

State/District	Area				Production			
	1959-60	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57	1959-60	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Kerala								
Trivandrum	19,930	19,930	20,040	21,100	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,900
Quilon	12,930	13,040	13,420	18,000	2,240	2,290	2,410	3,300
Alleppey	4,230	4,230	4,400	—	700	720	790	—
Kottayam	32,270	32,270	32,270	43,800	5,270	5,280	5,400	8,000
Ernakulam	16,390	16,410	16,330	—	2,750	2,750	2,780	—
Trichur	1,350	1,350	1,350	3,800	230	230	230	700
Palghat	8,450	8,450	8,370	—	680	680	670	—
Kozhikode	32,370	31,590	31,350	128,200*	2,520	2,500	2,520	10,900*
Cannanore	98,160	96,670	97,130	—	7,110	7,190	7,820	—
TOTAL	226,080	223,940	224,660	214,900	24,880	25,040	26,020	26,800

28. *Area and Production of Black Pepper in India*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Mysore								
Hassan ..	—	—	27	20	—	—	1	—
Shimoga ..	—	250	250	405	—	6	6	5
Chickmagalur	20	111	108	61	1	3	3	1
Coorg ..	721	713	971	839	86	84	116	100
South Kanara	2,057	2,062	2,122	2,107	174	175	180	160
North Kanara	2,583	2,583	2,025	2,157	281	281	246	210
TOTAL ..	5,381	5,719	5,503	5,589	542	549	552	476
Madras								
The Nilgiris *	180	170	160	175	10	10	10	10
Kanyakumari	360	360	400	354	30	30	30	30
TOTAL ..	540	530	560	529	40	40	40	40

*—Relates to old Malabar and Kasargod districts.

NOTE.—District-wise data in respect of Kerala for 1956-57 are not comparable with those for later years due to re-demarcation and re-organisation of the old districts.

29. *Forest Statistics—All India*

Particulars	Unit	1949-50	1950-51	(4)	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (P)
(1)	(2)	(3)			(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total geographical area ..	Sq. miles						1,259,797				
Area under forests											
(1) From our point of view :											
(*a*) Merchantable. Dedicated to timber production ..	,,	168,994 (437,695)	179,694 (465,407)		152,825 (395,817)	149,112 (386,200)	139,918 (362,388)	141,480 (366,433)	131,409 (340,349)	118,729 (307,508)	138,255 (358,081)
Other forests	,,	42,585 (110,295)	46,020 (119,192)		61,426 (159,093)	68,110 (176,405)	87,120 (225,641)	86,954 (225,211)	84,617 (219,158)	89,056 (230,655)	76,631 (198,474)
Total	,,	211,579 (547,990)	225,714 (584,599)		214,251 (554,910)	217,222 (562,605)	227,038 (588,029)	228,434 (591,644)	218,122 (564,936)	207,785 (538,163)	214,886 (556,555)
(*b*) Inaccessible Dedicated to timber production ..	,,	19,269 (49,906)	16,806 (43,528)		34,716 (89,914)	27,752 (71,878)	22,356 (57,902)	22,618 (58,581)	22,060 (57,135)	25,406 (65,801)	23,095 (59,816)
Other forests	,,	35,084 (90,868)	34,712 (89,904)		34,601 (89,617)	35,668 (92,380)	31,338 (81,165)	27,807 (72,020)	31,502 (81,590)	39,452 (102,181)	36,433 (94,361)
Total	,,	54,353 (140,774)	51,518 (133,432)		69,317 (179,531)	63,420 (164,258)	53,694 (139,067)	50,425 (130,601)	53,562 (138,725)	64,858 (167,982)	59,528 (154,177)
Total (*a*+*b*) Dedicated to timber production	,,	188,263 (487,601)	196,500 (508,935)		187,541 (485,731)	176,864 (458,078)	162,274 (420,290)	164,098 (425,014)	153,469 (397,485)	144,135 (373,309)	161,350 (417,897)
Other forests	,,	77,669 (201,163)	80,732 (209,096)		96,027 (248,710)	103,778 (268,785)	118,458 (306,806)	114,761 (297,231)	116,119 (300,748)	128,508 (332,836)	113,064 (292,835)
Total	,,	265,932 (688,764)	277,232 (718,031)		283,568 (734,441)	280,642 (726,863)	280,732 (727,096)	278,859 (722,245)	271,684 (a) (703,662)	272,643 (706,145)	274,414 (710,732)

29. *Forest Statistics—All India*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(2) By Legal Status :										
Reserved ..	Sq. miles	123,565 (320,292)	132,975 (344,405)	133,139 (344,830)	134,492 (348,334)	135,805 (351,735)	137,062 (354,990)	138,791 (359,469)	130,826 (338,842)	131,585 (340,805)
Protected ..	,,	37,944 (98,275)	45,532 (117,928)	58,694 (152,017)	59,646 (154,483)	62,029 (160,655)	61,752 (159,938)	65,067 (168,524)	92,032 (238,363)	93,759 (242,836)
Unclassed ..	,,	104,323 (270,197)	98,725 (255,698)	91,735 (237,594)	86,504 (224,045)	82,898 (214,706)	80,045 (207,317)	65,730 (170,241)	49,782 (128,933)	49,066 (127,083)
Total.. ..	,,	265,932 (688,764)	277,232 (718,031)	283,568 (734,441)	280,642 (726,863)	280,732 (727,096)	278,859 (722,245)	271,684(a) (703,662)	272,640 (706,138)	274,411 (710,724)
(3) By Composition :										
(*a*) Coniferous ..	,,	13,983 (36,216)	14,017 (36,304)	13,152 (34,064)	12,183 (31,554)	9,377 (24,286)	9,523 (24,665)	9,736 (25,216)	9,952 (25,776)	10,041 (26,006)
(*b*) Broad leaved :										
Sal	,,	38,742 (100,342)	40,747 (105,535)	39,920 (103,393)	43,019 (111,419)	43,369 (112,326)	37,944 (98,275)	41,849 (108,389)	36,390 (94,250)	38,756 (100,378)
Teak ..	,,	16,879 (43,717)	16,784 (43,471)	19,818 (51,329)	18,962 (49,112)	21,918 (56,768)	22,132 (57,322)	22,445 (58,132)	18,717 (48,477)	19,205 (49,741)
Miscellaneous	,,	196,328 (508,489)	205,684 (532,721)	210,678 (545,656)	206,478 (534,778)	206,068 (533,716)	209,260 (541,983)	195,555 (506,495)	207,581 (537,635)	206,409 (534,599)
TOTAL	,,	251,949 (652,548)	263,215 (681,727)	270,416 (700,378)	268,459 (695,309)	271,355 (702,810)	269,336 (697,580)	261,948(a) (678,445)	262,688 (680,362)	264,370 (684,718)
(4) For which reliable estimates of growing stock are available :										
(*a*) Exploitable	,,	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	163,158 (422,579)	169,422 (438,803)	170,126 (440,626)	160,616 (415,995)	172,688 (447,262)	176,255 (456,500)
(*b*) Potentially exploitable ..	,,	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16,624 (43,056)	35,588 (92,173)	46,466 (120,347)	39,122 (101,376)	44,737 (115,869)	46,130 (119,477)
Total (*a*+*b*)	,,	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	179,782 (465,635)	205,110 (531,235)	216,592 (560,973)	199,738 (517,321)	217,425 (563,131)	222,385 (575,977)
Actual area under sanctioned Working Plans at close of the year	,,	99,346 (257,306)	100,053 (259,137)	98,044 (253,934)	105,020 (272,002)	103,936 (269,194)	104,587 (270,880)	112,123 (290,398)	115,250 1298,498	120,661 (312,512)
Area not under Working Plans but for which Plans are under preparation ..	,,	6,106 (15,815)	9,373 (24,276)	12,840 (33,256)	7,623 (19,744)	12,789 (33,124)	21,278 (55,110)	24,543 (63,566)	25,729 (66,638)	29,562 (76,566)
Area regenerated	,,	3,577 (9,264)	4,211 (10,906)	3,953 (10,238)	4,248 (11,002)	5,877 (15,221)	7,334 (18,995)	3,051 (7,902)	4,578 (11,857)	4,337 (11,233)

29. *Forest Statistics—All India*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Volume of standing timber and firewood and their increments in Exploitable forests.										
Volume :	'000 cubic feet									
(*a*) Coniferous ..		4,944,436 (140,026)	5,088,477 (144,106)	5,089,915 (144,146)	5,142,425 (145,633)	5,175,568 (146,572)	5,663,666 (160,395)	6,373,108 (180,486)	6,468,203 (183,180)	6,494,694 (183,930)
(*b*) Broad leaved	,,	26,539,977 (751,612)	74,358,476 (2,105,832)	76,415,666 (2,164,092)	76,630,950 (2,170,189)	68,269,853 (1,933,402)	80,032,014 (2,266,507)	83,072,877 (2,352,624)	74,459,267 (2,108,686)	74,638,138 (2,113,752)
Total (*a*+*b*)	,,	31,484,413 (891,638)	79,446,953 (2,249,938)	81,505,581 (2,308,238)	81,773,375 (2,315,822)	73,445,421 (2,079,974)	85,695,680 (2,426,902)	89,445,985 (2,533,110)	80,927,470 (2,291,866)	81,132,832 (2,297,682)
Gross Annual Increment :										
(*a*) Coniferous ..	,,	64,304 (1,821)	70,004 (1,932)	70,121 (1,986)	73,527 (2,082)	71,507 (2,025)	94,131 (2,666)	142,265 (4,029)	89,549 (2,536)	186,744 (5,289)
(*b*) Broad leaved	,,	1,020,795 (28,909)	999,488 (28,306)	992,076 (28,096)	938,806 (26,587)	912,134 (25,832)	778,371 (22,043)	717,926 (20,332)	723,431 (20,488)	716,517 (20,292)
Total (*a*+*b*)	,,	1,085,099 (30,730)	1,069,492 (30,238)	1,062,197 (30,082)	1,012,333 (28,669)	983,641 (27,857)	872,502 (24,709)	860,191 (24,361)	812,980 (23,024)	903,261 (25,586)
Natural Losses										
(*a*) Coniferous ..	,,	426 (12)	417 (12)	362 (10)	409 (11)	350 (10)	512 (14)	6,522 (185)	6,814 (193)	6,709 (190)
(*b*) Broad leaved		162,995 (4,616)	163,093 (4,619)	138,813 (3,931)	127,988 (3,625)	126,637 (3,586)	56,751 (1,607)	60,271 (1,707)	94,817 (2,685)	97,114 (2,750)
Total (*a*+*b*)	,,	163,421 (4,628)	163,510 (4,631)	139,175 (3,941)	128,397 (3,636)	126,987 (3,596)	57,263 (1,621)	66,793 (1,892)	101,631 (2,878)	103,823 (2,940)
Outturn of timber & Firewood.										
(1) Timber :										
(*a*) Coniferous										
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	37,331 (1,057)	25,837 (732)	25,570 (724)	28,596 (810)	19,592 (555)	25,348 (718)	31,989 (906)	33,166 (939)	38,032 (1,077)
(*ii*) Value ..	'000 Rs.	2,49,99	1,91,04	2,02,82	2,10,27	1,53,53	1,92,04	3,90,78 (c)	2,12,72	2,83,73
(*b*) Broad leaved										
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	73,660 (2,086)	79,839 (2,261)	74,007 (2,096)	68,041 (1,927)	67,256 (1,905)	83,514 (2,365)	87,878 (2,489)	93,660 (2,652)	95,201 (2,696)

29. *Forest Statistics—All India*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(1) Timber—*contd.*	(b) Broad beared—*contd.*									
(*ii*) Value ..	'000 Rs.	10,30,67	11,99,50	12,32,60	10,74,51	12,11,54	14,09,26	14,62,89	16,57,31	17,95,46
Total (*a*+*b*)										
(*i*) Quantity	('000 cubic feet	*110,991* (3,143)	*105,676* (2,993)	*99,577* (2,820)	*96,637* (2,737)	*86,848* (2,460)	*108,862* (3,083)	*119,867* (3,395)	*126,826* (3,591)	*133,233* (3,773)
(*ii*) Value ..	'000 Rs.	12,80,66	13,90,54	14,35,42	12,84,78	13,65,07	16,01,30	18,53,67	18,70,03	20,79,19
(2) Roundwood :										
(*a*) Coniferous										
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	782 (22)	11,366 (322)	16,222 (459)	3,983 (113)	2,636 (75)	2,357 (67)	2,431 (69)	1,121 (32)	1,502 (43)
(*ii*) Value ..	'000 Rs.	8	36,29	21,09	80	4,39	11,23	7,73	7,83	12,57
(*b*) Broad leaved										
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	22,040 (624)	18,183 (515)	24,356 (690)	13,071 (370)	16,908 (479)	22,841 (647)	23,006 (652)	2,76,97 (784)	28,154 (797)
(*ii*) Value ..	'000 Rs.	1,00,31	68,39	65,25	64,00	91,26	1,36,26	1,98,53	2,73,78	2,24,51
Total (*a*+*b*)										
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	22,822 (646)	29,549 (837)	40,578 (1,149)	17,054 (483)	19,544 (554)	25,198 (714)	25,437 (721)	28,818 (816)	29,656 (840)
(*ii*) Value ..	'000 Rs.	1,00,39	1,04,68	86,34	64,80	95,65	1,47,49	2,06,26	2,81,61	2,37,08
(3) Pulp and Match-wood.										
(*a*) Coniferous										
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	— (—)	— (—)	22 (1)	— (—)	9 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	83 (2)
(*ii*) Value ..	'000 Rs	—	—	1	—	(b)	—	—	—	32
(*b*) Broad leaved										
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	95 (3)	475 (14)	439 (12)	903 (26)	1,670 (47)	1,272 (36)	1,481 (42)	1,959 (56)	1,895 (54)
(*ii*) Value ..	'000 Rs.	(b)	61	2,58	11,80	16,11	14,02	32,89	2,045	1,877
Total (*a*+*b*)										
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	95 (3)	475 (14)	461 (13)	903 (26)	1,679 (47)	1,272 (36)	1,481 (42)	1,959 (56)	1,978 (56)
(*ii*) Value ..	'000 Rs.	(b)	61	2,59	11,80	16,11	14,02	32,89	20,45	19,09

29. *Forest Statistics—All India*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(4) Firewood :										
(*a*) Coniferous ..										
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	19,622 (556)	24,987 (708)	6,923 (196)	10,172 (288)	13,618 (386)	10,542 (299)	12,147 (344)	17,108 (484)	12,081 (342)
(*ii*) Value ..	'000 Rs.	27,30	14,22	2,25	11,73	5,69	19,76	1,15,81 (c)	4,98	6,63
(*b*) Broad leaved										
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	352,427 (9,981)	369,332 (10,459)	351,819 (9,964)	315,687 (8,940)	307,353 (8,704)	301,050 (8,526)	313,910 (8,890)	315,624 (8,939)	348,110 (9,858)
(*ii*) Value ..	'000 Rs.	2,94,14	3,78,25	4,42,46	3,71,79	2,54,95	3,38,42	5,40,15	5,36,09	5,12,89
Total (*a*+*b*)										
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	372,049 (10,537)	394,319 (11,167)	358,742 (10,160)	325,859 (9,228)	320,971 (9,090)	311,592 (8,825)	326,057 (9,234)	332,732 (9,423)	360,191 (10,200)
(*ii*) Value ..	'000 Rs.	3,21,44	3,92,47	4,44,71	3,83,52	2,60,64	3,58,18	6,55,96	5,41,07	5,19,52
(5) Charcoal wood :										
(*a*) Coniferous										
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	1,711 (48)	15,17 (43)	1,314 (37)	31 (1)	— —	— —	48 (1)	83 (2)	142 (4)
(*ii*) Value ..	'000 Rs.	35	44	96	7	—	—	36	4	33
(*b*) Broad leaved										
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	26,860 (761)	26,052 (738)	18,112 (513)	7,840 (222)	8,198 (232)	66,137 (1,873)	55,613 (1,575)	26,617 (754)	27,246 (772)
(*ii*) Value ..	'000 Rs.	13,64	19,33	5,99	3,41	8,11	71,04	19,68	27,81	38,09
Total (*a*+*b*)										
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	28,571 (809)	27,569 (781)	19,426 (550)	7,871 (223)	8,198 (232)	66,137 (1,873)	55,661 (1,576)	26,700 (756)	27,388 (776)
(*ii*) Value ..	'000 Rs.	13,99	19,77	6,95	3,48	8,11	71,04	20,04	27,85	38,42
(Total (1+2+3+ 4+5)										
(*a*) Coniferous										
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	59,446 (1,684)	63,707 (1,804)	50,051 (1,417)	42,782 (1,212)	35,855 (1,015)	38,247 (1,083)	46,615 (1,320)	51,478 (1,458)	51,840 (1,468)
(*ii*) Value ..	'000 Rs.	2,77,72	2,41,99	2,27,13	2,22,87	1,63,61	2,23,03	5,14,68 (c)	2,25,57	3,03,58

29. *Forest Statistics—All India*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(*b*) Broad leaved										
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	475,082	493,881	468,733	405,542	401,385	474,814	481,888	465,557	500,606
(*ii*) Value ..	'000 Rs.	(13,454) 14,38,76	(13,987) 16,66,08	(13,275) 17,48,88	(11,485) 15,25,51	(11,367) 15,81,97	(13,447) 19,69,00	(13,647) 22,54,14	(13,185) 25,15,44	(14,177) 25,89,72
Total (*a*+*b*)										
(*i*) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	534,528	557,588	518,784	448,324	437,240	513,061	528,503	517,035	552,446
(*ii*) Value ..	'000 Rs.	(15,138) 17,16,48	(15,791) 19,08,07	(14,692) 19,76,01	(12,697) 17,48,38	(12,382) 17,45,58	(14,530) 21,92,03	(14,967) 27,68,82	(14,643) 27,41,01	(15,645) 28,93,30
Outturn of Minor Forests Produce										
(*a*) Bamboos & canes	'000 Rs.	1,00,37	1,52,00	1,24,90	88,41	94,99	1,32,34	1,36,78	1,25,35	1,34,59
(*b*) Fibres and flosses	Do.	45	52	42	49	1,28	52	43	79	82
(*c*) Gums & reisns	Do.	32,72	41,93	74,68	76,77	78,97	91,19	1,01,42	1,23,09	1,25,61
(*d*) Other sorts of minor forest produce	Do.	4,34,37	4,98,03	5,05,88	4,28,34	4,55,53	5,45,65	5,63,11	5,41,94	5,93,18
Total (*a*+*b*+*c*+*d*)		5,67,91	6,92,48	7,05,88	5,94,01	6,30,77	7,69,70	8,01,74	7,91,17	8,54,20
Average Number of Persons Employed per Day										
(1) Whole-time :										
(*a*) By forest management	Number	19,368	18,661	22,636	10,564	56,057	23,778	27,175	15,620	15,904
(*b*) In forest extraction	Do.	129,394	102,101	106,547	39,239	59,105	33,434	27,410	80,052	78,770
(*c*) In forest industries	Do.	55,743	60,903	44,728	23,854	24,297	30,743	46,321	20,222	8,436
Total (*a*+*b*+*c*)	Do.	204,505	181,665	173,911	73,657	139,459	87,955	100,906	120,964 (*d*)	108,180 (*d*)
(2) Part-time :										
(*a*) By forest management.	Do.	41,218	26,123	26,438	13,717	45,759	33,282	34,846	47,220	38,517
(*b*) In forest extraction	Do.	268,059	193,528	217,713	155,908	157,088	154,090	241,480	105,401	122,263
(*c*) In forest industries	Do.	56,321	9,209	8,377	5,805	6,509	24,313	7,445	8,636	30,694
Total (*a*+*b*+*c*)	Do.	365,598	228,860	252,528	175,430	209,356	211,685	283,771	161,257	191,474

29. *Forest Statistics—All India*—concld.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Revenue & Expenditure										
(*a*) Revenue ..	'000 Rs.	20,17,75	23,62,25	25,53,58	23,05,84	23,57,87	26,95,21	31,08,50	38,26,69	40,82,89
(*b*) Expenditure	Do.	8,88,91	9,49,32	10,31,11	10,84,80	11,36,11	12,57,72	13,64,87	15,64,86	16,97,91
(*c*) Surplus ..	Do.	11,28,84	14,12,93	15,22,47	12,21,04	12,21,76	14,37,49	17,43,63	22,61,83	23,84,98
Total Number of Animal Grazed in Forests										
(*a*) Buffaloes ..	Number	3,199,498	3,403,500	3,965,683	3,549,042	3,711,489	3,734,440	3,641,511	3,622,875	4,302,872
(*b*) Cows and bullocks	Do.	15,111,678	16,358,864	16,410,399	16,753,818	17,374,836	17,455,791	16,285,801	15,784,231	17,133,081
(*c*) Goats & Sheep	Do.	9,129,401	9,417,728	9,305,381	8,964,623	9,717,244	10,075,218	9,745,726	11,456,225	12,578,833
(*d*) Camels ..	Do.	138,017	139,235	19,252	16,574	18,086	39,772	45,830	133,065	146,300
(*e*) Other animals ..	Do.	417,921	348,256	463,626	370,543	344,756	452,130	336,919	521,285	673,020
Total (*a*+*b*+*c*+*d*+*e*)	Do.	27,996,515	29,667,583	30,164,341	29,654,600	31,166,411	31,757,351	30,055,787	1,517,6813	34,834,106
Value of Imports and Export of Forests Produce.										
(*a*) Imports										
(*i*) Wood and timber.	'000 Rs.	3,16,10	3,03,84	6,02,27	2,63,64	2,42,55	2,14,43	3,65,13	4,65,85	2,67,70
(*ii*) Wood products	Do.	10,98,14	10,91,95	16,53,78	13,37,47	12,91,31	14,53,16	17,78,49	12,73,15	8,02,49
(*iii*) Minor produce	Do.	2,78,98	3,18,08	3,76,57	1,96,46	2,48,66	3,07,67	3,28,28	2,05,02	1,71,26
Total (*i*+*ii*+*iii*)	Do.	16,93,22	17,13,87	26,32,62	17,97,57	17,82,52	19,75,25	24,71,90	19,44,02	12,41,45
(*b*) Exports										
(*i*) Wood and timber	Do.	90,37	1,44,66	1,70,49	2,51,92	2,10,31	1,63,08	2,24,77	1,89,45	1,90,35
(*ii*) Wood products	Do.	55,78	46,37	77,46	80,75	88,45	97,30	97,38	99,80	91,42
(*iii*) Minor produce	Do.	4,50,96	5,35,15	5,94,43	5,63 43	4,99,50	6,47,73	6,97,61	5,03,62	6,60,12
Total (*i*+*ii*+*iii*)	Do.	5,97,11	7,26,18	8,42,38	8,96,10	7,98,26	9,08,11	10,19,76	7,92,87	9,41,89

(*a*) Includes 2,096 square miles for which details are not available.
(*b*) Included under timber.
(*c*) Under verification.
(*d*) Includes 5,070 for which details are not available.

NOTES:—(1) The data given in this table are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years due to change in coverage.
(2) The data for 1957-58 are provisional and subject to revision.
(3) Area figures shown in brackets are in terms of kilometres.
(4) Volume and outturn figures shown in brackets are in terms of cubic metres.

30. *Irrigation Rates in Madhya Pradesh as on* 2-8-1957.

A. Mahakoshal Region

Name of district	Name of work	Year for which rate has been fixed	Rate per acre per crop (In Rs. nP.) For agreement in Form A	For agreement in Form A-1
I. Rice under agreement@				
1. Balaghat ..	(*i*) Waingana canal and all tanks (except those in the Baihar tahsil)	Until further notice	3·00*	4·00
	(*ii*) All tanks in Baihar tahsil	Do.	1·50*	2·00
2. Raipur ..	Mahanadi canal and all tanks	(*i*) First four years (*ii*) Fifth to tenth year	— 2·75	3·75
3. Drug ..	Tandula canal and all tanks	(*i*) First four years (*ii*) Fifth to tenth year	— 2·50	3·37
4. Bilaspur ..	All tanks and canals	Until further notice	2·50†	2·4
5. Jabalpur ..	(*i*) Bhartala and Jagwa tanks	Do.	1·50*	2·00
	(*ii*) All tanks (except Bhartala and Jagwa)	Do.	2·00	2·69
6. Sagar ..	(*i*) All tanks in Damoh and Hatta tahsils	Do.	2·00*	2·69**
	(*ii*) Chandia Nala tank	Do.	1·50	2·00
7. Chhindwara ..	(*i*) Bori tank	Do.	2·50	3·37
	(*ii*) All tanks (except Bari)	Do.	3·00	4·00
8. Nimar ..	Lachora tank	Do.	2·50	—
II. Wheat under agreement				
1. Jabalpur ..	Hardwara, Sukarwara and Musanda tanks.	Until further notice	2·00	2·69
2. Sagar ..	(*i*) Chandia Nala and Narayanpura tanks.	Do.	3·00	4·00
	(*ii*) Majhgawan Hansraj, Choti Deori, Mala and Jamnera tanks	Do.	2·00	2·69
	Dhangour tanks	Do.	—	3·00
3. Nimar ..	Lachora tank	Do.	3·00	—

@The period of agreement is 10 years.
**For all tanks except Chandia Nala tank.

*The following concession applies to (1) tanks in Jabalpur and Sagar districts with the exception of Barera Kalan, Mohari, Khitoli and Chandia Nala tanks, (2) tanks in the Baihar tahsil of the Balaghat district and (3) Muram Nala tank in the Balaghat district. For first agreement for rice irrigation, water rates will be charged as follows:—

First year—Free; Second Year—Half the agreement rate. Third year—Full agreement rate.

‡The period of agreement is 5 years.

† For Maniari canal, Kharung canal and all tanks.

NOTES.—(1) The rates for agreement in Form A-1 apply to:
(*a*) all agreements executed for the first time;
(*b*) all agreements renewed in continuation of the previous agreements;
(*c*) all agreements renewed with effect from a date after the expiry of the previous agreements.

(2) All such agreements shall be executed or renewed for a period of 10 years. Provided that in the case of agreements renewed with effect from a date after the expiry of the previous agreements, the period of 10 years shall be counted from the date of expiry of the previous agreements and the rates to be charged per year for such renewed agreements shall be the total amount payable for 10 years at rates specified divided by the number of years for which the agreements actually subsist after execution thereof.

Name of district	Name of work	Rate per acre per crop	Remarks
III.	*Irrigation of crops on demand**		
(*a*) Rice			
1. Balaghat	(*i*) All tanks (except those in the Baihar tahsil) and Wainganga canal.	12·00	
	(*ii*) Tanks in Baihar tahsil	6·00	
2. Chhindwara	(*i*) All tanks except Bori	12·00	
	(*ii*) Bori tank	7·50	
3. Jabalpur	(*i*) Dharwara, Silpuri, Parachital, Garhabanda, Pubra and Pali tanks and the left bank channel from Ametha tank.	6·75	
	(*ii*) Hardwara and Bhartala tanks	6·75	
	(*iii*) All the tanks other than those mentioned at (*i*) and (*ii*)	9·00	
4. Sagar (Except Damoh and Matta tahsils)	(*i*) All tanks except Chandia Nala tank	3·00	
	(*ii*) Chandia Nala tank	9·00	
5. Sagar (Damoh and Hatta Tahsils)	All tanks	9·00	
6. Raipur, Drug and Bilaspur	All tanks and canals	9·00	
7. Nimar	Lachora tank	3·00	
(*b*) Rabi (Wheat)			
1. Balaghat	(*i*) Tanks in Baihar tahsil	1·50	
	(*ii*) All tanks (except those in Baihar tahsil and the Wainganga canal.	2·25	
2. Jabalpur	All tanks	3·75	
3. Chhindwara	All tanks	2·25	
4. Sagar	(*i*) Chandia Nala and Narayanpura tanks.	12·00	
	(*ii*) All tanks except Chandia Nala and Narayanpura tanks	3·75	
5. Raipur, Drug and Bilaspur	All tanks and canals	1·50	
6. Nimar	Lachora tank	4·00	
(*b*) (*i*) For ploughing followed by wheat irrigation			
All districts	All tanks and canals	0·50	in addition to crop rate from 1 July to 31 December.
		1·00	in addition to crop rate from 1 Jan. to 30 June.

*The rates remain in force until further notice.

Crop	Rate per acres per crop	Remarks
(*c*) Sugarcane:		
(*i*) By wet or irrigated method	25·00	The rates are the same in all districts for irrigation from tanks and canals.
(*ii*) By dry or sparsely irrigated method	15·00	
(*d*) Cotton (kharif), castor oil plants (kharif), other juar thatching grass, mung (kharif), moth, urad, maize, bajra, kodon, kutki, kangni, sawan, sun-flower (kharif), soya-beans (kharif), niger, tobacco (kharif) and other minor kharif crops.	1·00	Do.
(*e*) Sweet potatoes, groundnuts (Kharif) and turmeric ..	4·00	Do.
(*f*) Garden crops such as chillies, brinjals, potatoes, onions, carrots, tomatoes, cabbages, cauliflowers, knokolhi, radish, cucumber, watermelons, gourds, lady's finger, arum, garlic, jira, methi, lettuce, coriander and other green vegetables.	10·00	Do.
(*g*) Sann-hemp, clover, berseem and lucerne and other fodder crops.	10·00	Do.
(*h*) Groundnuts (rabi), cotton(rabi), summer juar, winter rice, bamboo plants, mung (rabi), sun-flower (rabi), gar-beans and tobacco(rabi).	4·00	Do.
(*i*) Castor oil plants (rabi), barley, oats, mustard, batra (peas), soya beans (rabi)	2·00	Do.
(*j*) Coriander and the minor rabi crops, masur, kusum, gram rahar, mughai tilli and linseed.	1·00	Do.
(*k*) Pan, plantains and mulberry plants	15·00	Do.
(*l*) Fruit orchards	15·00	Do.
(*m*) Ploughing, for preparing land for cultivation ..	1·00 from 1 July to 31 December. 2·00 from 1 Jan. to 30 June.	Do.
(*n*) Water supply for filling private tanks a id for cultivating waternuts.	1·50 per 10,000 c.ft. from 15 July to 31 October. 3·00 per 10,000 c.ft. from 1 Nov. to 15 July.	Do.

B. Bhopal Region*

(*i*) Water rates per acre of various crops to raise them to maturity from gravity flow irrigation.

Name of crop	Rate per acre	Remarks
Paddy	7·00	
Wheat, gram	10·00	
Sugarcane	30·00	
Orchards	20·00	Round the cities of Bhopal and Sehore.
Vegetables	30·00	
Orchards	15·00	Elsewhere in the State
Vegetables	20·00	

(*ii*) Water rates per acre of various crops to raise them to maturity, from lift irrigation:—(*a*) Lifting water at Govt. expense:

Name of crop	Rate per area	Remarks
Paddy	14	
Wheat, gram	20	
Sugarcane	60	

Name of crop	Rate per acre	Remarks
Orchards	40	Round the cities of Bhopal and Sehore.
Vegetables	60	
Orchards	30	Elsewhere in the State.
Vegetables	40	
(*b*) Lifting water by cultivators themselves :		
Paddy	3·50	
Wheat, gram	5·00	
Sugarcane	15·00	
Orchards	10·00	Round the cities of Bhopal and Sehore.
Vegetables	15·00	
Orchards	7·50	Elsewhere in the State.
Vegetables	10·00	
(*iii*) Water rates per acre of various crops to raise them to maturity from sewage and sullage water:—		
Paddy	14·00	
Wheat, gram	30·00	
Sugarcane	90·00	
Orchards	40·00	Round the cities of Bhopal and Sehore.
Vegetables	60·00	

C. Madhya Bharat Region.

Crop	Rates per acre (in Rs. nP.) 1957-58	1958-59	Remarks
Sugarcane	18·75	18·75	The rates given are for flow irrigation. Where water is lifted by cultivators half the rates will be charged.
Gardens	18·75	18·75	
Vegetables	9·06	9·37	
Paddy	9·06	9·37	
Wheat	7·25	7·50	
Opium	9·06	9·37	
Tobacco	9·06	9·37	
Cotton	7·25	7·50	
Chane	4·53	4·69	
Other rabi crops	7·25	7·50	
Other kharif crops	4·53	4·69	
Abi[1]	7·25	7·50	
Water for preparation of land	2·72	2·81	

D. Vindhya Pradesh Region.

Water rates for the use of water from reservoir are as follows:—

	Rates per acre (Rs. nP.) for areas covered by: Old works	New works	Remarks
Rabi (wheat, barley or crop mixed with wheat or barley)	4·00	6·00	The rates given are for flow irrigation. For lift irrigation half the flow rates will be charged.
Methi, vegetables and gardens	4·00	6·00	
Other rabi, chane, masur, matar etc.	2·25	3·00	
Palao[2]	3·00	4·00	
Sugarcane	5·00	10·00	
Emerged area	3·00	4·00	
Paddy	4·00	6·00	
Urd and Mung	3·00	4·00	
Tobacco	4·00	6·00	
Vegetables, gardens per fasal, waternuts and poppy ..	4·00	6·00	
Other kharif crops	3·00	4·00	

*In case of vegetables and sugarcane, water rates are to be charged on yearly basis and on crop basis in the case of other crops.

[1]Water rate charged on the submerged area of a land when cultivated during open season.

[2]Water rate for the supply of water for preparation of land for cultivation.

Commodity Reviews

FOODGRAINS

During September 1960, there was widespread rainfall in certain parts of the country. Transplantation of paddy and harvesting of paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, maize, green gram and kharif pulses was carried out in most of the States. Rains in September benefited the standing crops in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Gujarat and Rajasthan where crops had been withering due to drought in July and August. The standing crops were, however, affected by heavy rains and floods in some parts of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. Reports of locust attack on the crops in some districts of Rajasthan and Punjab were also received. Elsewhere, the condition of the standing crops was reported to be generally satisfactory.

Regulatory Measures

In view of easy supply position of wheat, the Government of India further relaxed the control over cereals. One of the relaxations was the permission to export maida or suji from the Union Territory of Delhi to any place within the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras, Mysore or Pondicherry. This was done by the issue on 30 August 1960 of the Delhi Wheat and Wheat Products (Export Control) Amendment Order 1960, amending the original order promulgated on 7 August 1959. The original order prohibited the export of wheat and wheat products, *viz.*, maida, sooji, rawa, wholemeal atta and resultant atta from the Union Territory of Delhi, except under a permit.

Further on 24 September the Delhi (Guest Control) Order 1959 (issued on 10-12-1959), imposing restrictions on distribution of eatables containing rice, wheat and edible products thereof, to a gathering of more than a specified number of persons, was rescinded.

On 17 September, the Central Government issued the Rice and Paddy (Assam) Second Price Control Amendment Order 1960, amending the original order promulgated on 30-3-1960. The earlier order laid down that for all paddy and rice supplied *ex*-Government godowns, the maximum price shall be the prices specified in the Order increased by 6¼ per cent. According to the Amendment, this increase of 6¼ per cent in the maximum prices was made applicable only to paddy other than that supplied to mills against rice contracts.

Imports

Imports of cereals into India during the period from 1-1-1960 to 30-9-1960 amounted to 3,707 thousand tons (3,767 thousand metric tons), comprising 3,070 thousand tons (3,119 thousand metric tons) of wheat, 619 thousand tons (621 thousand metric tons) of rice and 18 thousand tons (18.3 thousand metric tons) of corn as against 3,170 thousand tons (3,221 thousand metric tons), comprising 2,953 thousand tons (3,000 thousand metric tons) of wheat, 207 thousand tons (210 thousand metric tons) of rice and 10 thousand tons (10.2 thousand metric tons) of sorghum, imported during the corresponding period last year.

Prices

The all-India Index Number of wholesale prices for cereals registered a further, though fractional, decline from 108.4 in the last week of August to 108.2 in the last week of September 1960. However, the pulses index rose from 93.9 in the third week of August to 95.5 in the third week of September 1960. Compared to the position during the corresponding week of last year, the index for cereals at the end of September was lower by 0.2 per cent while in the case of pulses the index was higher by 5.2 per cent.

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As for individual foodgrains, prices of rice and maize showed a fall while those of other foodgrains indicated a rise. The index for rice fell from 115.3 in the last week of August to 113.3 in the last week of September 1960 and that of maize from 109.8 to 104.4. During the same period, the index for wheat rose from 88.3 to 90.6, that of jowar from 126.4 to 130.6, that of bajra from 128.7 to 135 and that of gram from 86.1 to 89.6.

Compared to the position during the corresponding week of the previous year, the index number in the last week of September 1960 was lower by 8.2 per cent in the case of wheat, and by 10.8 per cent in maize but was higher by 2.2 per cent in the case of rice, by 7.9 per cent in jowar, by 16 per cent in bajra and 21.2 per cent in gram.

World Situation

Prospects for the 1960-61 wheat crop are reported to be favourable and it appears that production in the Northern Hemisphere (excluding China and Soviet Union) will be substantially larger than in 1959-60. Most of the increase has been in North America; the fourth estimate of production in the United States at 36.3 million metric tons is more than 5 million metric tons over 1959 and the first estimate of Canadian production is 12.9 million metric tons or 1.6 million metric tons above the 1959-60 figure. In the Southern Hemisphere, a record crop is indicated in Australia and Union of South Africa. World production of paddy in 1959-60 outside China is estimated at the record figure of 141.2 million metric tons. The 1960-61 crop has, however, been affected by adverse weather conditions in a number of Asian countries.

According to the Grain Bulletin of September 1960 issued by the Commonwealth Economic Committee, exports of wheat from the major exporting countries, *viz.*, United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina, France and Italy, so far recorded in 1960 were appreciably greater than during the corresponding period of last year. Large shipments from the United States together with marked increases in those of Australia and France, have outweighed reductions in the trade of Canada, Argentina and Italy. World trade in rice so far recorded in 1960 was half as great as in the corresponding period of 1959. Burma, Thailand, South Vietnam and the United States of America all showed a substantial increase.

Wheat market in the United States continued to be influenced by the firm holding of farmers during the month under review. As a result of smaller supplies, cash prices of wheat showed some increase. Thus cash prices of No. 2 Red Winter at Chicago advanced from 189½ cents per bushel on 29 August 1960 to 195 cents on 29 September 1960. During the same period, prices of No. 2 Hard (*ex*-Store) at Kansas city rose from 196⅛ cents to 198 cents per bushel. In Canada, prices of wheat did not show significant variations. At Winnipeg, Northern Manitoba No. 1 was quoted at 165¼ cents per bushel on 29 September 1960 as against 165 cents a month earlier.

SUGAR

Sugarcane.—During the month under review harvesting of last season's sugarcane crop and irrigation of current season's sugarcane progressed satisfactorily. The condition of the standing sugarcane crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in some of the flood affected districts of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab.

According to the all-India First Estimate of sugarcane 1960-61, the area under the crop during the current year shows an increase of 3.7 per cent shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh and Punjab attributed to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. The increase in Uttar Pradesh may also be attributed to high prices of gur during 1959-60.

Sugar.—Total quantity of sugar produced in India during the 1959-60 season upto 30 September 1960 amounted to 24.16 lakh tons against 19.14 lakh tons produced during the corresponding periods of the previous season. The number of factories reported to be in operation during the week ending 30 September 1960 was 9 against 5 in the corresponding week of the previous season.

The opening stock of sugar with factories in India on 1 September 1960 was 8.87 lakh tons against 5.06 lakh tons on the corresponding date last year. Total despatches from factories from 1 November 1959 to 30 September 1960 were 18.48 lakh tons against 19.22 lakh tons in the corresponding period of the last season.

The Government of India released for internal consumption a quantity of 2 lakh tons of sugar in September 1960. This brings the total releases upto the end of September 1960 out of the 1959-60 season's production to 18.88 lakh tons.

There were no sales and shipments of sugar upto the end of September out of the 1959-60 season's production though a decision has been taken by the Government of India to release 50,000 tons of sugar from this year's surplus production for export.

The market prices of sugar showed a downward trend at Kanpur and Jullundur while they registered a slight increase at Hapur. At other centres the prices remained more or less constant. The following table indicates week-end wholesale prices of sugar at a few important centres :

Week-end Wholesale Market Prices of Sugar

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Quality	I Week		II Week		III Week		IV Week		V Week	
		August	Sept.	August	Sept.	August	Sept.	August	Sept.	August	Sept.
Hapur	D-29 Crystal	40·72	40·64	40·54	40·73	40·54	41·09	40·73	41·09	40·54	—
Kanpur	D-29	44·00	43·00	43·00	42·75	43·00	42·75	43·00	43·00	43·00	—
Calcutta	Indian Medium	41·85	41·85	41·85	41·85	41·85	41·85	41·85	41·85	41·85	—
Madras	Parrys	43·01	43·01	43·01	43·01	43·01	43·01	43·01	43·01	43·01	—
Bombay	D-29	42·21	42·21	42·21	42·21	42·21	42·21	42·21	42·21	42·21	—
Patna	—	40·71	40·71	40·71	40·71	40·71	40·71	40·71	40·71	40·71	—
Jullundur	—	42·44	42·44	42·44	42·44	42·44	42·00	42·44	42·00	42·44	—

Gur.—The average daily arrivals of gur in the Hapur market were only 32 maunds against 30 maunds during August. The stock of gur in this market at the end of September stood at 5,000 maunds against 19,000 maunds at the end of August. Last year at the end of September the stocks were 1,500 maunds.

The prices of gur generally witnessed a mixed behaviour during the month. While the prices firmed up at Madras and Hapur they showed a falling tendency at Bombay and Calcutta. The table below gives week-end wholesale prices of gur at a few important centres :

Week-end Wholesale Market Prices of Gur

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Quality	I Week		II Week		III Week		IV Week		V Week	
		August	Sept.	August	Sept.	August	Sept.	August	Sept.	August	Sept.
Hapur	Phatwa No. 1	16·75	16·00	16·50	15·50	15·75	16·00	15·50	15·75	16·00	—
Calcutta	Bheli	21·00	21·00	21·50	22·00	21·00	21·50	21·00	21·00	21·00	—
Madras	II Sort	20·61	52·03	20·02	53·79	22·22	52·91	20·08	52·03	20·08	—
Bombay	Kolhapur	35·50	26·50	30·50	25·00	29·00	24·00	28·50	25·00	26·00	—
Patna	Deshi	16·00	19·00	17·00	19·00	18·00	18·50	18·00	—	19·00	—

OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

In September 1960, Government of India announced that exports of deoiled groundnut meal will continue to be licensed freely upto the end of September 1961. It was also decided to release quotas of 50,000 tons of linseed oilcake and 15,000 tons of coconut oilcake for export during the period October 1960—March 1961. Mustard/rapeseed oil will continue to be licensed freely upto the end of March 1961.

Prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils in the important markets of the country ruled high during September. In the case of linseed and linseed oil there was almost a steady rise in prices. Movement of prices in the groundnut and castor sections was rather erratic but the closing quotations of the month were generally higher than those of the previous month.

Groundnut

Prices of groundnut and groundnut oil in Bombay showed a steady decline during the first three quarters of the month under review but rose sharply during the last week. At Madras and Hyderabad, after an initial decline, prices registered an increase. The initial fall in prices was attributed mainly to reports of good rains in the growing areas and consequent trade expectations of a good crop. Crushers and vanaspati manufacturers also did not evince keen interest in buying seed and oil. Market sentiment was reported to have been adversely affected by the weakness in groundnut (expeller) cake and meal in foreign markets. Towards the end of the month, however, prices registered a rise. The main bullish factor was reported to be rumours that Government would permit imports of palm oil and copra against exports of groundnut oil. Prices of Indian groundnut oil at European ports after an initial decline showed improvement, while that of British West African variety ruled steady at Rs. 59.27 per maund. The following table shows the prices of groundnut and groundnut oil :

(Rs. per maund)

—	Week-ending					
	26-8-60	2-9-60	9-9-60	16-9-60	23-9-60	30-9-60
Groundnut (Kernel)						
Bombay (Bold)	33·79	33·79	33·79	32·33	31·96	33·24
Madras (Superior)	34·09	34·55	33·78	35·64	36·42	36·42
Hyderabad	40·44	40·87	41·37	40·91	41·22	N.A.
Groundnut Oil						
Bombay	71·26	72·73	71·99	71·99	71·26	73·84
Madras	66·49	65·83	66·15	68·95	71·09	70·93
Hyderabad	75·00	75·00	74·19	74·19	78·31	N.A.
European ports (Indian)	59·27	57·80	57·80	57·80	59·76	N.A.
(B.W. African)	58·00	59·27	59·27	59·27	59·27	59·27

Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil from India during July 1960 were 115 tons and 4 tons respectively compared to 168 tons of groundnut and 1,704 tons of groundnut oil exported during July 1959. Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during January—July 1960 totalled 26,670 tons and 1,537 tons respectively as compared to 22,035 tons of groundnut and 14,517 tons of groundnut oil during the corresponding period of 1959.

Linseed

Prices of linseed and linseed oil increased steadily during September. Trade expectations of Government's announcement of some incentive scheme for export of linseed oil were reported to have aided market sentiment. Release of a quota of 50,000 tons of linseed oilcake was also a bullish factor. Export outlook for linseed oil, however, continued to be dull. The trend of prices in other sections of the oilseeds market also contributed largely to the uptrend in prices of linseed and linseed oil. Price of Indian linseed oil at European ports remained more or less steady at about Rs. 54 per maund. The following table shows the prices of linseed and linseed oil :

(Rs. per maund)

—	Week-ending					
	26-8-60	2-9-60	9-9-60	16-9-60	23-9-60	30-9-60
Linseed						
Bombay (Bold)	23·32	23·14	23·14	23·32	23·69	24·00
Calcutta (Small)	25·00	25·25	25·25	25·62	25·75	25·75
Kanpur (Bold)	22·07	22·86	23·70	24·61	24·61	24·61
Linseed Oil						
Bombay	47·02	47·20	47·57	48·85	49·58	49·96
Calcutta	57·50	57·00	57·00	57·50	58·00	N.A.
Kanpur	53·00	53·00	53·00	53·00	54·00	54·00
European ports (Indian)	53·88	54·12	54·37	54·86	54·86	54·86
(Argentinian)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Exports of linseed oil from India during July 1960 amounted to 921 tons compared to 1,118 tons during July 1959. Total exports of linseed oil during January—July 1960 were 5,738 tons compared to 4,151 tons during the corresponding period of 1959.

Castorseed

Prices of castorseed and castor oil at Bombay registered a steady rise during the first three weeks but declined slightly during the last week. At Kanpur and Madras the movement of prices was rather erratic. Persistent rumours of an export quota for castorseed aided sentiment and helped the upward trend in prices in the first three weeks. But export prospects for castor oil continued to be dull and shippers kept out of the market. U.S.A. was reported to be unresponsive to Indian offers and because of the high domestic prices enquiries from the U.K. and the continent were also not encouraging. Price of Bombay commercial castor oil at European ports registered an almost steady increase during the first three weeks but declined slightly towards the end of the month. The following table shows the trend of prices of castorseed and castor oil during September :

(Rs. per maund)

—	Week-ending					
	26-8-60	2-9-60	9-9-60	16-9-60	23-9-60	30-9-60
Castorseed						
Bombay (Bold)	23·14	23·41	23·51	24·06	24·51	23·51
Kanpur (FAQ)	20·00	21·33	20·64	22·07	20·61	21·33
Badeppalli (HC6)	23·58	N.R.	23·66	23·83	24·20	N.A.
Castor Oil						
Bombay (Commercial)	51·79	52·70	52·51	52·90	53·27	52·70
Kanpur (FAQ)	52·00	52·50	52·00	52·50	53·00	53·00
Madras (FAQ)	51·84	51·84	51·84	53·48	53·48	54·31
European ports (Bombay Commercial) ..	58·78	59·78	59·76	60·00	60·24	59·27

Exports of castor oil from India during July 1960 amounted to 7,326 tons compared to 3,992 tons during July 1959. Total exports of linseed oil during January—July 1960 were 40,009 tons against 15,229 tons during the corresponding period of 1959.

Coconut

Arrivals of coconut and copra during August 1960 in some of the important assembling markets of south India (for which data are available) were of the order of 20 million nuts and 5.4 thousand tons respectively.

Price of copra at Bombay, which was quoted at Rs. 62.04 per maund at the end of August and the first week of September declined to Rs. 61.39 in the second week of September and continued to rule at that level in the following two weeks. In the closing week of the month under review, the price advanced to Rs. 62.70. There was a progressive rise in prices of coconut oil during September both at Bombay and Cochin. Over the month, the price of coconut oil advanced by Rs. 4 per maund at each of these centres. The weekly quotations of copra and coconut oil at important markets during September 1960 were as follows :

(Rs. per maund)

—	Week-ending					
	26-8-60	2-9-60	9-9-60	16-9-60	23-9-60	30-9-60
Copra						
Bombay	62·04	62·04	61·39	61·39	61·39	62·70
Alleppey	N.R.	60·00	N.R.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.R.
Coconut Oil						
Bombay	91·10	92·56	92·93	92·20	94·04	95·50
Cochin	85·72	86·34	87·26	88·17	89·40	89·40

Imports of copra and coconut oil into India during July 1960 amounted to 7,124 tons and nil respectively against 5,274 tons of copra and 594 tons of coconut oil during July 1959. Total imports of copra and coconut oil during January—July 1960 were 46,981 tons and 1,012 tons respectively against 41,376 tons of copra and 2,281 tons of coconut oil during January—July 1959.

COTTON

During September weather conditions in Punjab/Rajasthan remained seasonal and favourable for the cotton crop. In the central parts of the country as well as the west coast, there was light to moderate rainfall. The monsoon activity had shifted to the south and east coast where heavy to very heavy rainfall had occurred.

The final trade estimate of 1959-60 cotton crop puts the season's production at 40.80 lakh bales as against the corresponding estimate of 51.43 lakh bales for the previous season.

Imports of raw cotton into India during July 1960 were 1.15 lakh bales against 1.58 lakh bales in the previous month and 0.61 lakh bales in the corresponding month of the preceding season. Total imports during the first eleven months of 1959-60 season were 8.22 lakh bales against 4.53 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during July 1960 were 0.10 lakh bales as against 0.18 lakh bales in previous month and 0.38 lakh bales in the corresponding month of the preceding season. Total exports during the first eleven months of 1959-60 season were 1.84 lakh bales against 3.65 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw cotton by mills in India during July 1960 was 4.36 lakh bales against 4.10 lakh bales during the preceding month and 4.35 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season. Total consumption during the first eleven months of the 1959-60 season was 46.71 lakh bales against 46.48 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Stocks of raw cotton with mills in India at the end of July 1960 were 15.17 lakh bales against 14.53 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 15 lakh bales a year earlier.

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 July		Stocks as on	
	1960	1959	31-7-60	31-7-59
Indian ..	3·50	3·92	11·53	13·43
Pakistan ..	0·03	—	0·13	—
Egyptian ..	0·13	0·07	0·62	0·19
Other foreign ..	0·70	0·36	2·89	1·38
TOTAL ..	4·36	4·35	15·17	15·0

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

(Lakh bales)

—	1-9-59 to 31-8-60	Same period last year
Arrivals	22·63	25·99
Consumption by mills ..	12·07	12·40
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants on the last date of the period	5·46	6·24

During September, there were no transactions in Jarilla MGF at Bombay. At Abohar (Punjab), the price of Deshi variety, which was quoted at Rs. 762 per candy at the end of August, declined abruptly to Rs. 685 during the first week of September. Price of this variety declined further during the subsequent weeks and was quoted at Rs. 666 during the fourth week. In the closing week of the month under review the price of this variety moved up to quote at Rs. 697 per candy. The American variety at Abohar (Punjab), which was quoted at Rs. 933 per candy at the end of August, declined to Rs. 919 during the first week of the month and continued to rule at that level till the third week. Price of this variety witnessed a further decline in the following weeks and the closing quotation for September was Rs. 895. No transaction of Laxmi variety took place during September at Adoni (Andhra Pradesh). The condition of the cotton market was on the whole bearish. Trading was limited because of the disinclination of the traders to start active business in new crop before October, when only a clearer picture of the crop would become available. The following table gives the wholesale prices of some of the important varieties at some centres :

(Rs. per candy)

Week-ending	Adoni (A. Pradesh) Laxmi	Bombay Jarilla M.G.F.	Abohar (Punjab)	
			Deshi	American
26-8-60 ..	N.T.	N.T.	762	933
2-9-60 ..	N.T.	N.T.	685	919
9-9-60 ..	N.T.	N.Q.	686	919
16-9-60 ..	N.T.	N.Q.	685	919
23-9-60 ..	N.T.	N.T.	666	895
30-9-60 ..	N.T.	N.T.	697	895

The Karachi cotton market remained quiet. Price of 4F Punjab (Roller Ginned) which was quoted at Rs. 834 per candy at the end of August declined to Rs. 797 during the beginning of September and remained steady at that level throughout the month. The weak sentiment was due to favourable weather reports and good crop prospects. The following table gives the wholesale price of 4F Punjab Roller Ginned at Karachi :

Week-ending	Rs. per candy
27-8-60	834
3-9-60	797
10-9-60	797
17-9-60	797
24-9-60	797

JUTE

Favourable weather conditions except for a shortage of steeping water in some areas were reported from most of the jute growing States.

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during August were 2.31 lakh bales compared to 1.79 lakh bales during the preceding month and 3.13 lakh bales during August, 1959. Total arrivals of both indigenous and Pakistan raw jute during the 1959-60 season were 58.06 lakh bales compared to 65.16 lakh bales during July 1958—June 1959.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during August were 0.23 lakh bales compared to 0.39 lakh bales during July 1960 and 0.19 lakh bales during August 1959. Total imports of raw jute from Pakistan during the 1959-60 jute season were 6.14 lakh bales compared to 3.40 lakh bales during the previous season. Consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of IJMA during August was 5.48 lakh bales compared to 4.96 lakh bales during the preceding month and 5.02 lakh bales during August 1959. Total consumption of raw jute during the season ending June 1960 was 62.86 lakh bales compared to 60.14 lakh bales during the previous season.

Stocks of raw jute with Calcutta mills were 6.29 lakh bales at the end of August against 9.40 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 13.13 lakh bales at the end of August 1959.

During the month under review, Calcutta raw jute market opened with an easy undertone but prices firmed up during the second and third weeks. There was a sudden spurt in the fourth week. The main bullish factors were relatively lower arrivals of jute in out-agencies, speculative activities based on the expectation of lower crop this year and continued keen interest of mills for raw jute to meet current requirements. To counteract the rising trend, the IJMA decided to extend the voluntary sealing scheme up to 31 December, 1960. The Government also announced the issue of licences for additional import quotas of one lakh bales each for the months of October and November 1960. The East India Jute and Hessian Exchange extended the period of operation of maximum prices on raw jute hedge contract for December 1960 delivery up to 31 October, 1960. All these measures had a soothing effect and the market closed with a steady undertone.

The following table shows the prices of some of the bottom varieties of raw jute at Calcutta :

Sept./Oct. Delivery

(Rs. per quintal)

Variety	Week-ending			
	3-9-60	10-9-60	17-9-60	24-9-60
Assam	109·75	107·25	112·50	117·75*
Northern	109·75	107·25	112·50	117·75*
Desal	107·25	104·50	109·75	115·25*
Orissa	112·50*	109·75*	115·25*	120·50*
Jungli	104·50	100·50*	105·75*	N.A.
Murshidabad	105·75	101·75*	107·25*	112·50*
Daisee (selected)	112·50*	109·75*	115·25*	120·50*

*Delivery period—October-November

During the month under review, the pucca bale sector generally showed a hardening tendency. The second week witnessed a steep rise in prices of some of the varieties. There was a gain of as much as Rs. 25 in the fourth week over the prices ruling in the second week. The hardening tendency was attributed to the delay in the issue of import licences for Pakistan jute cuttings as also high prices ruling in Pakistan.

The following table gives the weekly quotations of some of the important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta :

October/November Delivery

(Rs. per bale of 180 kgs.)

Variety	Week-ending			
	3-9-60	10-9-60	17-9-60	24-9-60
Mill Firsts ..	265	260	275	285
Mill Lightnings	245	240	255	265
Daisee L.G.	230	225	240	250
Indian N.C.	162	160	175	195
Pakistan N.C.	122	130	155	165

Favourable weather conditions were reported from the up-country centres during the month. Prices of raw jute in up-country centres generally ruled firm and dominated the price trend in Calcutta market mainly owing to keen interest shown by mills in out-agencies as also to lower arrivals.

The following table gives the weekly prices of raw jute at important mofussil centres :

(Rs. per maund)

Centres	Week-ending				
	2-9-60	9-9-60	16-9-60	23-9-60	30-9-60
Nowgong (Assam)	37.85	39·70	38·46	37·85	N.A.
Purnea (Bihar)	34.50	38.00	36.00	N.A.	40·00
Calcutta (West Bengal)	40·00	40·50	41·00	44·00	43·50
Kendrapara (Orissa)	32·00	35·00	35·25	36·00	38·00

The Calcutta jute goods market opened firm in the wake of fresh overseas enquiries. Later on however the market displayed an erratic trend. The hessian market opened with a gain of about Rs. 2 over the preceding month-end quotation primarily on account of reports of better consumption of burlap in USA during August. Prices turned easy during the following two weeks but firmed up again in sympathy with raw jute and heavy goods. The sacking market also opened firm and the movements in prices were similar to those witnessed in the hessian market. The hardening tendency in sacking was mainly owing to the lifting of a fair quantity of cornsacks by Australia as also to the issue by the Government of tender for the supply of bags of B. Twills for November delivery. The goods market closed with an easier undertone on profit-taking.

The following table gives the quotation for hessian and sacking at Calcutta :

Variety	Week-ending				
	2-9-60	9-9-60	16-9-60	23-9-60	30-9-60
Hessian (40" x 10 Ozs) per 100 yds. ..	50·00	47·75	47·95	49·45	48·85
Sacking (B. Twills) Rs. per 100 bags ..	146·25	139·25	139·60	141·75	139·50

TOBACCO

During September 1960, the price of Nipani (chewing) variety of tobacco at Bombay remained steady at Rs. 80 per maund. The price of Motihari (medium) variety at Calcutta, which stood at Rs. 169.16 at the end of August, recorded a small decline in the first fortnight of the month; in the second half, however, there was an abrupt upward trend, the price ruling at Rs. 186.16 per maund at the end of the month. The price of Jatty medium variety at Calcutta was not quoted during the first four weeks due to absence of stocks in the market. In the closing week of September, however, it was quoted at Rs. 181.16. The price of Grade IV variety of flue-cured virginia (redried strips) at Guntur which stood at Rs. 135.77 per maund in the closing week of August rose abruptly to Rs. 226.27 in the first week of September. No quotations were, however, available for the rest of the weeks. The price of LBY variety of flue-cured virgina (redried strips) at Guntur which stood at Rs. 134.94 per maund during the first week of September declined to Rs. 133.30 in the next week. The price of this variety was not quoted for the subsequent weeks. The price of LBY2 variety of flue-cured virginia (redried leaf) at Guntur showed wide movements. It rose sharply from Rs. 46 per maund during the closing week of August to Rs. 74.06 during the second week of September. In the closing week of September it declined abruptly to Rs. 46.

Arrivals of tobacco in Guntur market during July 1960 comprised 9.05 million lbs. of flue-cured virginia, 1.07 million lbs. of sun-cured virginia, and 2.22 million lbs. of sun-cured Natu—and other varieties totalling 12.34 million lbs. against 13.22 million lbs. in the previous month.

The despatches from Guntur market consisted of 10.29 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia, 0.80 million lbs. of sun-cured virginia and 1.91 million lbs. of sun-cured Natu and other varieties totalling 13 million lbs. against 10.71 million lbs. in the previous month.

It is estimated that the stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the Guntur market at the end of July 1960 were 74.8 million lbs. According to trade circles, this stock included about 12 million lbs. of chura, butts and stems mostly used for internal consumption.

About 4.31 million lbs. of various varieties of tobacco were graded for export during August 1960 as against 8.48 million lbs. during the previous month. Of the quantities graded in August 3.25 million lbs. were of flue-cured virginia variety. Exports of raw tobacco during June 1960 amounted to 8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 90 lakhs as against 8.8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 73.6 lakhs during the corresponding month in 1959. Of the 8 million lbs. exported during June, flue-cured virginia variety accounted for as much as 6.6 million lbs. valued at Rs. 75 lakhs. Total exports of unmanufactured tobacco during the six months to June 1960 were 58 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1184.7 lakhs against 50 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1029.5 lakhs during the corresponding period last year.

New Delhi, 28 September 1960

G.S.R. 1157.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that it is necessary so to do for securing the availability at fair prices of wheat products manufactured in roller flour mills in the Union Territory of Delhi;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), and in supersession of the Delhi Roller Flour Mills (Wheat Products) Price Control Order, 1960, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food) G.S.R. 476 dated 25 April, 1960, the Central Government hereby makes the following Order, namely :—

1. **Short title, extent and commencement.**—(1) This Order may be called the Delhi Roller Flour Mills (Wheat Products) Second Price Control Order, 1960.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Union Territory of Delhi.

(3) It shall come into force on the 1st day of October, 1960.

2. **Ex-mill price of roller flour mills wheat products.**—No roller flour mills shall sell any of the undermentioned wheat products ex-mill at a price exceeding the price noted against each, namely :—

Wholemeal atta	Rs. 40·97 per quintal.
Resultant atta	Rs. 37·62 per quintal.
Maida	Rs. 53·69 per quintal.
Sooji	Rs. 59·05 per quintal.

Explanation.—The prices specified in this clause are for gross weight inclusive of the cost of bags.

3. **Retail price of roller flour mills wheat products.**—No person shall sell, or offer for sale, in retail, any of the undermentioned wheat products manufactured in roller flour mills from imported wheat at a price exceeding the price noted against each, namely :—

Wholemeal atta	(*a*) Two kilograms and 347 grams to a rupee, or (*b*) 43 nP. per kilogram.
Resultant atta	(*a*) Two kilograms and 551 grams to a rupee, or (*b*) 39 nP. per kilogram.
Maida	58 nP. per kilogram.
Sooji	63 nP. per kilogram.

4. **Effect of the order.**—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.

New Delhi, 28 September 1960

G.S.R. 1160.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), and in supersession of the Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1959 published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food) No. G.S.R. 1420 dated 23 December, 1959, the Central Government hereby makes the following Order, namely :—

1. **Short title, extent and commencement.**—(1) This Order may be called the Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1960.

(2) It extends to the districts in the State of Uttar Pradesh specified in Schedule I to this Order.

(3) It shall come into force on the 1st day of October, 1960.

2. **Maximum prices at which rice may be sold.**—(1) The maximum prices at which Arwa (Raw) and Sela (Parboiled) rice of Grades I, II, IIA, II Special, III, IV and V specified in column (1) of Schedule II to this Order may be sold in wholesale quantities in any locality to which this Order extends shall be as specified in the corresponding entries,—

(*a*) in case the metric system of weights is in force in such locality, in column (2) of Schedule II;

(*b*) in any other case, in column (2) or column (3) of Schedule II according as the transaction is in terms of quintals or maunds.

(2) For the purposes of sub-clause (1),—

(*a*) the prices specified are exclusive of the cost of gunny bags;

(*b*) a maund is equivalent in weight to 82-2/7 lbs. or 0.37 quintals;

(*c*) 'sale in wholesale quantities' means sale in quantities exceeding ten maunds or 3.73 quintals in any one transaction;

(*d*) 'Grade I', 'Grade II', 'Grade IIA', 'Grade II Special', 'Grade III', 'Grade IV and Grade V' respectively mean any one of the varieties of rice specified in Schedule III to this Order and included in the respective grade and produced in the districts shown against the variety concerned;

(*e*) the prices specified are for fair average quality conforming to the specification prescribed in Schedule IV to this Order applicable to the respective grade of rice; for rice below the fair average quality, the maximum prices shall be determined by reducing the specified prices by the amount of cuts indicated in the said specifications applicable to the respective grade of rice.

SCHEDULE I

[*See* Clause 1(2)]

1. Mainpuri.	17. Shahjahanpur.
2. Saharanpur.	18. Badaun.
3. Muzaffarnagar.	19. Naini Tal.
4. Dehra Dun.	20. Rampur.
5. Banda	21. Rae Bareli.
6. Etawah.	22. Sitapur.
7. Fatehpur.	23. Bara Banki.
8. Kanpur.	24. Agra.
9. Gonda.	25. Moradabad.
10. Bahraich.	26. Bareilly.
11. Basti.	27. Unnao.
12. Varanasi.	28. Mirzapur.
13. Gorakhpur.	29. Etah.
14. Hardoi.	30. Farrukhabad.
15. Lakhimpur Kheri.	31. Allahabad.
16. Pilibhit.	32. Lucknow.

SCHEDULE II

[*See* Cluse 2(1)]

Grades of rice	Maximum price per quintal		Maximum price per maund	
(1)	(2)		(3)	
	(a) Arwa (Raw) Rs.	(b) Sela (Parboiled) Rs.	(a) Arwa (Raw) Rs.	(b) Sela (Parboiled) Rs.
Grade I	60·28	58·94	22·50	22·00
Grade II	50·24	48·90	18·75	18·25
Grade IIA	52·92	51·58	19·75	19·25
Grade II Special	58·27	—	21·75	—
Grade III	44·88	43·54	16·75	16·25
Grade IV	40·19	38·85	15·00	14·50
Grade V	32·15	30·81	12·00	11·50

SCHEDULE III

[*See* Clause 2(2)(d)]

Varieties of Rice to which Grade is Linked

District	Grade I	Grade II	Grade IIA	Grade II Special	Grade III	Grade IV	Grade V
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Gonda, Bahraich, Basti, Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Mirzapur.	Hansraj (local Basmati) and Kalanamak true to their type or their equivalent.	Maldaha, Latera and superior Rambhog, hand-hulled or machine-hulled true to their type or their equivalent.	Nil	Anji and Gauria true to their type or their equivalent.	Didai or Didwa type-21 and their true to their type or their equivalent, hand or machine-hulled.	Bhadain and Sylhat true to their type or their equivalent	Sathi true to its type or its equivalent.
Banda, Etawah, Fatehpur, Kanpur, Farrukhabad, Allahabad.	Hansraj (including local Basmati) true to its type or its equivalent.	Samhalu true to its type or its equivalent.	Nil	Nil	Safeda, Lakra and type-21 true to their type or their equivalent.	Ram Karauni, Bhadain, Rupa, Jordhan, Matwa, Sodhi and Jhari true to their type or their equivalent.	Do.
Saharanpur, Dehra Dun.	Hansraj true to its type or its equivalent.	Nil	Ram Ajwain and Ramunia true to their type or their equivalent.	Nil	Lakra, Safeda type-21 to their true to their type or their equivalent.	Gadra and Bhadain true to their type or their equivalent.	Do.
Mainpuri, Muzaffarnagar, Agra, Etah.	Do.	Nil	Do.	Nil	Do.	Do.	Do.
Hardoi, Lakhimpurkheri, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Badaun, Naini Tal, Rampur, Rae Bareli, Sitapur, Bara Banki, Moradabad, Bareilly, Unao, Lucknow.	Hansraj (including local Basmati) true to its type or its equivalent.	Badshapasand, Jhilma, Samhalu and Bindli true to their type or their equivalent.	Nil	Nil	Anjna, Gajraj type-21 and true to their type or their equivalent.	Banki, Gadra, Khappor and Nakka true to their type or their equivalent.	Do.

SCHEDULE IV

[*See* Clause 2(2) (e)]

The fair average quality rice shall be adequately polished, in sound merchantable condition, sweet, dry, clean, wholesome, of good food value and free from mould, weevils, smell, discolouration, admixture of deleterious substances and all impurities except to the extent indicated in the table below for each variety and grade of rice. Where the free tolerance limits are exceeded cuts shall apply as indicated in column 4.

Sl. No.	Particulars of admixture or impurity	Free tolerance limit (Per cent)	Rates at which cuts shall be imposed for excess over the tolerance limits specified in column (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	I. Quality Specifications for Rice Grade I (Arwa)		
1.	Dirt	0·25	Over 0·25% and up to 0·5% at full value *plus* cleaning charges at 10 nP. per maund or 27 nP. per quintal. Over 0·5% and up to 1·25% at double value. Over 1·25% at double value *plus* cleaning charges at 10 nP. per maund or 27 nP. per quintal.
2.	Brokens	15·0	Over 15% and up to 18% at half value. Over 18% at full value.
3.	Fragments	3·0	Over 3% and up to 6% at full value. Over 6% at 1½ value.
4.	Half-hulled, under-milled and inferior varieties	10·0	Over 10% and up to 12% at half value. Over 12% at ⅝ value.
5.	Red grains	1·0	Over 1% and up to 2% at ⅝ value. Over 2% at full value.
6.	Damaged, discoloured and chalky grains ..	2·0	Over 2% and up to 3% at ⅝ value. Over 3% at full value.
7.	Paddy	0·25	Over 0·25% and up to 0·75% at full value. Over 0·75% at 1½ value.
8.	Moisture	13·0	Over 13% at double value.
	II. Quality Specifications for Rice Grade II (Special) Grade II and Grade II A (Arwa)		
1.	Dirt	0·25	Over 0·25% and up to 0·5% at full value *plus* cleaning charges at 10 nP. per maund or 27 nP. per quintal. Over 0·5% and up to 1·25% at double value. Over 1·25% at double value *plus* cleaning charges at 10 nP. per maund or 27 nP. per quintal.
2.	Brokens	20·0	Over 20% and up to 23% at half value. Over 23% at full value.
3.	Fragments	4·0	Over 4% and up to 7% at full value. Over 7% at 1½ value.
4.	Half-hulled, under-milled and inferior varieties	12·0	Over 12% and up to 14% at half value. Over 14% at ⅝ value.
5.	Red grains	1·0	Over 1% and up to 2% at ⅝ value. Over 2% at full value.
6.	Damaged, discoloured and chalky grains ..	2·0	Over 2% and up to 3% at ⅝ value. Over 3% at full value.
7.	Paddy	0·25	Over 0·25% and up to 0·75% at full value. Over 0·75% at 1½ value.
8.	Moisture	13·0	Over 13% at double value.

SCHEDULE IV—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	III. Quality Specifications for Rice Grade III (Arwa)		
1.	Dirt	0·5	Over 0·5% and up to 0·75% at full value *plus* cleaning charges at 10 nP. per maund or 27 nP. per quintal. Over 0·75% and up to 1·5% at double value. Over 1·5% at double value *plus* cleaning charges at 10 nP. per maund or 27 nP. per quintal.
2.	Brokens	25·0	Over 25% and up to 28% at half value. Over 28% at full value.
3.	Fragments	5·0	Over 5% and up to 8% at full value. Over 8% at 1½ value.
4.	Half-hulled, under-milled and inferior varieties	12·0	Over 12% and up to 14% at half value. Over 14% at ⅔ value.
5.	Red grains	2·0	Over 2% and up to 3% at ⅔ value. Over 3% at full value.
6.	Damaged, discoloured and chalky grains ..	3·0	Over 3% and up to 4% at ⅔ value. Over 4% at full value.
7.	Paddy	0·25	Over 0·25% and up to 0·75% at full value. Over 0·75% at 1½ value.
8.	Moisture	13·0	Over 13% at double value.
	IV. Quality Specifications for Rice Grade IV (Arwa)		
1.	Dirt	0·5	Over 0·5% and up to 0·75% at full value *plus* cleaning charges at 10 nP. per maund or 27 nP. per quintal. Over 0·75% and up to 1·5% at double value. Over 1·5% at double value *plus* cleaning charges at 10 nP. per maund or 27 nP. per quintal.
2.	Brokens	35·0	Over 35% and up to 38% at half value. Over 38% at full value.
3.	Fragments	6·0	Over 6% and up to 9% at full value. Over 9% at 1½ value.
4.	Half-hulled, under-milled and inferior varieties	14·0	Over 14% and up to 16% at half value. Over 16% at ⅔ value.
5.	Red grains	3·0	Over 3% and up to 4% at ⅔ value. Over 4% at full value.
6.	Damaged, discoloured and chalky grains ..	3·0	Over 3% and up to 4% at ⅔ value. Over 4% at full value.
7.	Paddy	0·25	Over 0·25% and up to 0·75% at full value. Over 0·75% at 1½ value.
8.	Moisture	13·0	Over 13% at double value.
	V. Quality Specifications for Rice Grade V (Arwa)		
1.	Dirt	0·5	Over 0·5% and up to 0·75% at full value *plus* cleaning charges at 10 nP. per maund or 27 nP. per quintal. Over 0·75% and up to 1·5% at double value. Over 1·5% at double value *plus* cleaning charges at 10 nP. per maund or 27 nP. per quintal.
2.	Brokens	35·0	Over 35% and up to 38% at half value. Over 38% at full value.
3.	Fragments	6·0	Over 6% and up to 9% at full value. Over 9% at 1½ value.

SCHEDULE IV—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4.	Red, half-hulled and under-milled grains ..	14·0	Over 14% and up to 16% at half value. Over 16% at ⅔ value.
5.	Damaged, discoloured and chalky grains ..	3·0	Over 3% and up to 4% at ⅔ value. Over 4% at full value.
6.	Paddy	0·5	Over 0·5% and up to 1% at full value. Over 1% at 1½ value.
7.	Moisture	13·0	Over 13% at double value.
	VI. Quality Specifications for Rice Grade I (Parboiled)		
1.	Dirt	0·25	Over 0·25% and up to 0·5% at full value *plus* cleaning charges at 10 nP per maund or 27 nP. per quintal. Over 0·5% and up to 1·25% at double value. Over 1·25% at double value *plus* cleaning charges at 10 nP. per maund or 27 nP. per quintal.
2.	Broken	8·0	Over 8% and up to 11% at half value. Over 11% at full value.
3.	Fragments	2·0	Over 2% and up to 5% at full value. Over 5% at 1½ value.
4.	Half-hulled, under-milled and inferior varieties	10·0	Over 10% and up to 12% at half value. Over 12% at ⅔ value.
5.	Red grains	1·0	Over 1% and up to 2% at ⅔ value. Over 2% at full value.
6.	Damaged, discoloured and chalky grains ..	2·0	Over 2% and up to 3% at ⅔ value. Over 3% at full value.
7.	Paddy	0·25	Over 0·25% and up to 0·75% at full value. Over 0·75% at 1½ value.
8.	Moisture	14·0	Over 14% at double value.
	VII. Quality Specifications for Rice Grade II (Special) Grade II and Grade IIA (Parboiled)		
1.	Dirt	0·25	Over 0·25% and up to 0·5% at full value *plus* cleaning charges at 10 nP. per maund or 27 nP. per quintal. Over 0·5% and up to 1·25% at double value. Over 1·25% at double value *plus* cleaning charges at 10 nP. per maund or 27 nP. per quintal.
2.	Brokens	15·0	Over 15% and up to 18% at half value. Over 18% at full value.
3.	Fragments	3·0	Over 3% and up to 6% at full value. Over 6% at 1½ value.
4.	Half-hulled, under-milled and inferior varieties	12·0	Over 12% and up to 14% at half value. Over 14% at ⅔ value.
5.	Red grains	2·0	Over 2% and up to 3% at ⅔ value. Over 3% at full value.
6.	Damaged, discoloured and chalky grains ..	2·0	Over 2% and up to 3% at ⅔ value. Over 3% at full value.
7.	Paddy	0·25	Over 0·25% and up to 0·75% at full value. Over 0·75% at 1½ value.
8.	Moisture	14·0	Over 14% at double value.

SCHEDULE IV—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	VIII. Quality Specifications for Rice Grade III (Parboiled).		
1.	Dirt	0·25	Over 0·25% and up to 0·5% at full value *plus* cleaning charges at 10 nP. per maund or 27 nP. per quintal. Over 0·5% and up to 1·25% at double value. Over 1·25% at double value *plus* cleaning charges at 10 nP. per maund or 27 nP. per quintal.
2.	Brokens	15·0	Over 15% and up to 18% at half value. Over 18% at full value.
3.	Fragments	4·0	Over 4% and up to 7% at full value. Over 7% at 1½ value.
4.	Half-hulled, undermilled and inferior varieties	12·0	Over 12% and up to 14% at half value. Over 14% at ⅔ value.
5.	Red grains	2·0	Over 2% and up to 3% at ⅔ value. Over 3% at full value.
6.	Damaged, discoloured and chalky grains	3·0	Over 3% and up to 4% at ⅔ value. Over 4% at full value.
7.	Paddy	0·25	Over 0·25% and up to 0·75% at full value. Over 0·75% at 1½ value.
8.	Moisture	14·0	Over 14% at double value.
	IX. Quality Specifications for Rice Grade IV (Parboiled)		
1.	Dirt	0·25	Over 0·25% and up to 0·5% at full value *plus* cleaning charges at 10 nP. per maund or 27 nP. per quintal. Over 0·5% and up to 1·25% at double value. Over 1·25% at double value *plus* cleaning charges at 10 nP. per maund or 27 nP. per quintal.
2.	Brokens	20·0	Over 20% and up to 23% at half value. Over 23% at full value.
3.	Fragments	5·0	Over 5% and up to 8% at full value. Over 8% at 1½ value.
4.	Half-hulled, under-milled and inferior varieties	14·0	Over 14% and up to 16% at half value. Over 16% at ⅔ value.
5.	Red grains	3·0	Over 3% and up to 4 % at ⅔ value. Over 4% at full value.
6.	Damaged, discoloured and chalky grains	3·0	Over 3% and up to 4% at ⅔ value. Over 4% at full value.
7.	Paddy	0·25	Over 0·25% and up to 0·75% at full value. Over 0·75% at 1½ value.
8.	Moisture	14·0	Over 14% at double value.
	X. Quality Specifications for Rice Grade V (Parboiled)		
1.	Dirt	0·5	Over 0·5% and up to 0·75% at full value *plus* cleaning charges at 10 nP. per maund or 27 nP. per quintal. Over 0·75% and up to 1·5% at double value. Over 1·5% at double value *plus* cleaning charges at 10 nP. per maund or 27 nP. per quintal.
2.	Brokens	25·0	Over 25% and up to 28% at half value. Over 28% at full value.

SCHEDULE—IV—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3.	Fragments	6·0	Over 6% and up to 9% at full value. Over 9% at 1½ value.
4.	Red, half-hulled and under-milled grains	14·0	Over 14% and up to 16% at half value. Over 16% at ⅔ value.
5.	Damaged, discoloured and chalky grains	3·0	Over 3% and up to 4% at ⅔ value. Over 4% at full value.
6.	Paddy	0·5	Over 0·5% and up to 1% at full value. Over 1% at 1½ value.
7.	Moisture	14·0	Over 14% at double value.

NOTES— (1) The excess of under-milled or inferior varieties over the tolerance limit, if any, can be adjusted against margin, if there is any, under 'Red grains', to the extent the contents of 'Red grains' fall short of tolerance limit but *vice versa* excess of red grains shall not be adjusted against 'under-milled' or 'inferior' varieties.

(2) In case the incidence of fragments is less than the tolerance limit prescribed in the schedule, the 'Broken grains' in excess of tolerance limit will first be adjusted to that extent against the aforesaid shortfall in fragments without cuts.

XI. Definition of Various Items of Impurities in Respect of Rice

1.	Dirt	Any foreign matter of the nature of dust, stones, lumps of earth, mud, chaff, stem or straw, oilseed, cockles non-edible grains and other foreign matter which is not covered by any other item of impurity.
2.	Brokens	Kernels which are less than ¾ but not less than ¼ of the full grain.
3.	Fragments	Kernels which are less than ¼ of the full grain.
4.	Half-hulled and under-milled	Grains having small thin red streaks or their traces will be treated as half-hulled provided that these red streaks all put together, cover less than ¼ of the outer space of kernel.
5.	Inferior	Inferior in grade, size, shape, colour, quality, cooking and taste to the quality of that grade.
6.	Red	Grains having ¼ or more coating of red streaks will be treated as red.
7.	Damaged	Grain that is discoloured and spoiled by natural or un-natural factors such as, loose-water, excessive moisture, fungi, insects and pests etc.
8.	Discoloured	Deviation in the colour of the grains from normal, generally caused by light showers of rain when the grains is on the threshing floor, and also during the storage by excessive moisture or exposure to sun. Immature crop may also be responsible for discolouration of the grains.
9.	Chalky	This rice is of milk-white or chalky colour and is opaque. It is relatively soft, coarse in appearance and tends to cook into a glutinous mass.
10.	Paddy	Rice from which husk is not removed or hulled out wholly or partly. If there are traces of husks on rice it will be treated as paddy.
11.	Moisture	Foodgrains contain a certain amount of natural moisture. It varies from place to place, season to season and also according to the method of determination adopted. Grain should, however, be sound, dry and in merchantable condition so that it may keep well in storage without undergoing deterioration on account of excessive moisture and shall conform to limits provided in the Schedule of specifications.

New Delhi, 28 September 1960

G.S.R. 1161.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), and in supersession of the Rice and Paddy (Assam) Second Price Control Order, 1960, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food), No. G.S.R. 375, dated 30 March, 1960, the Central Government hereby makes the following Order, namely :

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(1) This Order may be called the Rice and Paddy (Assam) Third Price Control Order, 1960.

(2) It shall come into force on the 1st day of October, 1960.

2. **Definitions.**—In this Order—

(*a*) "sale in wholesale quantities" means sale in quantities exceeding 10 maunds or 3.73 quintals in any one transaction;

(*b*) "Schedule" means a Schedule to this Order;

(*c*) "zone" means a zone within the State of Assam specified in column (1) of Schedules I to VI.

3. **Prices for sale or purchase of paddy.**—(1) The maximum price at which any grade of Winter paddy or Autumn (Ahu) paddy may be sold in wholesale quantities in an area within a zone shall not exceed the rates specified for that grade against that zone—

(*a*) in case the metric system of weights is in force in such area, in Schedule I; or

(*b*) in any other case, in Schedule I or II, according as the transaction is in terms of quintals or maunds.

(2) The price of any grade of Winter paddy or Autumn (Ahu) paddy payable to a grower in a village in an area within a zone shall not be less than the rate specified for that grade against that zone—

(*a*) in case the metric system of weights is in force in such area, in Schedule III, or

(*b*) in any other case, in Schedule III or IV, according as the transaction is in terms of quintals or maunds.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-clause (1) or sub-clause (2),—

(*a*) where Winter paddy of any grade is sold or purchased in the months of December, January and February of any year, a cut on account of moisture shall be imposed at the rate of 7½ per cent, 5 per cent and 2½ per cent respectively on the price payable for that grade under sub-clause (1), or, as the case may be, sub-clause (2);

(*b*) where Autumn (Ahu) paddy of any grade is sold or purchased in the months of June and July of any year, a cut on account of moisture at the rate of 7½ per cent and where such paddy is sold or purchased in the month of August of any year, a cut on account of moisture at the rate of 5 per cent shall be imposed on the price payable for that grade of paddy under sub-clause (1) or, as the case may be, sub-clause (2).

4. **Saving.**—Nothing in this Order shall apply to the sale or purchase of seed-paddy by the Government of the State of Assam or an officer authorized by that Government.

5. **Maximum price for sale of rice.**—The maximum price ex-mill chargeable by a miller for sale in wholesale quantities of any grade of Winter rice or Autumn (Ahu) rice of Arua or Ushna varieties in an area within a zone shall not exceed the rate specified for that grade against that zone—

(*a*) in case the metric system of weights is in force in such area, in Schedule V, or

(*b*) in any other case, in Schedule V or VI, according as the transaction is in terms of quintals or maunds :

Provided that when rice is supplied f.o.r., f.o.b. or into Government godowns, the specified prices shall be increased by 10 nP. per maund or 27 nP. per quintal.

6. **Interpretation.**—For the purposes of this Order,—

(*a*) the prices specified in the Schedules are for naked grains. For paddy of both varieties and all grades thereof supplied in new sound bags, the specified prices shall be increased by 54 nP. per maund or Rs. 1.45 nP. per quintal inclusive of sales tax which shall be borne by the supplier. For rice of both varieties and all grades thereof supplied in new sound bags, the specified prices shall be increased by 50 nP. per maund or Rs. 1.34 nP. per quintal inclusive of sales tax which shall be borne by the supplier;

(*b*) a maund is equivalent in weight to 82-2/7 lbs. or 0.37 quintals;

(*c*) for all paddy (other than paddy supplied to mills against rice contracts), and for all rice, supplied ex-Government godowns, the maximum specified price shall be increased by 6¼ per cent;

(*d*) the price for paddy or rice specified in the Schedules are for paddy or rice of fair average quality conforming to the specifications prescribed for paddy in Schedule VII and for rice in Schedule VIII; for paddy or rice below the fair average quality, the maximum prices shall be determined by reducing the price specified in the appropriate Schedule by the amount of cuts indicated in Schedule VII or, as the case may be, Schedule VIII.

SCHEDULE I

[*See* Clause 3(1)]

Zones	Maximum price per quintal of Winter coarse (Sali) paddy	Maximum price per quintal of Winter fine (Lahi) paddy	Maximum price per quintal of Winter super fine (Joha/ Sahebali) paddy	Maximum price per quintal of Autumn (Ahu) coarse paddy	Maximum price per quintal of Autumn (Ahu) fine/ Terabali paddy
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.nP.	Rs.nP.	Rs.nP.	Rs.nP.	Rs.nP.
(I) Kamrup District North of Brahmaputra river, Darrang District and North Lakhimpur Sub-division.	27·46	29·07	34·16	24·11	25·18
(II) Kamrup District South of Brahmaputra river, Nowgong District, Sibsagar District and Goalpara, Kokrajhar, Hailakandi and Silchar Sub-divisions.	28·13	29·90	34·99	24·78	25·85
(III) Dhubri, Dibrugarh and Karimganj Sub-divisions.	28·80	30·73	35·82	25·45	26·52

SCHEDULE II

[*See* Clause 3(1)]

Zones	Maximum price per maund of Winter coarse (Sali) paddy	Maximum price per maund of Winter fine (Lahi) paddy	Maximum price per maund of Winter Superfine (Joha/Sahebali) paddy	Maximum price per maund of Autumn (Ahu) coarse paddy	Maximum price per maund of Autumn (Ahu) fine/ Terabali paddy
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
(I) Kamrup District North of Brahmaputra river, Darrang District and North Lakhimpur Sub-division.	10·25	10·85	12·75	9·00	9·40
(II) Kamrup District South of Brahmaputra river, Nowgong District, Sibsagar District and Goalpara, Kokrajhar, Hailakandi and Silchar Sub-divisions.	10·50	11·16	13·06	9·25	9·65
(III) Dhubri, Dibrugarh and Karimganj Sub-divisions.	10·75	11·47	13·37	9·50	9·90

SCHEDULE III

[*See* Clause 3(2)]

Zones	Minimum price per quintal of Winter coarse (Sali) paddy	Minimum price per quintal of Winter fine (Lahi) paddy	Minimum price per quintal of Winter superfine (Joha/ Sahebali) paddy	Minimum price per quintal of Autumn (Ahu) coarse paddy	Minimum price per quintal of Autumn (Ahu) fine/ Terabali paddy
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
(I) Kamrup District North of Brahmaputra river, Darrang District and North Lakhimpur Sub-division.	24·78	26·39	31·48	21·43	22·50
(II) Kamrup District South of Brahmaputra river, Nowgong District, Sibsagar District and Goalpara, Kokrajhar, Hailakandi and Silchar Sub-divisions.	25·45	27·22	32·31	22·10	23·17
(III) Dhubri, Dibrugarh and Karimganj Sub-divisions.	26·12	28·05	33·14	22·77	23·84

SCHEDULE IV

[*See* Clause 3(2)]

Zones	Minimum price per maund of Winter coarse (Sali) paddy	Minimum price per maund of Winter fine (Lahi) paddy	Minimum price per maund of Winter superfine (Joha/Sahebali) paddy	Minimum price per maund of Autumn (Ahu) coarse paddy	Minimum price per maund of Autumn (Ahu) fine/ Terabali paddy
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
(I) Kamrup District North of Brahmaputra river, Darrang District and North Lakhimpur Sub-division.	9·25	9·85	11·75	8·00	8·40
(II) Kamrup District South of Brahmaputra river, Nowgong District, Sibsagar District and Goalpara, Kokrajhar, Hailakandi and Silchar Sub-divisions.	9·50	10·16	12·06	8·25	8·65
(III) Dhubri, Dibrugarh and Karimganj Sub-divisions.	9·75	10·47	12·37	8·50	8·90

SCHEDULE V

(*See* Clause 5)

Zones	Maximum ex-mill price per quintal of Winter coarse (Sali) rice		Maximum ex-mill price per quintal of Winter fine (Lahi) rice		Maximum ex-mill price per quintal of Winter superfine (Joha/Sahebali) rice		Maximum ex-mill price per quintal of Autumn (Ahu) coarse rice		Maximum ex-mill price per quintal of Autumn (Ahu fine/Terabali rice)	
	Arua	*Ushna*	*Arua*	*Ushna*	*Arua*	*Ushna*	*Arua*	*Ushna*	*Arua*	*Ushna*
	R. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
(I) Kamrup District North of Brahmaputra river, Darrang District and North Lakhimpur Sub-division.	47·67	45·82	51·26	49·25	63·47	60·82	47·02	45·01	51·18	48·90
(II) Kamrup District South of Brahmaputra river, Nowgong District, Sibsagar District and Goalpara, Kokrajhar, Hailakandi and Silchar Sub-divisions.	48·74	46·89	52·62	50·56	64·92	62·21	48·20	46·17	52·44	50·11
(III) Dhubri, Dibrugarh and Karimganj Sub-divisions.	49·81	47·88	53·98	51·87	66·36	63·58	49·36	47·29	53·69	51·31

SCHEDULE VI

(*See* Clause 5)

Zones	Maximum ex-mill price per maund of Winter coarse (Sali) rice		Maximum ex-mill price per maund of Winter superfine (Joha-Sahebali) rice		Maximum ex-mill price per maund of Autumn (Ahu) coarse rice		Maximum ex-mill price per maund of Autumn (Ahu) fine/Terabali rice	
	Arua	*Ushna*	*Arua*	*Ushna*	*Arua*	*Ushna*	*Arua*	*Ushna*
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
(I) Kamrup District North of Brahmaputra river, Darrang District and North Lakhimpur Sub-division.	17·79	17·10	23·69	22·70	17·55	16·80	19·10	18·25
(II) Kamrup District South of Brahmaputra river, Nowgong District, Sibsagar District and Goalpara, Kokrajhar, Hailakandi and Silchar Sub-divisions.	18·19	17·50	24·23	23·22	17·99	17·23	19·57	18·70
(III) Dhubri, Dibrugarh and Karimganj Sub-divisions.	18·59	17·87	24·77	22·73	18·42	17·65	20·04	19·15
	Maximum ex-mill price per maund of Winter fine (Lahi) rice							
	Arua	*Ushna*						
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.						
(I) Kamrup District North of Brahmaputra river, Darrang District and North Lakhimpur Sub-division.	19·13	18·38						
(II) Kamrup District South of Brahmaputra river, Nowgong District, Sibsagar District and Goalpara, Kokrajhar, Hailakandi and Silchar Sub-divisions.	19·64	18·87						
(III) Dhubri, Dibrugarh and Karimganj Sub-divisions.	20·15	19·36						

SCHEDULE VII

[*See* Clause 6(d)]

Fair Average Quality of Paddy

Specification.—Paddy shall be in sound, merchantable condition, dry, clean, of uniform colour and grain size and free from dirt, foreign matter, chaff or immature grains and free from mould, musty or obnoxious odour, excessive moisture, and free from signs of weevil or insect attack and all impurities except to the extent indicated in the table below :

Constituent of Admixtures	Tolerance limit (per cent)		Rate at which cuts shall be imposed for every one per cent or part of one per cent over tolerance limit in column (2)
	Winter paddy	Ahu paddy	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Dirt, mud, sand, chaff and other similar foreign matter.	2·0	3·0	At full value.
Admixture of other grades of paddy	3·5	3·5	Over tolerance limit and up to 5% at half value.*

*For stocks containing admixture of other grades exceeding 5 per cent, the maximum price shall be three-fourths of the price specified therefor for fair average quality.

SCHEDULE VIII

[*See* Clause 6(d)]

Fair Average Quality of Rice

Specification.—Rice shall be in sound, merchantable condition, sweet, dry, clean, wholesome, of good food value, uniform in colour and size of grain and free from mould, weevils, smell, discolouration, admixture of deleterious substances or colouring agents and all impurities except to the extent indicated in the table below :

Constituents of admixtures	Kind of rice	Tolerance limit (per cent)	Rate at which cuts shall be imposed for every one per cent or part of one per cent over the tolerance limits specified in column (3).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Brokens and Fragments	(*a*) Boiled rice	15	Over 15% at half value.
	(*b*) Raw rice	17·5	Over 17·5% at half value.
Dirt, foreign matter and paddy or unhusked grains.	Boiled or raw rice	0·5	Over 0·5% at full value.
Damaged, discoloured and weevilled grains.	(*a*) Raw rice	3·0	Over 3% at three-fourths value.
	(*b*) Boiled rice	2·0	Over 2% at three-fourths value.
Redgrains and other varieties	(*a*) Raw rice	3·5	Over 3·5% at half value.
	(*b*) Boiled rice	2·0	Over 2·0% at half value.

L9Dte. of Eco.&Stat.(60)—910—(Sec III)—23-12-60—GIPF.

THE Uppal Committee* has found that an extensive area of wasteland is available in the Punjab in large-sized blocks for agricultural production. Of these, over 40,000 acres are infested with thick jungles and bushes; these lands are fertile and enjoy irrigation facilities. Another about one lakh acres of *bet* lands, lying along the banks of rivers and infested with weeds and grasses but water-logged and mostly having no irrigation facilities, are also reclaimable at a higher rate of expense. Saline and alkaline lands covering an area of 163,000 acres could be reclaimed at a still higher cost per acre, Rs. 250 when the water table is low and Rs. 500 when the water table is high. Besides, there are about 2 million acres of eroded wastelands mostly in hilly tracts, a large part of which can be put to dry farming with the aid of contour bunding and terracing. An effective organisation for soil and water conservation measures in these areas and a 25 per cent subsidy on the expenditure incurred on reclamation to the cultivators, were recommended by the Committee. Areas covered by sand dunes could, according to the Committee, be best put to pastures until irrigation is available. Pointing out the extra social benefits arising out of the reclamation of jungle lands, such as, new avenues of employment and the taming of anti-social elements, the Committee has also recommended priorities in accordance with the quickness in securing returns.

The Planning Commission's Panel on Agriculture is impressed by the reasonableness and practicability of the Third Plan targets, provided adequate physical and financial resources are made available. The Panel sees the need for additional financial allocation for agriculture for ensuring sufficient price incentives for increased production and the availability of consumer goods at reasonable prices to the cultivators. Some of the points which received special emphasis at the Panel meeting in October, were the necessity to get the best out of minor irrigation, the scope for and the need to manufacture tractors of small horse power and improved bullock drawn implements for quality control of other tools, big scale multiplication of nucleus seeds, intensification of the programme of mass castration of useless bulls and the scope for the development of fishing and the expanded facilities it called for.

The increasing national attention which the commercial crops are lately receiving, is reflected in the proceedings of the Indian Tobacco Seminar and the inauguration of the Spices Export Promotion Council. The Seminar which was inaugurated by the Union Minister for Agriculture on October 24, provided an occasion for thrashing out the major problems of the tobacco industry. Dr Punjabrao Deshmukh recalled how while the superior grades of Indian tobacco had been steadily making headway in the international markets, the lower grades were struggling. In spite of the advent of China and some other new sources of demand for these grades, their export market has yet to be securely laid. Naturally quality control and proper incentives for the producer attracted major attention at the Seminar. The setting up of the Spices Export Promotion Council is expected to help in holding the fort for a number of commodities, big and small, which come within the spices group and in stimulating expansion amidst a situation wherein a number of them are being threatened by foreign competition.

Among other commodities, coconut is in pressing need of medical aid. For some years, the root-wilt disease has afflicted the coconut tree extensively in Kerala. In the eradication of this disease, the F.A.O. might be taking an active hand.

*Appointed by the Government of India to investigate the location and utilisation of wastelands in India.

Impact and Implications of Foreign Surplus Disposal on Underdeveloped Economies*

S. R. SEN

A satisfactory measure of understanding has gradually evolved between India and the United States on the role of U.S. surplus commodities in India's economic development. But there are yet areas of risks and undecided questions. A coordinated programme of phasing out U.S. surpluses and the shortages of underdeveloped countries should provide an enduring answer to the problems of both—and it necessarily involves more direct foreign exchange assistance to the underdeveloped countries.

As in the donor country, so also in recipient countries the implications of surplus disposal were not quite clear in the earlier days. When the surplus disposal programme was first mooted, the picture that was given by some American spokesmen in their public statements often varied from that given by the American official representatives at the conference table. The former tended to create the impression that since the surplus was a burden for the U.S.A., it could be taken away as a free gift by needy countries and used for giving relief to the poorer sections of their population. The latter often worked on the assumption that although these commodities were surplus in the U.S.A. they were a scarce resource for the rest of the world and that the underdeveloped countries would vie with one another for getting these surpluses. Therefore they considered it to be their duty to impose a number of conditions so that no one took away more than the minimum required or mis-used in any way whatever was given. They also possibly felt that these surpluses could prove useful for inducing the recipient countries to follow a certain line in their social and economic policies. Thus the face that the U.S.A. presented to the underdeveloped countries was a combination of that of a kind-hearted humanitarian, an anxious salesman and a hard-headed negotiator.

The reaction in the underdeveloped countries was mixed. The response of the general public to the "give away" slogan took two different forms. Some felt that it was a most generous offer and were impatient that their governments were not moving fast enough to procure as much of these surpluses as possible for improving the lot of the poorer sections of their people, through projects for improving nutritional standards or even through straightforward doles. Others thought that surplus disposal was really a form of charity, the acceptance of which would adversely affect their national morale and weaken the spirit of self-reliance.

The reaction of some of the governments, on the other hand, often was that the surplus disposal programme was in reality nothing more than a sophisticated method of dumping and quite a few began

*Lecture delivered at the Golden Jubilee Session of the American Farm Economics Conference held on 12 August, 1960 at Ames, Iowa, USA. At the Conference Prof. Schultz analysed the American perspective—the perspective of the donor country. Dr. S. R. Sen gives a personal appreciation of the Indian perspective—the problems and prospects that face a recipient country.

to worry seriously about its possible effects on their own agricultural production, on their export trade with other countries and on possible distortions in their programmes for economic development.

This feeling was strengthened by the fact that most of the offers of commodity assistance that were made in those days other than as budgetary support for mutual security purposes were usually on a project basis and many of these projects were of a relief or welfare rather than productive character as these were supposed to have a greater appeal for the general public in the donor and recipient countries alike.

Commodity assistance given for emergency relief never created any difficulty and was always welcome. But the quantities involved were relatively small and did not make any substantial dent on the vast surpluses that were being accumulated year after year. Increasing emphasis was, therefore, put on welfare projects which could be taken up on a large scale.

There was, however, a reluctance on the part of responsible officials in a number of underdeveloped countries to start such a project, say a scheme for improving the nutritional standard of poor families on the basis of American gift milk powder, which they felt did not immediately add to the national income and could not be continued once the foreign aid stopped. They considered it inadvisable to create a demand for milk powder on the basis of a gift received from abroad and then to have to stop supplies suddenly after a couple of years or so because the surplus disappeared and the gift ceased to be available and meanwhile enough milk production had not been developed in the country either.

Moreover in those days, the surplus disposal deals were strictly on a year to year basis. Any worthwhile project required 3 to 5 years to develop, but once it was started on the basis of a commodity assistance promised only for a year, the uncertainty about its being continued in subsequent years, caused perpetual worry to the authorities in recipient countries and sometimes led to a distortion in their own plans for development. Besides, in most of the projects only a part of the cost could be met by the surplus commodities. If the balance had to be provided from the scarce resources of the recipient country itself, it tended to upset its other important programmes. The American officials, therefore, often discovered in the course of negotiations with underdeveloped countries that there was not that degree of enthusiasm for accepting the surplus commodities as they had originally expected to exist.

Economic Development Programmes

Much of the hesitation of the underdeveloped countries disappeared, however, when the programme for surplus disposal was integrated with their own programmes for economic development. If surplus commodities could be used for accelerating economic development, it created conditions which enabled the recipient country to do without such commodity assistance after some time. Once a comprehensive programme for economic development was adopted, a number of welfare projects could also be taken up simultaneously with foreign assistance as these could be then continued with the country's increasing income even after foreign assistance terminated. Moreover, if the programme for economic development was formulated taking into consideration the nation's resources as also its diverse needs it was likely to be a balanced one and if the surplus disposal programme was integrated with it, the risk of any imbalance caused by it or of doing something which the nation could not really afford in the long run would not become serious.

That is why from the very beginning Indian authorities laid stress on three points. Firstly, the P.L. 480 assistance should be on a programme basis and not on a project basis and should be integrated with her own plan for national development. Secondly, she should not start any programme on the basis of P.L. 480 assistance which could not be later carried out with her own resources with some tightening of the belt, if necessary. Thirdly, there should be at least an informal, if not a formal, understanding that the programme should continue for a certain minimum period and should not be stopped half way or without notice.

The American authorities appreciated these points made by India and accepted

more or less all of them. In consequence, the results of the surplus disposal programme have been very encouraging so far as India is concerned.

Although there were some small supplies of surplus commodities earlier, commodity assistance to India started really in a big way in 1956 under P.L. 480, soon after India's Second Five Year Plan began. Altogether four agreements under P.L. 480, Title I programme were signed between 1956 and 1959. While the C.C.C. cost including ocean transportation amounted to $ 1365 million, the market value including transportation totalled $ 927 million, of which $ 659 million was the market value of wheat, $ 18 million of coarse grains, $43 million of rice, $ 56 million of cotton, $ 6.5 million of tobacco and $ 3.5 million of dairy products. The total quantity of wheat amounted to about 10 million tons and of rice about 0.4 million tons and all these supplies were consumed in India during the Second Plan period itself. Out of $ 927 million expected to be generated from these commodities, about $149 million is being retained for U.S. uses, $ 92 million is to be given as loan to U.S. private enterprise under the Cooley Amendment and the balance of $ 686 million is available to India for economic development in the proportion of $ 194 million as grant and $492 million as loan. The grant portion partly covers the difference between the price and transportation cost of supplies from the U.S.A. and other exporting countries.

A new agreement has been recently negotiated for a period of four years, beginning with 1960-61 which provides for the supply of 16 million tons of wheat and 1 million tons of rice, costing $ 1276 million inclusive of ocean transportation, the bulk of which will be available for use primarily in the Third Five Year Plan period. The fact that this Agreement is for a relatively longer period, namely four years, and has been negotiated at the stage when India is formulating her Third Plan is likely to prove particularly helpful because it will enable a proper integration with the country's overall plan and thus optimise the benefits likely to result from this assistance. This deal which is the largest of its kind in history, is an eloquent proof, if any proof is needed, that from the standpoint of both the participant countries the result of the surplus disposal programmes which preceded it has been encouraging.

India's Experience

P. L. 480 supplies have helped considerably to mitigate the shortages in the economy and give protection to a large vulnerable section of the population. For instance, prices of wheat which comprise the bulk of P.L. 480 supplies have been prevented from sky-rocketting, even in years of severe shortage. At the same time, there has not been any occasion since P.L. 480 supplies started in 1956 for prices to fall to such a low level as to discourage domestic production. The risk that large P.L. 480 supplies of wheat might adversely affect the country's food production was counteracted by the fact that India had a plan for economic development which tended to create additional demand for food. Moreover, purchases made by government in the domestic market at fixed prices for maintaining fair price shops provided some support to farm prices. India's production of wheat went up from 8.6 million tons to 9.7 million tons during the same period. The fact that these surpluses were available has not been allowed to slacken the efforts for agricultural development. The provision for agricultural deyelopment (including community development and irrigation) was actually increased from $ 1.6 billion under the First Plan (1951—56) to $ 2.1 billion under the Second Plan (1956—61) and is proposed to be further increased to over $ 3.5 billion in the Third Plan (1961—66)*. The index number of agricultural

*The break-up is as follows :

	$ Million		
	First plan	Second plan	Third plan (provisional)
Agriculture & minor irrigation	487	672	1,313
Community development & cooperation	256	441	840
Major and medium irrigation	815	945	1,365

production (base 1949-59) has gone up from 117 in 1955-56 to 131 in 1958-59 and the target for 1960-61 has been put at 135 and for 1965-66 at 175. The counterpart funds have been fed into the overall Plan for economic development of the country and have contributed 7 per cent of the Second Plan outlay.

India's purchases from other countries under commercial marketing terms have not also been lower than normal in spite of such large imports under P.L. 480 and substantial increase in production. In fact, India's average annual import of wheat outside P.L. 480 during the period 1956—59 has been 0.44 million tons as against 0.28 million tons in 1955-56. The relative share of wheat in the total amount of cereals consumed in the country has risen from 15 to 20 per cent without any decline in the consumption of other cereals.

As far as I have been able to gather, the experience of a number of other underdeveloped countries has also been similar. In fact, a study of the effects of P.L. 480 operations in 26 countries where supplies of wheat under Title I have been made shows that during the four-year period 1955-56 through 1958-59 the average consumption of wheat has gone up by about 7.4 lbs. per person as against the corresponding period 1951-52 through 1954-55 and that out of this only 3.4 lbs. could be ascribed to normal increase and the balance of 4 lbs. was due to P.L. 480 supplies. Production in most of the recipient countries has gone up. On the other hand, P.L. 480 sales did not have any appreciable effect upon the source pattern changes in the international trade in wheat which occurred over this period. The total volume of commercial sales was not also adversely affected. One interesting fact, however, is that while the commercial export of the U.S.A. has declined to some extent (although more than compensated by increase in special programme sales), that of other countries has, in fact, increased.* It would appear, therefore, that under the umbrella provided by P.L. 480, the production and trade of other countries have generally thriven and the F.A.O. principles of surplus disposal which lay stress on expanding consumption and safeguarding normal trade patterns have been broadly adhered to although there may have been occasional lapses here and there.

While P.L. 480 supplies have generally helped to improve the consumption standard as also the economic position of all recipient countries, the benefits seem to have been derived relatively more by those countries which utilised this assistance primarily for economic development rather than for other purposes. On the other hand, countries which became too much addicted to commodity assistance and

*Exports of Wheat :

Destination and source	1952—55 average (Million tons)	1956—59 average (Million tons)
Commercial terms		
P.L. 480 Title I Countries	2·1	1·5
United States	6·1	6·6
Other exporting countries .. .. TOTAL ..	8·2	8·1
World Total	6·1	5·7
United States	18·4	20·8
Other exporting countries .. .. TOTAL ..	24·5	26·5
Under special concessional programmes from U.S.A. P.L. 480 Title I Countries ..	2·6	6·0

used counterpart funds mainly for non-developmental purposes became more and more dependent on such assistance. There can be little doubt that it will be now better for them to have a programme of gradually phasing out of dependence upon P.L. 480 assistance for non-developmental purposes and concentrate such assistance on developmental purposes as far as practicable. No one could surely take exception to commodity assistance for meeting emergencies like famine but in all other cases it is desirable that commodity assistance should be utilised primarily for economic development. Welfare projects, however desirable, should not be of such a proportion that they cannot be ultimately financed from the income generated by the economic development projects included in the overall national programme for development.

Beneficial Results

These are substantial points on the credit side of the surplus disposal policy adopted by the U.S.A. There is no doubt that if U.S. surpluses were thrown on the international market and prices allowed to crash most other exporting countries would have suffered serious loss. On the other hand, if P.L. 480 supplies were not available, the programmes for economic development in a number of underdeveloped countries would have been more modest or their people would have had to face much more stringent control over consumption than they have to do at present. There is general appreciation in these countries that the P.L. 480 supplies have been of great help to their economic and social development. The use that has been made of the counterpart funds in building up the infrastructure of the economy, in constructing irrigation and power facilities, improving transport and communications and promoting research and extension is certainly noteworthy. But no less important is the indirect influence of these development projects in creating an urge among the people as also preparing them for change and thus creating favourable material as also psychological conditions for further progress.

There are, however, a few developments which are causing some concern lately. In the first place, there seems to be a growing risk that because these underdeveloped countries are getting commodity assistance of a certain order, there may be some pressure to treat commodity assistance as a substitute for the direct foreign exchange assistance that most of these countries require. If this happens, the consequences will be most unfortunate. This risk is increased by the manner in which the value of the commodity assistance appears in dollar terms in American accounts so that it looks much larger than what it is in fact in real terms. According to Prof. Schultz's calculations, if C.C.C. costs of P.L. 480 products were 100, sales for foreign currencies become 70, value at world market prices equals 50 and value to recipient countries works out to 37.

At first sight it may seem that the present accounting procedure which exhibits a higher dollar figure for the aid is not of much consequence. But it may have an unfortunate effect if in any way it creates a feeling of complacency in the donor country which may have the effect of slowing down the direct foreign exchange assistance which the underdeveloped countries badly require.

I cannot emphasise too strongly the point that while commodity assistance is helpful, much of its value is lost if it is not backed by adequate supply of foreign exchange, especially under the conditions which obtain today in most of the underdeveloped countries. If the commodity assistance that the underdeveloped countries are receiving is not supplemented by enough foreign exchange aid and if their economic development is retarded thereby, the commodity supplies which they have contracted for may prove to be a drag on their economy. On the other hand, if enough foreign exchange assistance is available, their economic development will be accelerated and they will be able not only to absorb the supplies which they have contracted for but even to import more in future and also advance the date when they will be able to pay for their imports in dollars. It is worth noting in this context that the increase in per capita consumption that has resulted from P.L. 480 supplies has taken place primarily in the underdeveloped countries. In the developed countries, the increase in per capita consumption of wheat has been very small. Therefore, if the objective is to expand the market substantially in the long run, an effective way of doing so would be to give for a few years adequate foreign exchange assistance to the underdeveloped countries so that supplemented by commodity assistance it can promote their economic development and expand their purchasing power.

It should be appreciated that, other things remaining the same, any large scale import of agricultural products over and above normal imports is likely to impair agricultural development in a recipient country. It is only if the latter has a balanced programme for industrial and agricultural development which is designed to create additional employment and purchasing power that the effect of surplus disposal will become truly beneficial.

Counterpart Funds

My second point relates to the counterpart funds which are rapidly accumulating in all the recipient countries. So long as the use of these counterpart funds is fitted into the overall programmes for economic development of these countries in a general way, there may not be much difficulty. But if the impression gets round that these funds may be available for projects outside such overall programmes, serious difficulties are likely to follow. It will not be easy to convince the interested parties that these funds do not represent any additional real resources. Pressure will develop both in the recipient and donor countries for spending these counterpart funds on various types of new projects and to the extent that these pressures may prove successful, there will be a diversion of material resources from the projects included in the balanced programmes of economic development already prepared by the countries concerned. On the monetary side that would lead to inflation. On the material side it would lead to maldistribution of scarce resources. On the operational side it would lead to serious political and economic difficulties to the extent that the decisions about spending the counterpart funds at the first stage when they are lent to the recipient governments and especially at the second stage after they have been repaid by these governments, differ from the investment programmes and policies of the authorities of these countries themselves. The latter in particular, is likely to become a serious source of friction in future unless some satisfactory solution is found right now. It may also be a fertile field for bureaucratic interference and conflicts. What has been mentioned above about difficulties arising out of the diversion of resources apply with equal force to funds retained for U.S. uses including those to be disbursed under the Cooley Amendment, especially if these happen to be large. In addition, the disbursement of Cooley funds may in certain recipient countries involve the donor country, unless it is very careful, in local political controversies which may undo much of the goodwill that the commodity assistance is otherwise expected to create. It is, therefore, important that an early solution should be found for this problem of growing accumulation of inconvertible local currencies.

My third point follows from the second. The growing anxiety in donor countries to show that specific projects have been financed from the commodity sales funds is understandable. But economically as also operationally the project approach is always much less satisfactory than the programme approach. If a country has a comprehensive programme for economic development, it is in my judgment a retrograde step to insist on a project approach. On the other hand, if a country does not have such a programme and the project approach is found to be indispensable, the overall economic situation and policies should be carefully examined before a project involving a large-scale investment is considered for commodity assistance.

What I have said above should not, however, be construed to mean that the project approach has necessarily to be ruled out in all cases. Relatively small projects may often be started without undue concern about the effect on the economy as a whole. There are also certain types of projects about which it can be safely said that even if started on a large scale they should produce wholesome effects on the economy. For instance, surplus foodgrains can be very profitably used in works projects which aim at utilising the idle manpower in an underdeveloped country for constructing irrigation works, contour bunds, market

roads, etc. or for building up buffer stocks to stabilise the price level or in educational projects designed to improve the productive efficiency of the people. But even in such obviously unexceptionable cases, it would be desirable to incorporate these specific projects into an overall programme of economic development at the earliest possible opportunity.

It is true that if the projects are merely picked out of the country's national plan, where such a plan exists, not much harm may be done. But even in such cases, the insistence on a project approach may give a slant to the aid programme which may not be conducive to economic progress if there is a tendency to select projects which are more spectacular and less productive in preference to others which may be more productive but are less spectacular. Whether an underdeveloped country has an economic plan or not, it is essential that there should be a proper balance between projects of economic development and social welfare in its development programme so that when foreign assistance ceases, the welfare projects can be continued with the income generated by the economic development projects.

I would suggest that the American authorities concerned should give careful consideration to this point. The fact that they are assisting the general programme for economic development of the underdeveloped countries will be always gratefully acknowledged. There is no further point in pressing for the project approach especially in those countries which have a comprehensive plan for economic development. The only result that will follow will be either distortion of the balanced programme which the country has adopted or irritation amongst interested parties in the donor as also recipient countries that the projects sponsored by them could not be accommodated because they did not fit in with the general programme or policy for economic development.

Normal Imports

Another point which I may briefly note here is the question of normal marketing. There can be no difference of opinion that the surplus disposal programme should be such as not to affect adversely the normal trade in the commodity concerned. It would not, however, be advisable to interpret this condition too narrowly or too rigidly. It is the total sales in the international market as a whole and over a period of years that has really to be safeguarded and not sales to a particular country in a particular year. It is also important to make a distinction between sales to a developed country (or even to an underdeveloped country which has no serious balance of payments problem) and to an underdeveloped country which is facing serious and persistent shortage of foreign exchange as a result of special efforts to accelerate the development of its economy into the self-sustaining stage. In the latter case, it would be desirable to relax the condition of normal marketing so long as the recipient country is adjudged to require foreign exchange assistance. Otherwise one would get into the anomalous position that the payment for the normal marketing quota which may be apparently made by the importing country is in effect made indirectly by other countries which have in their generosity agreed to give foreign exchange assistance for its economic development. To the extent that it means a reduction in effective aid, there may be a postponement of the date by which the recipient country is expected to become self-sustaining. The other surplus countries, which are economically more advanced, should consider whether they should not treat such temporary reduction in their normal marketing to a particular underdeveloped country as a part of their share of economic aid for the development of that country or alternatively make up by direct foreign exchange grants whatever the recipient country has to pay for maintaining its quota of normal imports through commercial channels. By doing so, they are not likely to lose very much, for the normal imports of such underdeveloped countries have been in the past only a small fraction of the total international trade in most of the surplus commodities. Moreover, once these countries become self-sustaining as a result of economic development, the volume of their imports is bound to increase very substantially. It is, however, desirable that a recipient country should maintain its total normal imports from other underdeveloped countries and such

developed countries whose economy is likely to be seriously affected if there is even a temporary decline in their exports to it.

The time has now come when on these and other related points the donor and the recipient countries should take a long-term rather than a short-term view. For, present indications are that the problem of surplus disposal is going to remain with us for several years to come. The surplus that is emerging in the United States is no doubt partly due to the price policy followed by her but it is also partly due to the tremendous technological progress which is taking place in this country at an accelerated pace. In this situation, it is doubtful whether the measures for controlling supplies or even re-orienting the price policy can achieve more than partial success especially in the short period in view of the political and administrative difficulties involved. In any case, during the time that is likely to be taken for these policies to be fully effective, it will be helpful if new markets can be found for the surplus products so that at least direct restriction of production, which has several undesirable features, can be avoided. And as I have mentioned earlier, that can be best done by promoting the economic development of countries which are underdeveloped and are, therefore, also underfed. Since many of these countries are in the tropics, their agriculture is complementary to the agriculture of a country like the U.S.A. which is in the temperate zone. If the agriculture of the former can be developed and trade with the latter stimulated, some outlet could be found for the surplus of the latter. It is, however, mainly through the industrialisation of these underdeveloped countries that a really large-scale expansion of markets can become possible. After all, even today the best customers of America's industries are other industrialised countries and not countries, which have yet to industrialise. To the extent that surplus commodities can be used for the development of the agriculture as also industry of the underdeveloped countries, it would help not only the recipients but also the donors.

But here I would like to stress once again that commodity assistance is necessary but by itself it is not adequate. Surplus commodities cannot be used effectively unless they are matched adequately by free foreign exchange resources.

Supply Control

Professor Cochrane in his admirable presidential address (at the American Farm Economics Conference) last year talked of a marriage between foreign surplus disposal and internal supply control in the U.S.A. I doubt in view of the evergrowing stream of technological progress which the U.S.A. is experiencing today whether supply control by itself will prove anything more than a temporary palliative. I would commend to Professor Cochrane and to you a supplementary proposal which, if implemented with imagination, efficiency and flexibility, may also offer a long-term solution, namely an appropriately phased programme over an agreed period during which coordinated steps will be taken in the U.S.A. to reduce the volume of surplus and in the underdeveloped countries to increase their purchasing power through economic development.

The key note of this programme should be "phasing out"—for the U.S.A. out of the burdensome surplus and for the underdeveloped countries out of the vicious circle of shortage. But such a programme can be practicable only if both the parties are prepared to sacrifice to some extent their present consumption for future investment. For the underdeveloped countries it would mean a special effort for saving a larger proportion of their meagre income for investment in a programme for economic development. For the U.S.A. it would mean a diversion of a small share of its ever-growing prosperity in the form of direct foreign exchange assistance to the underdeveloped countries,—an assistance which is essential for making the optimum use of the commodity surplus that is threatening to become such a burden on its economy.

No doubt, the U.S.A. is today disbursing over $ 3 billion a year in foreign aid. But three-fourths of that is for defence and political relief and only one-fourth is for economic development. If the coordinated programme that I have suggested above is to be made a success, both the quantum and proportion of the dollar assistance for economic development have to be much higher than they are at present. Nevertheless, it will still remain a small fraction of the national income or even of the public revenues of the U.S.A.

Once such a programme has been worked out between the U.S.A. and an underdeveloped country, the commodity assistance promised for the period by the former should be definitely obligated out of C.C.C. stocks and cease to be counted as surplus. This should be also accompanied by at least an informal, if not formal, understanding regarding foreign exchange assistance. The underdeveloped country in its turn should agree to adopt a plan for economic development which would enable it to become self-sustaining within a reasonable period.

In the last analysis, both the parties should recognise that a soundly planned and effective disposal programme is a necessity equally for the recipient and the donor. To the former, it is necessary because otherwise economic progress will be slow. To the latter also it is necessary because otherwise it will be faced with serious storage and price problems which may jeopardise the very stability of its economy. It is the recognition of such mutual self-interest and the preparedness to help the other side in solving their problem as much as in solving one's own, that one can really hope for success in great ventures of this kind.

A Pilot Survey of Culturable Wasteland

R. GIRI

A recent pilot survey in Dewas District of Madhya Pradesh throws light on different aspects of the problems of reclamation, the size and character of blocks of cultivable wasteland and the various circumstances which have impeded reclamation. The data presented could be of great value for the formulation of programmes for bringing such land under cultivation.

Reclamation of arable wasteland is one of the several methods of stepping up India's agricultural production. For well-known reasons, there is an excessive dependence of the population on agriculture and every easily reclaimable parcel of land has been so assiduously cultivated that proportion of the per capita cultivated land to total land area here is quite appreciable in comparison with many other agriculturally advanced countries. The per capita land area in India is roughly 2 acres against 30 acres in USSR, 12 acres in USA, 6 acres in Indonesia, 5 acres in China, 3 acres in France and a little over 1 acre in Japan, UK and Italy. But the per capita cultivated area here is about 1 acre against 0.2 acres to 0.8 acres in Japan, UK, Indonesia, China and Italy and about 3 acres in USA and USSR. Some of our land area is barren and uncultivable, some is necessary for non-agricultural purposes, *e.g.*, buildings, roads, railways, canals, etc. and an adequate proportion must remain as forest and pasture for the balanced growth of the agricultural economy.

While in many areas where the population is heavy and every available parcel of land is exploited, there are others sparsely peopled with vast expanse of land remaining uncultivated or having been deserted after cultivation for some years, again slowly going back to cultivation. The cultivated area in the whole country is 47.7 per cent of the total geographical area and 72.6 per cent of the maximum potential agricultural area, which may be defined as total geographical area minus barren and uncultivable land, forest and land put to non-agricultural uses and not available for cultivation.

While the all-India ratios are exceeded in many States, they are lower in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir and all Union Territories. The ratio of cultivated land to total geographical area works out to 16.0 per cent in Assam, 37.5 per cent in Madhya Pradesh, 41.9 per cent in Orissa, 37.8 per cent in Rajasthan, 32.2 per cent in Jammu & Kashmir and 29.8 per cent in Union Territories. The cultivated land in these States is 57.9 per cent, 64.7 per cent, 70.2 per cent, 50.9 per cent, 68.7 per cent and 49.5 per cent respectively of the maximum potential agricultural area. Apparently, the scope for reclamation of further areas for cultivation is larger in these States than in the first-mentioned group.[1] As a part of the programme for agricultural development, it is necessary to map out the location of such areas, ascertain their extent, determine their most profitable use, and assess the measures and the expenditure required for their exploitation. Such a survey is all the more necessary in the context of the need for distribution of land to landless persons, formation of cooperative farming societies, colonisation of aboriginals and nomadic castes and tribes, and establishment of large collective farms on the Suratgarh pattern.

1 *AICC Economic Review*, 15 September, 1959 : Survey of Culturable Wasteland by the same author.

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Pilot Survey

With a view to examine the feasibility of such a survey and to finalise the schedules and instructions for undertaking it on a State-wide or country-wide scale, a pilot survey in Dewas district of Madhya Pradesh State was planned and conducted in 1958-59. The pilot survey was confined to what is termed as 'culturable waste' in the agricultural statistics of India and of the different States and is defined to include all land available for cultivation, whether not taken up for cultivation at any time or abandoned after five years for one reason or another[1]. Fallow of more than five years and land covered with shrubs and jungles which were not put to any use, were included under culturable waste, whether they were assessed or not and were in isolated blocks or within cultivated holdings. Land reserved as pasture and kept for grazing was not included under culturable waste as it was not lying waste. Land left for growth of miscellaneous tree crops like bamboo, fuel trees, thatch grass, etc. was not included as culturable waste. But if a parcel of cultivable land was not found to be kept or reserved for any of the above-said purposes but had natural growth of shrubs and jungles, grass or miscellaneous tree crops on account of having remained fallow, it was classified as culturable wasteland, and not as pasture or area under miscellaneous tree crops.

The survey was conducted by patwaris by actual inspection of all blocks of land in each village which satisfied the above definition of culturable wasteland. The patwaris were required to record the present utilisation of such blocks howsoever unplanned it might be, as well as its most profitable utilisation in the light of soil and topographical conditions and overall requirements of the village economy. If cultivation was found to be more profitable than any other utilisation from both the economic and the social points of view, the patwari was required to examine and suggest the measures necessary to reclaim and develop the block for cultivation. These measures were classified as :

(*i*) Reclamation by (*a*) tractorisation, (*b*) clearance of shrub jungles, (*c*) filling in of ditches, (*d*) levelling of land, etc.;

(*ii*) Eradication of malaria and other epidemics infesting the area;

(*iii*) Soil conservation by (*a*) contour-bunding, (*b*) strip-cropping, (*c*) crop-planning and (*d*) construction of terraces, bunds, embankments, etc.;

(*iv*) Extension of irrigation facilities by (*a*) digging wells, (*b*) throwing bunds across streams, etc. and (*c*) construction of canals; and

(*v*) Taccavi loans for purchase of (*a*) bullocks, (*b*) implements, (*c*) seeds, (*d*) fertilisers etc., and for improving land, meeting current working expenses, etc.

The reasons which are responsible for non-cultivation of the blocks, such as poverty of cultivators, inadequate supply of water, flood visitation, malarial climate, silting of canals and rivers, soil erosion, unremunerative nature of farming, *kans* infestation, wild growth of vegetation, etc. were also ascertained and recorded. Information regarding the kind of soil and the crops that can be grown profitably, was also recorded.

Training classes to familiarise the patwaris and supervisory officers with the instructions and schedules were conducted at each tehsil headquarters by Statistical Officers. Theoretical class-room discussions were followed by practical field demonstration by actually conducting the survey in a neighbouring village. The Revenue Inspectors checked the data of 10 per cent of the blocks in each of 20 per cent of the villages in their circles. Similarly the Superintendent of Land Records and his Assistants checked the data of 5 per cent of the blocks of one village in each patwari circle. The field work was further inspected by Statistical Officers in 21 villages.

The schedules were subjected to a preliminary scrutiny by the Superintendent of Land Records followed by a detailed scrutiny by the Statistical Staff of the Directorate of Land Records. In cases of doubts the Superintendent of Land Records or his Assistant or the concerned Revenue Inspector had to visit the spot for actual verification.

[1] Report of the Technical Committee on Co-ordination of Agricultural Statistics in India, 1949, page 113.

Results of the Survey

(*a*) *Size and Distribution of blocks of culturable wasteland.*

According to the Tables of Agricultural Statistics of Madhya Pradesh of 1958-59, the total area under culturable wasteland in Dewas district is reported to be 2,96,579 acres. But the survey has revealed that according to actual conditions on the spot, the total culturable wasteland in the district is 1,47,875 acres of which 1,09,107 acres (73.8 per cent) are occupied holdings and the rest, unoccupied Government land.

Apparently, culturable wasteland in the district is not so large as is reported in the Returns of Agricultural Statistics. Large areas classified as culturable wasteland at the time of settlement or since long past are found to be so classed year after year in patwari's khasra register, irrespective of whether they are cultivable and are lying waste or not. An appreciable part of this area is either uncultivable and barren or is already being put to some useful purpose. Another interesting conclusion which emerges is that the bulk of the culturable wasteland in this district lies within occupied holdings and not in unoccupied land. This means that in spite of large scale allotment of unoccupied Government land to tenants for cultivation, no commensurate efforts have been made to bring all the allotted areas under the plough.

The total area of 1,47,875 acres of culturable wasteland is bound to be distributed in the different tehsils of the district in the following manner :

Tehsil	Area of culturable wasteland		Percentage	
	Occupied	Unoccupied	Occupied	Unoccupied
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Dewas	4,221	195	95·6	4·4
Sonkach	21,857	6,640	76·7	23·3
Bagli	23,974	25,292	48·7	51·3
Kannod	29,516	2,901	91·1	8·9
Khategaon	29,539	3,740	88·8	11·2
DISTRICT TOTAL ..	1,09,107	38,768	73·8	26·2

Some variation in the extent of culturable wasteland from tehsil to tehsil is evident. Dewas tehsil has the lowest area under culturable wasteland and Bagli the highest. The share of other tehsils is more or less equal. The contribution of unoccupied Government land is above 50 per cent in Bagli tehsil, while in other tehsils it varies from 4.4 to 23.3 per cent.

An appreciable part of the culturable wasteland in the district is scattered in small blocks. The total number of blocks of all sizes is 36,991 and the average area per block works out to 4 acres. About 27.4 per cent of the blocks are of 1 acre and below, 48.7 per cent are of 2 acres and below, 62.3 per cent are of 3 acres and below, and 77.6 per cent are of 4 acres and below and 77.6 per cent are of 5 acres and below. Another 18.6 per cent of the blocks are between 5 acres and 15 acres. All these 96.2 per cent of the blocks of 15 acres and below account for 71 per cent of the total culturable wasteland in the district. Only 3.8 per cent of the blocks are larger than 15 acres and they account for 29 per cent of culturable wasteland. There is no block of more than 2,000 acres, and there are only 29 blocks of area between 100 acres and 2,000 acres.

An idea of the distribution of number and area of sizeable blocks in the different tehsils can be had from the table below :

Tehsil	Blocks of 15 acres and below				Blocks of 16 to 100 acres				Blocks of more than 100 acres			
	No. of blocks	Per-cent to total	Area	Per-cent to total	No. of blocks	Per-cent to total	Area	Per-cent to total	No. of blocks	Per-cent to total	Area	Per-cent to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Dewas ..	2,042	99·5	4,182	94·7	11	0·5	234	5·3	—	—	—	—
Sonkach ..	12,864	99·4	26,823	94·1	81	0·6	1,674	5·9	—	—	—	—
Bagli ..	12,148	97·0	31,094	63·1	353	2·8	10,996	36·9	25	0·2	7,176	14·6
Kannod ..	4,276	90·5	21,292	65·7	447	9·5	11,125	34·3	—	—	—	—
Khategaon ..	4,236	89·3	21,529	64·7	504	10·6	11,293	33·9	4	0·1	457	1·4
District Total	35,566	96·2	1,04,920	71·0	1,396	3·7	35,322	23·8	29	0·1	7,633	5·2

There is no block of above 100 acres in Dewas, Sonkach and Kannod tehsils. Only Bagli tehsil has 25 such blocks covering an area of 7,176 acres and Khategaon tehsil has 4 such blocks measuring 457 acres. There is a greater preponderance of small blocks in Dewas and Sonkach tehsils than in other tehsils. In these tehsils about 99.5 per cent blocks covering an area of 94 to 95 per cent are below 15 acres. The percentages of blocks of 15 acres and below and their area in Bagli tehsil are 97 and 63, respectively. In the remaining two tehsils, *viz.*, Kannod and Khategaon the number and area of blocks of less than 15 acres are 89 to 91 and 65 to 66 respectively.

(*b*) *Period of Non-cultivation.*

As many as 40.8 per cent of the blocks accounting for 43.2 per cent area are such as were never brought under plough and in the case of 35 per cent of the blocks covering 34.1 per cent area it could not be recollected if they were ever cultivated. Of the remaining blocks, 9 per cent having 8.2 per cent area are not cultivated for more than 20 years, 11.9 per cent occupying 11 per cent area not cultivated for 10 to 20 years and the rest for 5 to 10 years.

The proportion of culturable wasteland which was never cultivated or is not definitely known to be cultivated is the largest in Sonkach and Bagli tehsils and the lowest in Dewas tehsil. The blocks not cultivated for more than 10 years are proportionately more numerous in Dewas and Khategaon tehsils than the others.

(*c*) *Reasons for Non-cultivation.*

In the course of the survey it was observed that often a number of factors are simultaneously operative to obstruct reclamation. In a very large number of cases, in 27,686 blocks covering an area of 1,18,093 acres, the chief reason for non-cultivation is wild growth of vegetation. The next major reason is presence of deep ditches and unlevelled ground which hinder cultivation of 9,022 blocks accounting for an area 32,874 acres in combination with some other factors. Soil-erosion has made cultivation unprofitable in 6,533 blocks of 30,260 acres. Intervening streamlets or *nalas* preclude cultivation in 4,073 blocks covering an area of 19,019 acres. Low fertility or unremunerative cultivation is the cause for non-exploitation of 2,588 blocks of 11,475 acres. The poverty of cultivators is responsible for 2,405 blocks of 11,687 acres lying neglected. Neglect by owners, as a result of their possession of larger area than what they can manage, lack of supervision and absence from the farm are responsible for non-cultivation of

2,265 blocks of 7,163 acres. 902 blocks covering an area of 2,292 acres are uncultivated for want of settlement between owners (Government or private) and cultivators or for want of demand for land for cultivation. Floods, water-logging, *kans*-infestation and scarcity of water or labour are responsible for giving up cultivation in 777, 450, 493, 88 and 9 blocks accounting for 3,555, 1,621, 2,843, 137 and 67 acres respectively.

(*d*) *Soil-types of Blocks.*

Majority of the blocks possess different grades of black soil, well suited for cultivation of cotton and jowar in the kharif season and wheat and gram in the rabi season. 30,393 blocks accounting for 1,22,943 acres of land have Kali (black) I, Kali II or Kali III soil. 3,367 blocks having an area of 28,140 acres have khardi soil. The remaining blocks have an admixture of these soils and other minor soil-types like *gorma, chousala, tisala, rakharbhurri, dhalu and halki.**

(*e*) *Profitable Utilisation.*

Almost all the blocks of culturable wasteland are found to grow some grass as a result of having remained uncultivated since long. They are used as pasture although they could be put to more profitable use. The soil being rich and fertile, the majority of these blocks can be exploited more profitably by cultivation than as pasture. The villages already appear to have adequate areas under pasture, small forests and other tree groves to meet their 'nistar' needs. Only 838 blocks covering an area of 2,273 acres are required to be retained as pasture to make up the deficiency in the existing grazing areas in some villages. 34 blocks having an area of 204 acres are found more suited for afforestation, 26 blocks covering 172 acres for growing thatch grass and 10 blocks of 274 acres for fuel reserve. Cultivation would be the most profitable in the remaining 36,119 blocks covering an area on 1,44,869 acres.

(*f*) *Reclamation Measures.*

The reclamation of culturable waste for cultivation would involve heavy clearance and land development work. In 77 per cent of the cases, clearance of shrub jungles would be necessary. Filling of ditches and levelling of land would be needed in 23 to 28 per cent of the cases. 94 per cent of the clearance and land development is possible with the help of ordinary country plough and local human and cattle labour. Tractorisation would be called for in only 6 per cent of the cases.

Filling up the ditches and levelling of ground would prevent soil erosion in most of the blocks. Bunding would be necessary to check soil erosion in 12 per cent of the blocks.

Lack of irrigation is not a serious handicap in cultivation in the blocks. Irrigation by wells and bunding of streams would facilitate cultivation in less than 1 per cent of the blocks.

In about 7 to 8 per cent of the cases, the cultivators would need taccavi loans for purchase of bullocks, implements, seed and fertilisers and some further loans for land improvement.

(*g*) *Crops to be grown.*

About 88 per cent of the blocks are suited for cultivation of jowar and 72 per cent for cotton also. Cultivation of til (sesamum) would be more profitable than that of cotton and jowar in about 7 per cent of the blocks. Wheat and gram can be grown profitably in 29 to 34 per cent of the blocks.

Summary

The actual area under culturable wasteland in the district is only half of what is reported in Tables of Agricultural Statistics. The major part of this area is scattered in small blocks of less than 15 acres in the midst of occupied holdings. There are only 29 blocks of 100 acres and more in the less cultivated tracts of the district.

About 41 per cent of the blocks have never been cultivated and no definite information regarding cultivation of 35 per cent of the blocks could be elicited. 21 per cent of the blocks are not cultivated for more than 10 years and the remaining 3 per cent for 5 to 10 years.

To sum up, the main reasons in descending order of the magnitude of the area in which they hinder cultivation, are wild

*These kinds are according to settlement classificatian.

vegetative growth, presence of ditches and unlevelled ground, soil erosion, intervening streamlets, low fertility, large absentee ownership and lack of supervision, floods, *kans*-infestation and water-logging.

Most of the blocks possess good black and khardi soils and as a result of having remained uncultivated since long they grow grass and are used as pasture, although cultivation of crops would be more profitable. Clearance and land development and soil conservation measures mainly through human and cattle labour will be necessary to reclaim the blocks which will chiefly grow cotton and jowar in the kharif season and also some wheat and gram in the rabi season.

The survey has given valuable data for formulation of programmes for exploitation of culturable wasteland and needs to be extended to other districts of the State. The old fallows of 2 to 5 years should also be included in its purview.

A Theory of Dynamics of Deficits and Surpluses in Inter-regional Trade

K. S. Rao

This article expounds a theory of dynamics of surpluses and deficits of districts, which are of particular importance to the cereal economy of India; the theory is in terms of two laws of economic behaviour of regions, and may be of practical use in the rational allocation of available resources towards expeditious self-sufficiency in foodgrains.

There are some fundamental laws of economic behaviour, in terms of which could be deduced the inter-relationships governing the growth, stagnation and decay of surpluses and deficits and the spatial flow of surpluses towards deficit areas. We shall use a knowledge of the functioning of the dynamics of surpluses and deficits of districts to arrive at a reduction of the magnitudes of the dimensions of the food problem so very necessary for effective decisions and operations. In the process we shall have occasion to point out directions in which improvements in the present system of planning for increasing agricultural production will be more advantageous. The operational reduction of the dimensions will be considered in a subsequent article. The present one confines itself to the functioning of the dynamics of surpluses and deficits. We shall first start with a given structure of districtwise *deficits and surpluses of cereals and consider the dynamics of the flow of surpluses to regions of deficits. We shall then consider the dynamics of the structure itself and finally reconsider the dynamics of deficits and surpluses in the changed context.

We shall start with a given structure of surpluses and deficits and consider the laws of behaviour of a surplus region, of a deficit region, of a surplus and a deficit region in relation to one another, of one surplus region in relation to several deficit regions together and *vice versa* and finally of several surplus regions jointly in relation to several deficit regions together *i.e.*, the structure of surpluses and deficits as a whole. We shall state two fundamental laws of economic behaviour, one of surplus regions and the other of deficit regions and consider factors behind the differential operation of the laws in the case of two different surplus or deficit regions respectively and then deduce the inter-related economic functioning together of deficit and surplus regions†. The articles on operational dimensions to follow will deal with instruments of State policy in relation to each type of economic behaviour and try to isolate and identify a few of the most important and effective short-term and long-term instruments in relation to welfare of the people in general. These will again be re-examined in relation to changes in the structure of surpluses and deficits and their dynamics in the context.

Two fundamental laws

The fundamental law of economic behaviour of a surplus region in its

*For definitions of deficit and surplus, please see the author's article on 'A Mathematical Theory of Price Formation and Market Arrivals in Inter-regional Trade', *Agricultural Situation in India*, August, 1960.

†A mathematical formulation is given to subject as indicated above. The mathematical formulation has a threefold objective: (*a*) to test that the reasoning developed in words has no avoidable loopholes, (*b*) to reach inter-relationships and conclusions which it is not ordinarily possible through the usual process of reasoning, and (*c*) to remove scope for any ambiguity.

propensity to part with an additional unit of surplus at a given price with increasing levels of surplus can be stated as—

Law I. THE LAW OF INCREASING MARGINAL PROPENSITY TO PART WITH SURPLUS.

Other things remaining the same, at a given price the larger the surplus of the region the larger is the amount supplied by the region for consumption outside the region. Again, other things remaining the same, at a given price, a unit increase in surplus at a higher level stimulates a larger supply than at a lower level. As a law of rational economic behaviour of a region, this law seems universally valid. But no rigorous mathematical proof can be adduced even as no such proofs can be given in the case of the law of diminishing marginal utility in classical economic theory and the law of diminishing marginal propensity to consume in the case of Keynes' Theory. If, however, a surplus region is found to deviate from the general pattern of behaviour, it should be the purpose of planning at the regional level to bring it into conformity with the general pattern. We shall, therefore, accept this law as one of the fundamental laws explaining the dynamics of surpluses and deficits. The acceptance of some such law is an integral part of all economic analysis and therefore no elaborate plea is necessary here for the acceptance of the law as valid, since it is *a priori* reasonable.

A similar law relating to deficits of deficit regions can be given as—

Law II. THE LAW OF INCREASING MARGINAL PROPENSITY TO MAKE UP DEFICITS

Other things remaining the same, at a given price the larger the deficit of the region the larger is the demand of the deficit region on surplus regions. Again, other things remaining the same, at a given price, a unit increase in deficit at a higher level stimulates a larger demand than at a lower level.

If the region has a certain amount of deficit and a price is quoted then the amount demanded depends on the price. But price and other things remaining the same, if the deficit is higher, a larger amount will be demanded. The difference between the two amounts demanded depends on the two different levels of deficit to start with. Price remaining the same, at a higher level of deficit a larger amount is demanded. As the deficit increases the rate of change of demand also increases.

It is well-known that with a given surplus and a price, the amount of supply is determined. With the same amount of surplus present in the region but with a higher price a larger amount is supplied. This is the well-known law of supply. But what is not so well-known is the variation of the supply offered at a given price with variation in the amount of surplus available. Similarly in the case of a deficit region, with a given amount of deficit the amount demanded depends on price. The larger the price the smaller is the amount demanded. This is the well-known law of demand. Here again what is not equally known is the variation of the amount demanded at a price with variation in the deficit. It is shown here that it is a study of these unexplored* realms of economic behaviour of deficit and surplus regions that can help reduce the operational dimensions of our food problem to manageable proportions.

We shall next study the differences between the operation of Law I between two different surplus regions and of Law II between two different deficit regions. To do this we shall consider all surplus regions as pressure relieving regions and all deficit regions as pressure generating regions, as one set relieves pressure on prices and demand and the other does the opposite. We shall now define two coefficients, one the coefficient of pressure relief and the other the coefficient of pressure generation. The coefficient of pressure relief is defined as the ratio between total surplus of the region to its total normal consumption expressed as a percentage. Similarly, the coefficient of pressure generation of a deficit region is defined as the ratio (as a percentage) between the total deficit of a region to its total normal consumption.

Of two deficit areas, the differences between the marginal propensities to make up deficits are due, besides the extent of deficit and the price, among other things, to—

(*i*) the coefficient of pressure generation,

(*ii*) the total income of the region spendable on cereals, and

(*iii*) the marginal rate of substitution of expenditure on non-cereals for expenditure on cereals.

Among the other things not mentioned explicitly but deserving attention are—

(*a*) concentration of people in the region and the nature of transport facilities,

(*b*) nature of organization of wholesale and retail trade and the nature of their expectations, and

(*c*) transport facilities including costs of transport and duration of deliveries from several regions of surplus.

Thus, other things being the same, besides extent of deficit and price, the marginal propensity to make up deficit depends on (i) the coefficient of pressure generation, (ii) the total income of the region spendable on cereals, and (iii) marginal rate of substitution of expenditure on non-cereals for expenditure on cereals. Of two equally deficit regions, that region which has a higher coefficient of pressure generation has a larger marginal propensity to make up deficit than the one with a lower coefficient of pressure generation. Similarly, the one with a larger total income spendable on cereals will have a higher marginal propensity to make up deficit. Similar is the nature of the influence of the marginal rate of substitution of expenditure on non-cereals for expenditure on cereals on the marginal propensity to make up deficit. These relationships between different regions of deficit will be useful later while considering the inter-relationships between deficits and surpluses.

In a similar way, the coefficient of marginal propensity to part with surplus depends, besides extent of surplus and price, among other things, on (*i*) the coefficient of pressure relief, (*ii*) the marginal utility of money to the cultivator class in the region and the nature of their time and preferences, and (*iii*) the stock, prices and warehousing facilities of non-cereal crops and trade and expectations as to their prices. Among other things not mentioned explicitly are the nature of warehousing, transport and communication facilities and the organisation and expectations of wholesale trade in cereals. Taking these other things to remain the same, of two surplus regions of equal surplus that one will have a higher marginal propensity to part with surplus which has a higher coefficient of pressure relief. Similarly, the higher the surplus per acre, the larger the marginal propensity to part with surplus as the surplus is then more concentrated both in its extensity as well as intensity. Also, the region with a higher marginal utility of money for the cultivator class will have a higher marginal propensity to part with surplus. But this propensity may not manifest itself if (1) non-cereal crops are grown to a considerable extent, their prices are high and their harvests precede those of cereals or are spread over the season or (2) if a rotation is chosen whereby money will be available through the sale of non-cereal crops or (3) if credit given for production is diverted for purposes which are normally met by sale of food crops or (4) there is expectation of a higher price ahead which can be taken advantage of by postponing current consumption and withholding stocks. These are just some of the ways in which a higher marginal utility for money is secured through sources other than by increased propensity to part with surplus.

Assuming that there is only one surplus region and one deficit region, the extent of flow of surplus to the deficit region can be explained in terms of the law of increasing marginal propensity to part with surplus and the law of increasing marginal propensity to make up deficit. As market supplies are increased, the marginal propensity to part with surplus diminishes as the surplus contracts. The inducements in terms of price must increase in order to counter this tendency. Similarly, as the deficit is reduced at the other end, the marginal propensity to make up the deficit wanes. This tendency is expressed as preparedness to offer lower and lower prices. The transactions settle down at a level where the price factor brings about equilibrium

*Hicks and some other writers have considered excess demand as a function of price for expressing conditions of stability of equilibrium. But the treatment of the amount supplied as a function of price and surplus, introducing fundamental laws of economic behaviour of demand and supply in terms of deficits and surpluses and deducing inter-relationships between the various markets, under conditions of growth, stagnation and decay and reducing the dimensions of the problems for operational purposes of policy is new to economic analysis itself, as far as the author is aware.

between supply and demand. The surplus remaining is absorbed partly as stocks and partly as increased consumption and the deficit remaining over is re-adjusted in the community by working of the price factor bringing about a lower consumption level. At a lower level of surplus the equilibrium takes place at a lower level of market supply and a higher price because of reduced marginal propensity to part with surplus. Similarly at a higher level of surplus, the equilibrium takes place at a higher level of market supply and a lower price because of increased marginal propensity to part with surplus. If the deficit region starts with a higher level of deficit, then the equilibrium will take place, because of higher marginal propensity to make up the deficit, at a higher level of quantity marketed (or purchased) and at a higher price. The reverse will be the case if it starts with a lower level of deficit.

Let us now suppose that there are two deficit regions and one surplus region. Other things remaining the same, the region with a larger deficit will try to enter into transactions with the surplus region to such an extent that the marginal propensity to make up deficit between the regions are equal and both of them compete to an extent that an equilibrium is brought about between the surpluses and deficits by the action of the opposing forces of diminishing marginal propensity to make up the deficit as the deficits are reduced and diminishing marginal propensity to part with surplus as the surplus diminishes. Equilibrium of marketed quantities is determined by the action on the surplus region of the price mechanism and of the combined operation of diminishing marginal propensity to part with surplus as market supply increases and of the disincentive on the side of the deficit region to increasing purchases, due to the price mechanism and the operation of diminishing marginal propensity to make up the deficit as deficit diminishes. In case one of the regions has a larger coefficient of pressure generation, the transactions take place between this region and the surplus region to such an extent until the marginal propensity to make up the deficit diminishes to a level where the marginal propensity to make up the deficit of the other region begins to take effect. The transactions between the three, the surplus region on the one hand and the deficit regions on the other, reach to a level at which the opposing forces settle down to an equilibrium through the operation of the price mechanism. The surplus remaining is adjusted partly as stocks and partly as increased consumption and the deficit remaining is adjusted through the operation of the price mechanism within the regions by a re-adjustment of consumption levels or a diversion to other food. The equilibrium price will be higher, the higher the spendable income of the regions. If one of the regions has either a far larger coefficient of pressure generation and the same spendable income or a far larger amount of spendable income with the same coefficient of pressure generation, the transactions may be limited to the surplus region and the deficit region with a higher coefficient of pressure generation and the same income or the same coefficient of pressure generation and a far higher level of spendable income. It may so happen that without the prices shooting up the other deficit region may not be able to get a satisfactory supply. Thus, competition between equally deficit regions but unequal in terms of purchasing power have implications in terms of larger price at which the transactions settle down because of the monopsonistic nature of the transactions brought about by a larger purchasing power of one of the regions. If purchasing power is more evenly balanced, even competition between the two partners will settle the price at a lower level.

We shall next consider two surplus regions entering into transactions with a deficit region. If both the surplus regions, other things being equal, have also equal surpluses, competition between the regions will take place to such an extent that their diminishing marginal propensity to part with surplus is brought into equilibrium with the diminishing marginal propensity to make up the deficit with diminished deficits and surpluses. If, however, one of the regions has a larger surplus, the propensity to part with the surplus is uneven in the two cases and the one with the higher marginal propensity to part with surplus will offer to transact at lower prices and consequently prices will settle down at a lower level than before. Similar situations arise either when the surpluses are uneven or the coefficients of pressure relief are different or the concentration of surplus per acre is different, etc. Even when the surpluses of

two regions are unequal, if the marginal utility for money for the cultivators in a higher surplus region is lower, in virtue of higher money incomes already obtained through a higher surplus, the prices will be at a higher level because of smaller supplies. Prices will tend to settle down at a lower level if the marginal utility for money in the higher surplus region is sufficiently increased. Similar considerations of equilibrium hold where there are a number of surplus and deficit regions entering into transactions with one another.

One phenomenon is usually observed whereby the prices in the harvest season are lower, whereas those in the lean season are higher. This phenomenon can be explained in terms of the laws of economic behaviour already noted. In the harvest season because of larger surplus in the hands of cultivator there is a larger marginal propensity to part with surplus; as transactions take place and stocks are sold, the marginal propensity to part with surplus diminishes whereas consumption being even throughout the year the marginal propensity to make up deficit remains the same. Thus, because of the diminishing surplus with the cultivators and the trade, the prices will rise as the year advances away from the harvest period. This natural phenomenon will get blurred if interferences take place through diminishing marginal utility of money, through sale of commercial crops, etc.

Changes in the structure of deficits and surpluses and consequent effects on equilibrium.

In the foregoing analysis the final movement of surpluses towards deficits and the prices at which these happen, have been analysed. It is found that the extent of matching of surpluses with deficits and the prices at which they happen depend not only on the magnitude of each surplus or deficit but also on the magnitudes of the other surpluses and deficits and the economic force associated with each one of these surpluses or deficits as typified by the various co-efficients we have introduced. From this it would be evident that what is happening in one district is not only the concern of that district but has repercussions on all the other districts since the entire system is integral in operation, though deviations in the working of the mechanism can be introduced by zoning and other devices in order to avoid the bad effects of unfettered competition between the various deficits to get at the surpluses. Therefore, in studying the changes in the structure of the various surpluses and deficits we shall consider factors contributing to changes in the surplus or deficit of a district by forces operating outside district, that is, in other parts of the system. We shall then reverse the problem and study the effect of changes occurring in other districts on the surplus or deficit of a given district. The same procedure of analysis could be adopted in the various components like area, yield, population and consumption level into which the surpluses and deficits will be divided and further subdivided for getting at changes in the structure of the system.

The surplus or deficit of a district is made up of two components, namely, production and consumption. We shall first analyse the component of consumption and then consider changes in production in relation to consequent changes in the realignment of surpluses and deficits and variations therein. The level of consumption of cereals depends on the population of the district and the rate of per capita consumption. If the population changes, per capita consumption and total production remaining the same, a decrease in surplus arises, introducing a lower level of propensity to part with the surplus. With the population of this district remaining the same, if a population increase takes place in another surplus district, the marginal propensity to part with surplus is diminished in the other district and to that extent the competitive pressure on this district has increased with the result that the price level in this district tends to go up. If population increase takes place in a district of high coefficient of pressure relief or surplus per acre then the dependence of the rest of the system on this district is increased to that extent. On the other hand, if a population increase takes place in a district of high marginal propensity to make up the deficit, the problem is aggravated and prices will rise. The competitive pressure on the surplus district under consideration will increase and prices tend to rise, much more than what will happen if the same population increase were to take place in a deficit district of

ow marginal propensity to make up the leficit.

If population increases take place uniformly over the various districts, then the surplus will diminish and the deficits will increase with the result that the prices shoot up. If population increases take place but the rates are unevenly distributed, the same considerations apply as in the case of increase in one district alone. If the rate of population increase is lower in a high surplus district with a high coefficient of pressure relief and the population increase is more in the case of a low surplus district with a low coefficient of pressure relief, though the average rate of increase of population may be the same, the injurious effects of the overall rate of growth of population are minimized. Similar is the case, when the rate of growth of population increase in high deficit areas with high coefficient of pressure generation is sufficiently lower than the rate of growth of population in regions with a low deficit and a low coefficient of pressure generation.

Per capita consumption

The per capita consumption of cereals in a region depends on food habits, income level and distribution of income, prices of cereals and other foods and the supply conditions of the constituents of the food basket of the region. The various ways through which changes can be brought about by changes in one or more of these factors and the important dimensions for operation for bringing about changes will be discussed in another article. However, we may confine our attention to the various kinds of changes in *per capita* consumption. If per capita consumption changes in a district of small surplus, because of the increase in marginal propensity to part with surplus, prices will tend to go up. If consumption increases in a district of relatively high marginal propensity to part with surplus, the effect on increase in prices is not as much as it would be if this takes place in a district of low marginal propensity to part with surplus. If the change in per capita consumption takes place in another district, and if the surplus district happens to be one with a high surplus and a high marginal propensity to part with surplus, the effect of competition on the surplus of this district will not be as much as when it takes place in a district of small surplus with a small marginal propensity to part with the surplus. If the per capita consumption increases in a district with a high deficit and high marginal propensity to make it up, the competitive pressure on the mechanism increases and the prices will tend to go up. If the per capita consumption increases in a district of low deficit and low marginal propensity to make up the deficit, the competitive force on the system is not as much as before and the consequent increase in prices would not be as large.

Production

If a certain production increase takes place in a surplus district of large surplus and a high marginal propensity to part with the surplus, that propensity is further increased, and the pressure of competition on the system decreases. If the same increase were to take place at a lower level of production, the marginal propensity to part with surplus is not as much as before and hence the relief on the competitive pressure will not be as much. If the production increase takes place in another surplus district of high surplus or high marginal propensity to part with surplus, the attention of deficit areas is diverted more to the latter surplus districts. To that extent it has the same effect as the increase in surplus and this has a greater impact on the easing of competitive forces than if it takes place in the former district. If the change in production takes place in a high deficit district whose marginal propensity to make it up is naturally higher, the reduction in competitive pressure is more than when it takes place in a district of low deficit or low marginal propensity to make it up.

Changes in production come about through changes in either area or yields. The relative ease and economies with which changes in either area or yields can be brought about determine the extent to which these relative forces are to be operated. If a change in area brings about a larger increase in production in one district rather than in another, this by itself will not relax competition pressure on the mechanism. A certain addition to production in a high surplus area and with a high marginal propensity to part with the surplus has larger implications than a larger increase in production in a region of low surplus and low marginal propensity to part with it. A lower increase in production through the increase in area in a district of high deficit and a high marginal propensity to make it up may sometimes be more desirable than a higher increase in a district of low deficit and low marginal propensity to make it up. Thus, yield rates remaining the same, the same increase in area under cereals has varied impacts on the relaxation of the competitive pressure on the system, depending on where it takes place. Similar considerations hold good in the case of increase in yields by a given amount. If application of fertilisers can lead to the same increase in the number of pounds per acre in various regions, the application has one implication in one district and possibly quite a different one in another. The extent to which fertilisers are to be distributed for maximum easing of the competitive pressure on mechanism will also be discussed in another article.

The U.P. Agricultural University

K. A. P. STEVENSON*

The U.P. Agricultural University inaugurated by the Prime Minister on November 17, 1960, is a new venture in University education in India and is strikingly different from the other new universities in the pattern of education imparted.

Set in the midst of the 16,000-acre Tarai State Farm with a picturesque back-drop of forests and the foothills of the Himalayas, this residential University has the advantage of a complete rural setting.

The University opened its doors to students on July 7, 1960, by admitting 150 students to the College of Agriculture and 100 to the College of Veterinary Medicine. Apart from these two Colleges, a School of Basic Sciences and Humanities, which provides service courses for the professional Colleges, was also started. It is proposed to start a College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology in 1962 and a College of Home Science at the end of the Third Five Year Plan. These five constituent colleges on the same campus will form the nucleus of the University and will provide both a high standard of professional education and a sound knowledge of the humanities.

Under a Project Agreement, the U.S. Government have provided the funds for the University buildings, equipment and technical personnel. Officers of the University have also been given the opportunity to study, at first-hand, various executive and academic practices in the U.S.A. Dean H. W. Hannah of the University of Illinois drew up the policy blue-print of this University, which forms the basis for existing procedures. The University of Illinois has also sent some of its ablest officers to assist this University in formulating the detailed programmes adopted by it.

Although this is a State University, 25 per cent of all admissions is reserved for students from outside U.P. Within the State itself, Regional Admission Committees were set up in every Revenue Division in order to ensure that deserving candidates from every district were accepted. Aptitude, intelligence and rural-background tests were administered in order to gauge the fitness of prospective candidates for professional education. The standard of admission is Intermediate with Science (Mathematics or Biology) or Intermediate with Agriculture. This is the first time that a professional degree in Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine has been thrown open to all these categories of students. On admission, the students are required to complete a formal registration. This technical process is based on existing procedures in Land Grant Colleges in the U.S.A. whereby students are advised about the courses they should offer in a semester. Each student is also assigned an Adviser from amongst the members of the staff whose duty is to help him in all matters, academic and personal. The intention is that a student should not feel lost at any time during his stay at the University and is able to seek the assistance of his adviser on any matter. The advisers are available to students at fixed times every day for this purpose.

The University has adopted the semester system in which the academic year is divided into two regular semesters together with a summer session. Most students will be studying for 10 to 11 months each year. Vacations are of a shorter duration and a long working-year has been prescribed in order to meet the rising standards of professional education. In addition to the semester system, the course system has also been adopted. This, as the name applies, divides the curriculum into separate courses for each semester, all of which are taken separately and examined separately. Each course is measured in terms of credits. The number of credits obtained would indicate the measure of scholastic progress towards the completion of the curriculum. Most curricula consist of about 120 to 130 credit hours, credits being considered in terms of hours for purposes of measurement. It will be seen that the needs for graduation are not expressed in a given number of years, as in other universities, but in the number of credit-hours required, and therefore, the student, who is above average and can take more credits, can finish the course before others. There are limits to the work-load which can be taken and it is the duty of the Advisers and the Deans of the Colleges to guide the students in this sphere.

The examination system has been radically changed. Students are marked throughout their stay at the University, and every grade which they receive counts towards their final grade at graduation. Even within a single course in a semester, there are hourly examinations, short quizzes, assignments, mid-term examinations and final examination, and marks on all these tests are taken into consideration in assessing the final grade in the course. This eliminates the evil of cramming at the time of the final examinations as the grade is determined not only by the results of the final examination but also by the marks obtained in all other tests taken throughout the semester. It also ensures regular and consistent effort by a student at all times. Tests are often given without prior warning to students as they are expected to be prepared to be tested at any time.

A special feature is the private study which is expected of every student. For every one hour of lecture attended, an outside assignment of at least two hours duration is given. These assignments consist of selected reading, essays and specific work tasks which may often be the subject of tests which count towards the grade. Specific facilities are also provided to students in order to help them complete their assignments. One of these is the 'text-book loan scheme' whereby books are given on loan to students occupying the same hostel room on payment of a small semester-charge.

A part of the educational philosophy of the University is its Work-Programme. Honest toil is recognised as having a dignity of its own and as being necessary to round up one's education for effective citizenship. The Work-Programme has been divided into two parts, compulsory and voluntary. The compulsory work-programme of four hours a week takes students into the fields and gives them practical training in farming. There is no work which is considered too menial for students to perform and they are expected to do everything with their own hands. The Compulsory Work-Programme started with the transplanting of paddy and it was gratifying to see large groups of students standing in water, well above the knee, undertaking this difficult and uncomfortable work in their very first week in the University. The Voluntary Work-Programme has also made great headway and students can be found digging pits, preparing lawns, moving furniture, opening cases of equipment and books, working in the laboratories and the library and in many other tasks performed in a University. All work done is for payment. Poor students are making attempts to supplement their income through the Voluntary Work-Programme. On Sundays and holidays batches of 50 or more students may be seen working on the farm and in the Maize Production Research fields.

As a corollary of the students' Work-Programme, the members of staff are also expected to do their own work. There is not a single 'chaprasi' in this University nor any teams of Laboratory Assistants. The staff itself is expected to give the lead in performing manual tasks.

As the bulk of the students come from the rural areas and are unable to meet the cost of University education, a liberal pattern of financial assistance is a necessary adjunct. The University has started a Loan Scholarship Scheme whereby students are given loans of Rs. 500 per annum for the period of their stay at the University. There is then a moratorium of one year after which recoveries are made at Rs. 250 per annum until the loan is liquidated. These Loan Scholarships are granted on the basis of academic merit-*cum*-financial need. They are scholarships which have to be won by good academic performance and, at the same time, financial need is given due weightage.

The aim of the University is to establish democratic traditions in which all the staff and students are consulted in all spheres of University activity so that a common decision may be implemented with the consent and goodwill of all.

*Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Book Review

Competition for Rural Land

There have been a few pieces of legislation in the States in India, such as the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act 1948 and a similar Act in Hyderabad (1950) which prohibited transfer of land, from agriculturists to non-agriculturists. In these Acts the emphasis was on ownership rather than utilisation. That at present agricultural land is giving in for other uses is beyond doubt. However, the problem of conservation of land already under cultivation is yet in its dawn. Awareness of the need to conserve cultivated land is discernible in the criterion laid down for construction of wells for irrigation, that the land consumed should be as little as possible. The enthusiasm for industrial development and for expansion of amenities for rural and urban population alike, and the existence of considerable reclaimable waste land combine to keep the issue of competition for cultivated land dormant.

Different is the case with several other countries, where industrialisation and urbanisation inexorably draw on agricultural land, where population grows often alongwith increasing per capita demand for space and the multiplication of rural homesteads, schools, roads and markets mostly lead to a contraction in cultivated area. Take for instance, Britain. A recently published book*, written by G. P. Wibberley, examines the land use pattern in Britain in detail, the effects of the competition of expanding towns for agricultural land and suggests and demonstrates the practical use of a method for assessing the value of alternative sites of differing agricultural values in relation to differences in the cost of urban development. He also indicates possibilities for improving use of land in the low lands and in the hills in order to offset the loss of rural land to urban uses. Some changes in the pattern of food production also figure among the ideas discussed. The book is a plea for a systematic balancing of the competing claims on rural land.

Countering the 'onus of proof' argument put forward by an official Committee which examined the question of land utilisation in rural areas in the early forties, the author concedes no special inherent priority for agricultural use. He asks for better methods of assessing the national 'worth' of alternative sites for development. He emphasises the importance of alternatives in land and food policies and the need for cost-benefit analysis towards 'a more rational welding of different interests into the balanced use of the country's land resources.'

He finds British land records inadequate—the first serious attempt to collect a comprehensive record of urban land uses was made only in 1947—and wants the recording of land uses to be centred in one Department or Institute.

Changes in agricultural conditions sometimes affect the value of particular sites and regions. In Britain, as perhaps in other countries too, concentration of population in big cities has economised space in striking contrast to small towns. There are also the phenomena of land returning from agriculture to other uses and the farms close to urban centres acquiring extra prosperity for reason of such location.

To decide how much land is needed to feed a certain number of people is a highly complex and involved task. While on the one side there is the trend for human food needs to demand more and more of cultivated land, on the other, science is enabling production of more and better quality food from the same area.

The size of cars and of parking space, the length of the working week, modes of spending leisure could also be contributing factors, howsoever small, in determining the proportion of agricultural to urban land in many countries. A future writer on this problem in a country where the pressure of population on land is more acute is likely to be drawn even to the mode of disposal of the dead, with fuel supply and space involved. Incidentally, the current growing preference for cremation in European countries may have nothing to do with this subject.

*Agriculture and Urban Growth, published by Michael Joseph, London, pp. 240. 21 sh. The author is Reader in Agriculture with special reference to Agricultural Economics in the University of London and the Head of the Department of Economics, Wye College, University of London.

News and Notes

AGRICULTURE PANEL DISCUSSIONS

The Planning Commission's Panel on Agriculture has, after considering the programmes for agriculture in the Third Plan, come to the conclusion that the targets indicated in the Draft Outline are reasonable and capable of achievement provided adequate physical and financial resources are made available. The Panel has expressed the view that in order to achieve the targets there is need for additional financial allocation for agriculture in the Third Plan.

The need for special attention being paid to measures for increasing the yield per acre, particularly in the case of coarse grains, has also been stressed. It was pointed out that while the national average yield had gone up in the case of foodgrains like rice and maize there was no marked improvement in other foodgrains.

The importance of ensuring adequate price incentives for increased agricultural production and for ensuring that consumer goods required by the cultivators were available at reasonable prices was also emphasised. The Panel felt that timely and adequate supply of credit to cultivators, as well as improved seeds, fertilisers and iron and steel for agricultural implements would play an important part in stepping up output.

Minor Irrigation.—The maximum possible allocation was urged for minor irrigation in view of the urgency of increasing the output of foodgrains in the shortest possible time. It was recommended that tubewells should not be put up by the States in areas with high rainfall or with a high sub-soil water level, because in such areas open percolation wells fitted, where necessary, with Persian wheels or pumping sets, would meet the needs of irrigation. The importance of evolving and popularising a suitable crop pattern in areas to be newly brought under irrigation through proper collaboration between the Irrigation and Agricultural Departments was underlined.

The Panel supported the scheme for desilting and reclamation of tanks recommended by the Minor Irrigation Team of the Committee on Plan Projects.

The Panel suggested that tractors of small horse power which could be used on small holdings should be manufactured in the country. The use of diesel engines for lift irrigation in areas where electric power was not available should be encouraged and diesel oil used for agricultural purposes should be exempted from excise duty and sales-tax.

The need to improve bullock drawn implements was emphasized. The Panel felt that there should be quality control over the implements and tools placed on the market to prevent loss to the agriculturists and to the country by the use of inferior types of implements. The setting up of an expert committee to study the magnitude of the problem of soil erosion and to suggest ways of dealing with the problem was recommended.

Seed Multiplication.—The scheme for seed multiplication through seed farms, to be established at the rate of one per each Community Development Block was examined. A Committee of the Panel which studied this scheme as part of technical programmes was of the view that these farms would be too small to be run economically and efficiently. It suggested that the nucleus seeds should be multiplied on a big scale at one place like a district farm. The seed should be supplied for further multiplication to the existing block farms and to progressive agriculturists. After examination of this recommendation by the full Panel, it was agreed that there should be further discussion of the technical and organizational aspects of the seed multiplication programme.

Intensification of the programme for mass castration of useless bulls was also urged. Increased allocation for cattle development programmes was suggested. The Panel also felt that more attention should be paid to the improvement of methods of hide flaying, curing and better utilisation of carcasses. It was suggested that dairy equipment should be manufactured in the country.

It was recognized that there was large scope for increasing the production of fish in the country, both from inland waters and from marine sources. This would help in earning foreign exchange, apart from improving the nutritive value of the people's diet. It was urged that provision should be made for development of fishing harbours and berthing facilities as well as for refrigerated rail cars and insulated road trucks for the transport of fish over long distances.

CREDIT FOR CULTIVATORS

All classes of cultivators, including the landless tenants, are to be provided with adequate credit on the basis of their production requirements and repaying capacity. This is in pursuance of a decision taken by the Union Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation on the recommendations of the Committee on Cooperative Credit, presided over by Shri V. L. Mehta, as approved by the last meeting of the National Development Council.

Other decisions taken relate to the pattern of organisation of village cooperative societies, State partnership in share capital of primary agricultural credit societies, outright grants to primary societies and Central banks for providing special "bad debt reserves" and grants to primary societies for managerial expenses.

Cooperatives are to be organised generally on the basis of the village community as a primary unit. Where the villages are too small, a number of villages, with a total population of upto 3,000 and situated at a distance of not more than 3 to 4 miles from the headquarters village, may be grouped together as a viable unit.

Viability of a cooperative society is to be determined on the basis of its capacity to bring into the cooperative fold all rural families and to effectively implement the village agricultural production plans. Its ability to link credit with production and marketing, as also to supervise the use of credit, undertaking distribution and supply, and to attract maximum local savings as share capital and as deposits, are also to be taken into consideration.

State Participation.—The State may participate in the share capital of a primary agricultural society, provided that 60 per cent of its members agree to such participation and the Central Bank to which the society is affiliated supports the proposals.

While the maximum contribution made by the State to the share capital of a primary society is to be limited ordinarily to Rs. 5,000, in the case of large villages, backward areas, and selected areas coming under irrigation or large-scale reclamation for the first time, the State's contribution could be upto a maximum of Rs. 10,000. State's Share Capital is, however, not to exceed the contribution made by the members of the society and, as a normal rule, is to be indirect, *i.e.* through the apex and central banks.

The policy to be pursued by the State Government is to ensure that there is no rigidity in regard to the organisation and the size of cooperative societies and in the matter of State contribution to share capital, duration of partnership and the manner in which the share capital should be retired.

Outright grants to primary societies and Central banks are to be credited to the "special bad debt reserves", which would be in addition to the normal bad debt reserves created with profits, and which are to be drawn according to rules framed therefor.

Cooperative societies which are revitalised and actually undertake various functions of service cooperatives, namely disbursement of credit, supply of fertilizers, insecticides, seeds, implements, etc., and arrange for the marketing of members' produce, will get a management grant up to the maximum of Rs. 900 spread over a period of 3 to 5 years.

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AWARDS FOR FARM TOOLS

The Union Government have decided to institute an annual prize of the value of Rs. 3,000 alongwith the President's Gold Medal for bullock-drawn implements and another prize of Rs. 2,000 for hand tools including garden tools. The prizes are to be awarded from 1961-62. There is considerable scope for the increased use of

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farm machines such as threshers and winnowers in India. The efficiency of the Indian farmer is seriously limited due to his poor tools and implements and the use of bullock for all his field operations. A new and better tool is not only more remunerative but is a symbol of advance which is sure to have a psychological impact on the users.

Considerable success has attended the introduction of newer implements such as the hoe, plough, decorticator, sheller, scythe etc. in countries like Japan, Germany, Yugoslavia, Austria and others. The success in their use was attained only when the implements were adopted after a close study of the local requirements. This method should also be followed by our engineers and experimental farms which should take up the tests with different improved implements.

Eight cash prizes and ten certificates of merits were awarded to the successful competitors on the opening day of the three-day Second Conference on Agricultural Engineering held at Kharagpur from October 12.

WORLD FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Although world agricultural production increased less in 1959-60 than in 1958-59 when the expansion was unusually large, the rise of about 2 per cent was somewhat ahead of the annual rate of growth of the world's population, according to the *State of Food and Agriculture* 1960, published by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. International trade in agricultural products recovered in 1959 and early 1960 from the setback resulting from the economic recession of 1957-58 in the industrialised countries. This recovery was only partial for although the volume of trade reached a new high level its value was much less than in 1957, as prices of agricultural products as a whole continued to decline.

There has been renewed steady expansion of production in the Far East, which with over 40 per cent of the world's population still remains the central focus of want and malnutrition. Per caput food production in the region is now estimated to have improved to within 3 per cent of the pre-war total, and thanks to larger imports and reduced exports of food, per caput food supplies remained slightly greater than before the war.

Per caput supplies in Africa remained close to the pre-war level. In Latin America and the Near East, there has been some increase over this level, particularly because of smaller net exports of food, especially in the Near East. In these regions food production has extended fairly rapidly but with a slight decline in 1959-60.

For most of the people of the less developed countries of the world, however, these levels are far too low both in quantity and dietary value. Much greater increases in food production and general economic development are, therefore, needed in these regions before any real progress can be made.

The impact of the striking advances in agricultural science has so far been confined to North America, Europe, Australia and New Zealand. In the less developed countries, on the other hand, increased production has come primarily from an enlargement of the cultivated area. Frequently extreme rural poverty and lack of credit prevent the great majority of farmers from adopting improved practices. Insecurity of tenure often leaves them no real inducement to improve their holdings while in many cases the conditions of tenure are such that the farmer gets only a fraction of any additional return from an increase in output. Inadequate and sometimes inequitable marketing systems, together with uncertain and sharply fluctuating farm prices, often make it hazardous for a farmer to increase his production for sale. Agricultural programming can be effective only if there is an efficient administrative apparatus, official and non-official, reaching down to the farmers for the prompt implementation of projects of extension, farm credit, marketing, etc. It also implies that in many developed countries economic and social measures are necessary to give farmers greater incentives to increase food production for the market.

WORLD AGRICULTURAL TRADE

The general level of agricultural prices in international trade remained in mid-1960 much below the pre-recession level of 1957 according to FAO's Committee on Commodity Problems.

The volume—and to a lesser degree the value—of agricultural trade was higher in

1959 than in 1958. During 1959, although prices of agricultural raw materials rose generally because of stronger import demand, prices of foods and beverages had not been similarly affected.

In the later part of 1959 and in the first half of 1960 agricultural prices were relatively steady. On the demand side, this was due to a continuing high level of consumption and imports and might be partly due to "the scale and timing of purchases of some commodities by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Mainland China". On the supply side "stock-holding policies in exporting countries and to some extent also the various existing international marketing arrangements were reflected in this stability".

The salient features of the world commodity situation and outlook remained the same as those a year ago: these were the persistence of surpluses of some major commodities, the unfavourable trend in the terms of trade of agricultural exporting countries, the trend towards regional arrangements and the growing need for adjustment of national agricultural policies.

On the subject of surpluses the Committee says that "prices of most foodstuffs would remain under pressure and those of raw materials as a whole were not likely to show any further major increase". Supplies of many commodities would grow in the next few years at least as fast as consumption and possibly faster. These broad tendencies, if correct, are likely to aggravate the present difficulties in world agricultural markets.

For the world as a whole, the terms of trade for agricultural exporting countries, which had been deteriorating gradually throughout the 1950s, remained in 1959 at the post-war low-point of 1958.

Developments under regional economic integration schemes exercised an important influence on the world agricultural situation. FAO was asked to keep the developments under review, especially as to their possible effects on patterns of production and international trade. Adjustments in national policies took time to have an effect on supply and demand and therefore it was desirable to know as much as possible about the long-term outlook for individual commodities in international trade so as to help bring about a better balance in international commodity markets.

Price Stabilization.—As directed by the FAO Conference session last year, the Committee prepared a revised draft of guiding principles on agricultural price stabilization and support measures for the further consideration and comment of governments. "Somewhat greater measures of agreement" were found possible, especially "on the relation between domestic and international price levels" than the agreement reached by the panel of exports which had met in 1959.

CREDIT FOR FISHERY INDUSTRIES

Suggestions for means to attract capital for developing fishery industries and for training personnel to administer credit schemes were advanced at a technical meeting on Credit for Fishery Industries held recently in Paris. Participants at the FAO-sponsored meeting represented 31 nations, spread all over the globe.

The agenda was divided into discussions on objectives of credit policy in developed and developing countries and their implications for the general character of credit assistance; on organizational and operational aspects of fisheries credit schemes; and on co-ordination, review and appraisal of credit policies. In countries still in the process of developing their economies and their fishery industries, needs are, on the one hand, financial and on the other educational.

Since capital needs could not under conditions prevailing in most developing countries be covered from domestic sources, methods of raising capital abroad have to be given careful attention. Participants at the meeting stressed the desirability of interesting international banking institutions in extending credit for fishery development, and in creating conditions within the country which would make investment more attractive. For the latter purpose it was necessary to improve infra-structures and to give private foreign capital an inducement to invest, possibly through tax exemption or reduction and other fiscal devices. The meeting felt that the factual information that FAO might be able to assemble would help in persuading international banks

to extend or to guarantee fishery credit to developing countries. Education and training both of staff to administer credit schemes and of those who are to use the facilities provided with credit assistance, are of at least equal importance as the funds themselves.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Allotment of C.D. Blocks.—One hundred and fifty pre-extension Blocks have been allotted by the Union Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation to eight State Governments and the Union Territory of Tripura, under the October 1960 series. Following is the State-wise break-up: Andhra Pradesh 22; Madhya Pradesh 18; Madras 16; Punjab 9; Orissa 16; Uttar Pradesh 46; Mysore 12; Rajasthan 10; and Tripura 1.

Hill Cattle and Poultry Show.—A Hill Regional Cattle and Poultry Show was held at Mandi (Himachal Pradesh) during October 25—30, 1960. Organised by the National Livestock Committee, the Show presented specimens of improved variety of livestock and poultry. Almost all the important breeds of the hill region such as yaks, hill cattle, red sindhi, hariana, jersey cross and murrah breeds of cattle and buffalo, Rampur Bushair, gaddi, Hissar dale, rambouillet graded, 'Merino graded breeds of sheep and white Himalayan chigu, angora, betal and jamnapari breeds of goats were on view.

Wild Life Week.—The Indian Board for Wild Life and the Government of India jointly sponsored the celebration of a Wild Life Week all over the country from October 1 to 7, 1960. State Governments, universities, zoo administrations and branches of the Wild Life Board participated.

Deep-sea Fishing in Beypore.—Mechanised fishing boats have been introduced for deep-sea fishing in Beypore as an experimental measure with the assistance of the Indo-Norwegian Project.

Thai Cooperation Experts visit India.—A five-man delegation of officers of the Government of Thailand visited India recently, to study the agricultural credit systems and cooperative marketing operations in India, with emphasis on practical problems in the field.

Australian Rice.—Since its establishment 35 years ago, the Australian rice industry has expanded steadily. Domestic consumption accounted for part of the crop and reliable export markets were built up in the Pacific Islands, New Guinea, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. A continued increase in acreage may be expected. This will present problems for the industry, as world markets are already well supplied and competition on the Australian market from imported long grain rice is already manifest.

Tobacco Production.—According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, production of tobacco in countries harvesting in the last half of calendar 1960 is estimated at 6.21 billion pounds, up 2 per cent from 6.08 billion pounds in the comparable period in 1959. Major increases in production are in the United States, Turkey, and Mainland China. Principal decreases occurred in Yugoslavia, Greece and West Germany.

DIARY FOR OCTOBER 1960

1 Metric system of weights and measures was enforced by law in certain notified areas comprising over 10 per cent of the total area of the country, practically all organised industries and trades as well as regulated markets.

2 The Government of India have decided to set up a Cooperative Farming Board at the Centre for promoting cooperative farming and the organisation on voluntary basis of 3,200 cooperative farms under a pilot project scheme. Bihar Government have asked for an allocation of Rs. 87.47 crores from the Planning Commission for the execution of irrigation projects in Bihar during the Third Plan.

5 Andhra Government oppose revision of the 1951 agreement on the inter-State river waters of Godavari and Krishna.

7 Canada offers to supply India wheat worth $7 million (about Rs. 3.4 crores) under the Colombo Plan.

9 Bihar Government propose to spend Rs. 100.45 lakhs for the development of inland fisheries in the State during the Third Five Year Plan.

10 Ministry of Food and Agriculture have completed plans to introduce and to popularise improved agricultural implements in the countryside at an estimated cost of Rs. 27,000,000.

11 The Union Agriculture Minister inaugurated a pilot project for the reclamation of land covered up by sand in the recent floods in Orissa.

12 The U.S. Agriculture Department authorised purchase by India of an additional 7,500 metric tons of U.S. wheat worth $ 460,704.

13 The Minister of Commerce and Industry presided over a Conference on Vegetable Oil Industry wherein various measures for greater utilisation of cottonseed oil were considered.

14 The U.S. Government announced that it will bear the entire cost ($ 58 million) of a big fertilizer plant to be built by the Government of India at Trombay.

15 It was decided to invite tenders from exporters including established shippers for the export of groundnut oil and salad oil for the period ending 31 January, 1961. Exporters will be allotted quota of groundnut oilcake (expeller variety) at the rate of 3½ tons for every ton of groundnut oil and 4 tons for every ton of salad oil exported by them. The Committee on Location and Utilisation of Waste Lands recommended reclamation of several large sized blocks of land in Punjab, which are at present infested with thick growth of jungle, bushes and shrubs.

15 Agricultural engineers of India and specialists of related branches met at a two-day symposium on agricultural engineering at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.

19 The Union Government advised all State Governments that in future adequate credit facilities should be provided to all classes of cultivators including landless peasants on the basis of their production and repayment capacities, as per the recommendation of the Co-operative Credit Committee presided over by Shri V. L. Mehta.

20 The President gave his assent to the Orissa Land Reforms Bill, 1960 fixing a ceiling on land in the State at 25 standard acres for a family of five both on present and future holdings.

22 The Planning Commission's Panel on Agriculture considered the targets set down in the Third Draft Plan reasonable and capable of achievement if adequate physical and financial resources are made available.

The Chief Minister of Punjab performed the opening ceremony of a Rs. 8-lakh modern cooperative grain market at Shahabad.

23 The Minor Irrigation Team of the Committee on Plan Projects recommended construction of storages to increase the supply of water in canals in Kerala.

24 A three-day Tobacco Seminar was held at Guntur under the auspices of the Indian Tobacco Trade and Industry.

31 All India First Estimate of groundnut, 1960-61.
All India First Estimate of Sesamum, 1960-61.

Agricultural Development

WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

During the month under review, rainfall was in excess of the normal in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab (including Delhi), Madhya Pradesh, Konkan, Vidarbha and the Arabian Sea Islands, normal in the Bay Islands, Orissa, Bihar, Telangana, Madras, South interior. Mysore and Kerala, deficient in West Bengal, Deccan (including Marathwada), Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Rayalaseema and Coastal and North interior Mysore and scanty in Assam (including Manipur & Tripura), East Rajasthan and East Gujarat. Elsewhere, there was no rainfall.

Preparation of land and sowing of *rabi* crops, transplantation of paddy and harvesting of paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, tobacco groundnut, sesamum, sugarcane, cotton, jute and pulses were the main agricultural operations carried out in different parts of the country during the month. Harvesting of Aus paddy and jute was nearing completion in West Bengal. Sowing of *rabi* crops was delayed in some parts of Madhya Pradesh due to rains and in the water-logged and flooded areas of Uttar Pradesh.

In parts of Andhra Pradesh where the crops were earlier reported to be withering due to lack of timely rains, there has been an improvement in the condition. Heavy rains in the earlier weeks affected the crops in parts of Morena, Rajgarh and Sagar districts of Madhya Pradesh. The condition of the standing crops in the areas affected by flood and water logging in Uttar Pradesh was also reported to be unsatisfactory. Crops were reported to have been withering for want of timely rains in parts of Raichur, Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldrug, Mandya, Hassan, Dharwar and Gulbarga districts of Mysore State and Jodhpur, Udaipur and Jaisalmer in Rajasthan State. Rains were urgently needed in parts of Mysore. Crops were also reported to have been damaged to some extent by insect pests and crop diseases in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madras and Mysore. Reports of locust attack on standing crops in some parts of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab and Rajasthan were also received. In the rest of the country, the condition of the *kharif* crops is generally satisfactory. The overall prospects of rice are better than last year.

The condition of cattle was, on the whole, satisfactory except in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal, where diseases were reported to be prevalent.

LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The following Acts have received the assent of the President.

(a) The Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960.

(b) The Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960. Details of these two Acts were given in the January, 1960 issue of the Journal.

(c) The Madhya Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act, 1960. Details of this Act were given in the October, 1959 issue of the Journal.

(d) The Kumaon and Uttarakhand Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1960. The Act provides "for the acquisition of the rights, title and interests of persons between the State and the tiller of the soil in certain areas of the Kumaon Division and in Uttarakhand Division and for the introduction of land reforms therein". There are three main classes of tenure-holders in this region. (a) The *Hissedars* or proprietors of land who have transferable and heritable rights, subject to the payment of land revenue. (b) *Khaikars* who hold land from the *hissedars* on payment of rent plus a *malkana*. The *khaikars* have no rights of transfer but possess occupancy rights. The *hissedars* have also given *khaikari* land to a number of minor tenure holders such as the *thekadars* and *padhans*, free of revenue in lieu of performance of certain functions for the *hissedars*. (c) There are *sirtans* or tenants-at-will of the *hissedars*.

The Act provides that all "rights, title and interests of *hissedar* in respect of *khaikari* land shall cease and vest,.....in the State free from all encumbrances". "A *khaikar* in respect of the *khaikari* land held by him and a *hissedar* in respect of (a) his lands other than *khaikari* lands and (b) such portion of the *Gaon Sanjait* lands (village common lands) not exceeding his share therein, as was in his personal cultivation or held as grove land in 1366 F.", will be settled on such lands with *bhumidhari* rights. All *Sirtans* of a *khaikar, hissedar* etc., will be settled on their lands with *asami* rights. The collector will have powers to take over all other lands which are vested in the State.

All *hissedars* whose rights, title and interests have been acquired will be entitled to receive compensation. The *hissedar* will be paid compensation in the following manner :

(*a*) In respect of his *khaikari* land : An amount equal to 50 times its rental income minus the land revenue payable by the *hissedar* for his land.

(*b*) Where the interests of *hissedars* are held by *thekadars* : An amount to be calculated on the basis of rental income and to be payable both to the *hissedars* and *thekadars* in respect of their rights, title and interests.

Compensation will be paid in cash in one lump sum or in annual instalments not exceeding ten. Where the compensation is paid in instalments it will carry an interest at the rate of two and a half per cent per annum.

The Rajasthan Holdings Consolidation Operation Validating Bill, 1960 has received the assent of the Governor of Rajasthan. Details of this Bill were given in the May, 1960 issue of this Journal.

The Government of Rajasthan propose to introduce in the State Legislature, the Rajasthan Kasar Bhom Abolition Bill, 1960.

In Rajasthan, there are Bhomias in certain villages of former Jaipur State who were in enjoyment of what was known as "Kasar Bhom". Money on account of Kasar Bhom was being paid to these Bhomias partly in recognition of their old rights and partly in lieu of services which they were supposed to render, such as getting the land cultivated, settling the cultivators, getting wells repaired, and payment of rents of the holdings of tenants. Such services are no longer being rendered by the Bhomias, but the amount of Kasar Bhom is still being paid to the Bhomias out of the rent of the Khalsa (Crown) lands received by the Government from its tenants. As the services of the Bhomias are no longer necessary, the State Government propose to abolish their rights on payment of compensation.

The Rajasthan Kasar Bhom Abolition Bill, 1960 provides for the abolition of all Kasar Bhom rights, with effect from 1 July, 1960. Compensation will be paid to the Kasar Khwar (*i.e.*, one who enjoys Kasar Bhom rights). The amount of compensation will be equal to three times the total amount of Kasar Bhom payable to the Kasar Khwar for the year ending 30 June, 1960. The compensation will be payable in cash and in three equal annual instalments.

LAND REVENUE AND TAXATION

The Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1960 received the assent of the Governor of Kerala on 1 August, 1960. The amending Act seeks—

(*i*) to enable any assessee, other than a company, to compound the tax payable by him for a consolidated payment of Rs. 75 with effect from the financial year commencing on 1 April, 1960, or any subsequent year, if his total agricultural income in the previous year does not exceed Rs. 5,000; and

(*ii*) to raise the exemption limit for purposes of agricultural income tax from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,600.

The Kerala Plantations (Additional Tax) Act, 1960 which received the assent of the Governor on 22 August, 1960 now enables the State Government to levy a plantation tax, with effect from 1 April, 1960, in addition to the basic tax payable under the Land Tax Act, 1955, on all plantation holdings having an extent of five acres or more growing coconut trees, arecanut trees, rubber plants, coffee plants, tea plants, cardamom plants and pepper vines.

The rates of the tax are as follows :

	Rate
1. Where aggregate extent of plantations held by a person is below five acres	Nil
2. Where the aggregate extent of plantations held by a person is five acres or more—	
(*a*) on the first two acres	Nil
(*b*) on the remaining extent	Eight rupees per acre.

The dates with respect to which the extent of plantation lands is to be determined are 1 September for the year 1960-61 and 1 April for subsequent years.

For determination of the extent of plantation held by a person, the Act provides as follows :

"For the purposes of the assessment of plantation tax payable by a person, the extent of plantations held by him shall be deemed to be the aggregate of the following, expressed in acres, namely :

(*i*) the quotient obtained by dividing the total number of bearing coconut trees standing on all lands held by him by 85;

(*ii*) the quotient obtained by dividing the total number of bearing arecanut trees standing on all lands held by him by 600;

(*iii*) the quotient obtained by dividing the total number of yielding rubber plants standing on all lands held by him by 180;

(*iv*) the quotient obtained by dividing the total number of yielding coffee plants standing on all lands held by him by 600;

(*v*) the quotient obtained by dividing the total number of yielding pepper vines standing on all lands held by him by 400;

(*vi*) the extent of lands on which tea plants are grown which have begun to yield crops;

(*vii*) the extent of lands on which cardamom plants are grown which have begun to yield crops :

Provided that where the total extent of land held by a person which is cultivated with the aforesaid crops, is less than the aggregate calculated as above, the actual extent alone shall be deemed to be the extent of plantations held by him."

The extent of plantation held by a person so determined, shall ordinarily be revised at the end of five years, "but the assessing authority may *suo motu* or on an application by an assessee, revise the extent so determined, before the expiry of five years, and where such extent has been revised as aforesaid the plantation tax payable thereon shall be assessed on the basis of the revised extent."

The Act, authorises the State, *inter alia*, to remit in part or in whole, the plantation tax payable by an assessee, in case such remission is warranted by failure or destruction of crops or substantial reduction in yield on account of natural causes.

The Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1960, seeking to amend the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act of 1317F. and the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1954 has been passed by the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly on 13 August, 1960. Whereas the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 lays down that the Government shall by notification prescribe as to what revenue officers shall use a seal and what size and description of seal shall be used by each of such officers, there is no such provision in the Hyderabad Act and the Madhya Pradesh Code. At present the provision for use of seals is made by Rules and the present amending Bill proposes to include such provisions in the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act of 1317F and the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1954.

The Punjab Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Bill, 1960 was introduced in the State Legislative Assembly on 24 October, 1960. The Bill contains provisions empowering the State Government to levy an additional surcharge of 50 per cent on the land revenue payable during two successive harvests that the State Government may notify. However, for purposes of this additional surcharge, land revenue payable shall not include :

(*i*) the special assessment made under the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Assessment) Act, 1956;

(*ii*) the surcharge payable under the Punjab Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954; and

(*iii*) the special charge payable under the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Charges) Act, 1958.

This surcharge is in addition to that payable by a landowner under the Punjab Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954.

The Bill provides that for purposes of payment of special charges under the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Charges) Act, 1958, land revenue shall not include the proposed additional surcharge.

The object of this fresh levy is to meet the cost of the Kurukshetra University and the proposed Punjabi University.

IRRIGATION

The Madhya Pradesh Irrigation (Amendment) Bill, 1960, seeking to amend the Madhya Pradesh Irrigation Act, 1931, has been published for general information. The Principal Act does not contain any provision requiring cultivators to construct and maintain field channels for purposes of irrigation, and this amending Bill proposes insertion of a new chapter in the Act (Chapter VIII-A—Construction and Maintenance of Field Channels) so as to include such provisions.

These provisions are enforceable in such area from such date as the State Government may, by notification, appoint.

The Executive Engineer, if he considers it necessary in the public interest, may, after issuing notice, hearing such persons as may appear before him and after making such enquiry as he may deem necessary, pass orders requiring such permanent holders or occupiers of irrigable land in a chak to construct or dig such field channels within such period as may be specified. However, if not less than half of such permanent holders and occupiers have expressed their willingness for the work being undertaken at their cost by the State Government the Executive Engineer may undertake the work. If the work is not carried out by the permanent holders or occupiers of land in the specified manner or within the specified time, the Executive Engineer may cause such work to be undertaken and completed at the expense of the concerned permanent holders and occupiers. Where the work is completed by the Executive Engineer either on the expressed willingness of not less than half the number of permanent holders and occupiers or on finding that the work has not been carried out in the specified manner or within the specified time, he may apportion the expenses among such persons in such manner as may be prescribed with due to regard to the benefit which each of them is likely to derive from such work. If some of the permanent holders or occupiers on whom orders were served, complete the work, on receipt from them, of report containing the cost incurred, including the expenditure incurred by each, the Executive Engineer may, in the prescribed manner apportion and recover the expenses from such persons as specified in the order with due regard to the benefit likely to be derived by each, and distribute the same amongst the persons to whom it is due.

Where any person fails to pay towards the contribution as determined by the Executive Engineer, the amount of such contribution shall be recoverable as an arrear of canal revenue.

The Bill further provides that every permanent holder and occupier of land receiving supply of water from a field channel shall :

"(*i*) maintain it in a fit state of repairs,

(*ii*) allow the use of it to any person entitled to take water therefrom; and

(*iii*) construct and maintain all works necessary for the passage across such field channel and for affording proper communications across it for the convenience of the permanent

holders and occupiers of the neighbouring land."

If the Executive Engineer finds that field channels or other necessary works are not properly maintained, he may, after serving due notice, cause such field channels, to be repaired or maintained or other works constructed or maintained at the expense of the concerned permanent holders and occupiers. The expenses incurred by the Executive Engineer shall be recoverable as an arrear of canal revenue from the concerned persons, in such proportion as he may determine in accordance with rules.

It is also provided in the Bill that no person shall obstruct or interfere with the flow of water in any field channel, except in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed, and the person contravening this provision shall be liable to punishment with imprisonment upto six months or fine extending to Rs. 1,000 or both.

The Bill provides for repeal of the Madhya Pradesh Irrigation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1960.

Minor Irrigation Team's Report
ON KERALA

The Minor Irrigation Team, constituted by the Committee on Plan Projects to make a detailed study of the existing minor irrigation works in different States, their maintenance, important reasons for non-utilisation of water, if any, section designing and planning of new projects and economy and efficiency of minor irrigation works, have completed the study of such works in Kerala State. Similar studies in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, and Mysore have already been completed.

Among other things, the Team has recommended :

(*i*) construction of storages to increase the supply of water in canals under the minor irrigation schemes;

(*ii*) construction on an increased scale of minor irrigation schemes like lift irrigation, salinity control works and drainage schemes; and

(*iii*) upward revision of water rates (the rates given in the Kerala Irrigation Bill are even lower than the prevailing rates) on the basis of recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission and enactment of necessary legislation providing for water rates for different crops and imposition of betterment levy.

Some of the other recommendations of the team are :

Preparation of a list of all spring-fed tanks in the State; desirability of having underground filter taps in place of spring-fed tanks so as to avoid contamination of drinking water, wastage of land and loss due to evaporation; manufacture of steel gates and structures for control of weirs, in local workshops; extension of lift irrigation programme; reduction in operational cost of lift irrigation through economy in use of water, careful planning and proper selection and designing of pumpsets; construction of projects for preventing in-rush of salt water into paddy fields; taking up of schemes for dewatering low lying tracts; review of practices for designing spillways for providing adequate spillway capacity as followed in Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore; bund slopes of earthen bunds and weirs not to be steep on the water side and provision of adequate silting capacity in reservoirs.

The Team has welcomed the idea of entrusting the task of maintenance of minor irrigation works benefiting less than 200 acres to panchayats. It has been suggested that panchayats should be empowered to levy suitable cess for meeting the expenses of maintenance and repair and also that they should have necessary technical staff besides field maintenance staff.

It has been observed that co-operative ownership of lift irrigation schemes should be encouraged and that Government should extend technical and financial assistance.

The higher water rates recommended, the Team feels, would enable profitable utilisation of lift water for raising cash and perennial crops like sugarcane. The Team has emphasised the need for proper husbanding of land, water and human resources of the State, for obtaining the maximum benefit, and the need for paying special attention to plantation crops.

WAREHOUSING

During the Third Five Year Plan, the Central Warehousing Corporation proposes to construct 35 more Central warehouses and 20 specialized storages, including cold storages for perishable commodities like fruits and vegetables.

The Corporation has so far established 29 warehouses and their number will go up to 40 by the end of the current financial year. Most of these warehouses were started in hired accommodation and the Corporation has undertaken an extensive programme for putting up its own buildings. By the end of the current financial year, the Corporation is expected to have its own buildings with a storage capacity of 34,600 tons at Amravati and Sangli (Maharashtra), Devangere (Mysore), Warangal (Andhra Pradesh) and Kotah and Sriganganagar (Rajasthan). By the end of the Third Plan period, the Corporation is expected to have its own buildings with a storage capacity of 4,25,000 tons.

The Central Warehousing Corporation's draft Third Five Year Plan envisages an expenditure of about 12 crores of rupees of which nearly a third is earmarked for financing State Warehousing Corporations.

The State Warehousing Corporations have so far set up about 200 warehouses. By the end of the Third Five Year Plan period, they are expected to have their own buildings at 400 centres with a capacity of about 800,000 tons in addition to 200 warehouses in hired accommodation.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

The Government of Maharashtra have promulgated two Ordinances to amend (a) The Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1954 and (b) The Hyderabad Land Revenue Act, 1317 *Fasli*. The State Government have undertaken a scheme for the settlement of landless persons. Under the scheme, a landless person is to be granted Government waste land sufficient for his maintenance on a concessional basis. The grantees are to be charged a nominal price for the lands. The grants will be made only if the grantees cultivate the land themselves and do not abuse the concession by transferring the lands to others.

Under Section 58 of the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act and Section 152 of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, tenants on lands allotted by Government are granted heritable and transferable rights. As the State Governments propose to prohibit the transfer of lands already distributed to landless persons on a concessional basis, the Ordinances seek to amend the aforesaid two Acts accordingly.

PANCHAYATS

The President has given his assent to the Rajasthan Panchayat (Amendment) Act, 1960. Details of the Act were published in the May 1960 issue of this Journal.

Commodity Reviews

FOODGRAINS

During October, 1960 sowing of *rabi* crops, transplantation of paddy and harvesting of paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi and pulses were carried out in different parts of the country. Harvesting of Aus paddy in West Bengal was nearing completion. Sowing of *rabi* crops was delayed in the water-logged and flooded areas of Uttar Pradesh, and also in some parts of Madhya Pradesh due to rains. The standing crops were also affected in these areas. On the other hand, in certain parts of Mysore and Rajasthan, crops were reported to be withering for want of timely rains. Damage to standing crops was also caused by locust attack in some parts of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab and Rajasthan. In the rest of the country the condition of the *kharif* crops was reported to be generally satisfactory. The overall prospects of the rice crop are better than last year and those of other *kharif* crops are generally satisfactory.

Regulatory Measures : The following regulatory measures were taken in the field of food administration during October, 1960 :—

(*i*) With a view to controlling the rise in prices and preventing the hoarding of gram and peas in Uttar Pradesh, the Central Government applied, for a period of three months, with effect from 15 October, 1960, sub-section (3A) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 in respect of peas and gram in the State of Uttar Pradesh, authorising the State Government to requisition stocks of these foodgrains at the average of market prices prevailing during the three months prior to 15 October, 1960. Sub-section (3A) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 was also applied in respect of rice and paddy in the State of Orissa for a period of three months with effect from 16 October, 1960.

(*ii*) On 18 October, 1960, the Manipur Foodgrains (Movement) Control Second Amendment Order, 1960 was issued amending the Manipur Foodgrains (Movement) Control Order, 1956 whereby restrictions on the export of maize and maize products from the Union Territory of Manipur were removed. The ban on export of wheat and wheat products (other than bran) and rice, paddy and products thereof (other than husk and bhusi) still continues.

(*iii*) On 27 October, 1960, the Central Government issued the Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control Amendment Order, 1960 and the Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control Amendment Order, 1960 amending the Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1958 and the Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control Order, 1960 respectively. The new Orders provide for an increase of 20 nP. per maund (1.54 nP. per quintal) in the maximum prices of bagged rice to cover the increase in the price of gunnies.

(*iv*) Consequent on the introduction of metric system of weights and measures, the following orders were issued fixing prices of different varieties of rice in certain States in terms of rupees per quintal in addition to rupees per maund :

The Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1960 (issued on 28-9-1960). The Rice and Paddy (Assam) Third Price Control Order, 1960 (issued on 28-9-1960).

The Rice and Paddy (Andhra Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1960 (issued on 1-10-1960).

The Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control Order, 1960 (issued on 1-10-1960).

Similar orders were issued in respect of wheat products in the Union Territory of Delhi by the promulgation, on 28 September, 1960, of the Delhi Roller Flour Mills (Wheat Products) Second Price Control Order, 1960. The new order which was issued in supersession of the Delhi Roller Flour Mills (Wheat Products) Price Control Order, 1960 (issued on 25 April, 1960) fixed ex-mill price in rupees per quintal and retail prices in rupees per kilogram of wholemeal atta, resultant atta, maida and suji manufactured out of imported wheat by the Roller Flour Mills in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Imports

Imports of cereals into India during the period 1-1-1960 to 31-10-1960 amounted to 4,171 thousand tons (4,238 thousand metric tons) comprising 3,518 thousand tons (3,574 thousand metric tons) of wheat, 635 thousand tons (645 thousand metric tons) of rice and 18 thousand tons (18.3 thousand metric tons) of corn as against 3,360 thousand tons (3,414 thousand metric tons) comprising 3,113 thousand tons (3,162 thousand metric tons) of wheat, 227 thousand tons (231 thousand metric tons) of rice, 11 thousand tons (11.2 thousand metric tons) of sorghum, and 10 thousand tons (10.2 thousand metric tons) of corn, imported during the corresponding period last year.

Prices

The all-India Index Number of Wholesale Prices for cereals registered a further decline from 108.2 in the last week of September 1960 to 105.4 in the last week of October 1960. However, the pulses index during October 1960 remained steady at 94.7 as against 94.5 in the last week of September 1960. Compared to the position during the corresponding week of last year, the index for cereals at the end of October, 1960 was lower by 3.2 per cent while in the case of pulses the index was higher by 0.4 per cent.

As for individual foodgrains, prices of rice, Jowar, bajra and maize showed a fall while these of wheat and gram indicated a rise. The index for rice fell from 113.3 in the last week of September 1960 to 109.1 in the last week of October 1960, that of jowar from 130.6 to 126.3, that of bajra from 135 to 131.4 and that of maize from 104.4 to 103.8. During the same period, the index for wheat showed a fractional rise from 90.6 to 90.7 and that of gram from 89.7 to 93.4.

Compared to the position during the corresponding week of the previous year, the index number in the last week of October 1960 was lower by 2.1 per cent in the case of rice and by 9.4 per cent in the case of wheat, but was higher by 1.1 per cent in jowar, by 2.32 per cent in bajra, 6 per cent in maize and 26.4 per cent in the case of gram.

The U.S. Agriculture Department estimates that wheat exports from the United States in 1960-61 marketing season will reach 15 million metric tons against 13.9 million metric tons in the last marketing season. According to the Rice Supplement to the Grain Bulletin*, world trade in rice so far reported in 1960 is substantially greater than a year ago. Exports from Thailand, Burma and the United States have been at a higher level than last year.

Cash prices of wheat in the United States showed some strength during the month under review mainly on account of heavy export sales and farm holding. Thus at Chicago cash prices of No. 2 Red wheat advanced from 194⅞ cents per bushel on 27 September, 1960 to 199 cents per bushel on 27 October, 1960. In Canada, wheat prices showed an easy tendency. At Winnipeg, Northern Manitoba No. 1 was quoted at 164¾ cents per bushel on 27 October against 165⅝ cents per bushel on 27 September.

*Issued by the Commonwealth Economic Committee.

SUGAR

Sugarcane : The progress of harvesting the sugarcane crop in various States continued to be satisfactory during October 1960. The condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

Sugar : The total quantity of sugar produced in India during the 1959-60 season upto 31 October was 24.21 lakh tons against 19.17 lakh tons produced during the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories reported to be in operation during the week ending 31 October, 1960 was 29 against 15 in the corresponding week of the previous season.

The opening stock of sugar with factories in India on 1 October was 7.30 lakh tons against 3.37 lakh tons on the corresponding date last year. Total despatches from factories from 1 November, 1959 to 31 October, 1960 was 20.21 lakh tons against 21.06 lakh tons in the corresponding period of the last season.

The Government of India released for internal consumption 2 lakh tons of sugar in October. This brings the total releases upto the end of October 1960 out of the 1959-60 season's production to 20.88 lakh tons.

There were no sales and shipments of sugar upto the end of October out of the 1959-60 season's production. However, the Government of India released during September a quantity of 50 thousand tons of sugar for export out of the current season's surplus production.

The market prices of sugar during October remained more or less steady except at Hapur where a slight decrease was witnessed. The following table indicates week-end wholesale prices of sugar at a few important centres :

Week-end Wholesale Prices of Sugar

(Rupees per maund)

Market	Quality	Week ending				
		30-9-60	7-10-60	14-10-60	21-10-60	28-10-60
Hapur	Crystal	41·09	41·00	40·73	40·73	40·36
Kanpur	D-29	43·00	45·00	45·00	45·00	45·00
Calcutta	Indian medium	41·85	41·85	41·85	41·85	41·85
Madras	Parrys	43·02	43·02	43·02	43·02	43·02
Bombay	D-29	42·21	N.Q.	42·21	42·21	42·21
Patna	D-29	40·71	40·71	40·71	40·71	40·71
Jullundur		42·00	42·00	42·00	42·00	42·00

Gur : The average daily arrivals of gur in the Hapur market during October were 511 maunds against only 32 maunds during September. The stock of gur in this market at the end of October was 3,146 maunds against 5,000 maunds at the end of September. Last year at the end of October, the stocks were 9,500 maunds.

The prices of gur during October generally witnessed a mixed behaviour at Hapur, Calcutta and Bombay, whereas some decline was noticed at Madras and Bombay. The table below shows week-end wholesale prices of gur at a few important centres :

Week-end Wholesale Market Prices of Gur

(Rupees per maund)

Market	Quality	Week ending				
		30-9-60	7-10-60	14-10-60	21-10-60	28-10-60
Hapur	Phatwa No. 1	15·75	14·87	14·75	14·75	18·75
Calcutta	Bheli	21·00	20·00	20·00	20·00	24·00
Madras	II sort	19·42	20·90	19·40	17·92	14·93
Bombay	Kolhapur	(52·03)	(56·00)	(52·00)	(48·00)	(40·00)
Patna	Deshi	26·51	28·00	30·93	28·00	26·51
		(71·02)	(75·02)	(82·88)	(75·02)	(71·02)
		18·00	17·50	17·00	17·00	17·00

Note.—Figures in brackets are in rupees per quintal.

OILSEEDS

The All-India First Estimate of groundnut 1960-61 puts the area under the crop at 11,867 thousand acres (4,802 thousand hectares) as compared to the corresponding Adjusted Estimate of 11,676 thousand acres (4,725 thousand hectares) during the preceding season. This shows an increase in area of 1.6 per cent during the current year. The increase has been shared mainly by Gujarat and to some extent by Madhya Pradesh and is attributed generally to favourable weather conditions at sowing time. The increase in area has, however, been offset to some extent by decrease reported from Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. The information given in this Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of July 1960. The crop was reported to have been affected by inadequate rainfall in some parts of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh and by insect pests in parts of Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh. Elsewhere the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to groundnut crop during 1960-61. Past experience shows that the area at the first Estimate stage forms roughly 70 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

The All-India First Estimate of the 1960-61 crop of sesamum puts the area at 3,472 thousand acres (1,405 thousand hectares) compared to 3,615 thousand acres (1,463 thousand hectares) during 1959-60. This shows a decline in area of 4 per cent. The fall in area during the current year has been reported practically by all the States and is attributed generally to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time. The information given in this Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of July 1960. The crop was reported to have been affected by drought in some parts of Marathawada and Deccan regions of Maharashtra State. Elsewhere the condition of the crop was reported to be satisfactory. This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to sesamum during 1960-61. Past experience shows that the area at the first Estimate stage forms roughly 65 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

Prices of groundnut and groundnut oil in the important markets of the country rose during the first half of October 1960 but declined significantly in the latter half. Prices of linseed and linseed oil showed a steady improvement. Movement of castorseed and castor oil prices was rather erratic.

Groundnut

Prices of groundnut and groundnut oil showed an upward trend in the first fortnight. The market sentiment during this period was reported to have been affected by rumours of damage to crops in some of the producing areas as also hopes of new incentive schemes for the export of groundnut oil. According to the new scheme announced in the middle of October exporters would be allotted 3½ tons and 4 tons of groundnut (expeller) cake for every ton of groundnut oil and salad oil exported by them. Copra and palm oil imports would also be allowed as an additional measure of incentive. There were reports from the South that the crop was affected by pests in certain areas. Firmness was further induced by the tight supply position. Arrivals out of the new crop were reported to have been small. Crushers and vanaspati manufacturers also lent support. Prices therefore moved up. But the strength in the market could not be sustained owing mainly to larger arrivals of the crop and smaller purchases by vanaspati manufacturers and crushers. The new incentive scheme linking exports of groundnut oil and salad oil with exports of groundnut expeller cake and imports of copra and palm oil failed to enthuse the trade. Towards the end of the month prices declined significantly. Price of British West African groundnut oil at European ports ruled steady at Rs. 59.27 per maund while that

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	30-9-60	7-10-60	14-10-60	21-10-60	28-10-60
Groundnut (Kernel)					
Bombay (Bold)	33·24	34·00	34·00	32·22	32·85
Madras (Superior)	36·42	38·12	37·66	36·58	34·09
Hyderabad	41·22	40·53	40·33	40·61	N.A.

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(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	30-9-60	7-10-60	14-10-60	21-10-60	28-10-60
Groundnut Oil					
Bombay	73·84	77·87	76·51	76·51	72·78
Madras	70·93	71·75	72·41	71·09	68·62
Hyderabad	78·31	85·00	80·00	76·96	78·38
European ports					
(British West African)	59·27	59·27	59·27	59·27	59·27
(Indian)	59·76*	N.A.	57·31	52·41	52·41

*Relates to 23-9-60.

of Indian groundnut oil showed a heavy fall. The following table shows the prices of groundnut and groundnut oil.

Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil from India during August 1960 were 564 tons and 34 tons respectively compared to 786 tons of groundnut and 2,772 tons of groundnut oil exported during August 1959. Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during January—August 1960 were 27,234 tons and 1,571 tons respectively compared to 22,821 tons of groundnut and 17,289 tons of groundnut oil during the corresponding period of 1959.

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	30-9-60	7-10-60	14-10-60	21-10-60	28-10-60
Linseed					
Bombay (Bold)	24·06	24·17	24·26	24·26	24·54
Calcutta (Small)	25·75	25·25	25·37	25·50	25·38
Kanpur(Bold)	24·61	23·70	22·86	22·86	22·86
Linseed oil					
Bombay	49·96	51·24	51·97	52·52	53·63
Calcutta	N.A.	58·00	58·00	58·00	58·50
Kanpur	54·00	54·00	56·00	56·00	57·00
European ports					
(Argentinian)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(Indian)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	54·86	55·35

Exports of linseed oil during August 1960 were 75 tons compared to 1,509 tons during August 1959. Total exports during January-August 1960 aggregated 5,813 tons against 5,660 tons during the corresponding period of 1959.

Castorseed

Prices of castorseed at Bombay rose during the first half of the month under review, but declined subsequently; on the other hand those of castor oil showed little fluctuation. At other centres prices moved within narrow limits. The generally firm undertone of the market was attributed to rumours

Linseed

Prices of linseed and linseed oil showed an almost steadily rising trend during October 1960. Local demand for linseed oil was reported to have been good. Another bullish factor was encouraging Australian enquiry for linseed oil. Prospects for exports of linseed oilcake were also considered good. It resulted in a steady rise in prices of both linseed and linseed oil. Price of Indian linseed oil at European ports also showed a slight improvement. The following table shows the trend of prices of linseed and linseed oil during October 1960 :

suggesting Japanese interest in Indian castor oil. The trade was also reported to have entertained hopes that the ban on exports of castorseed would be lifted. Possibility of an Indo-Japanese trade agreement covering castor oil was also indicated. Pace of exports of castor oil during the current year has so far been satisfactory and further prospects were also considered bright, though there were reports of Brazilian supplies of castor oil in the U.S. Market. Price of Bombay commercial variety of castor oil at European ports showed little fluctuation. The following table shows the trend of prices of castorseed and castor oil :

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	30-9-60	7-10-60	14-10-60	21-10-60	28-10-60
Castorseed					
Bombay (Bold)	24·06	24·35	27·04	24·26	24·45
Kanpur (FAQ)	21·33	22·86	22·86	22·86	22·86
Badeppalli (HC_6)	24·20	24·25	24·25	24·02	24·55
Castor oil					
Bombay (Commercial)	52·70	52·62	52·10	52·90	52·90
Kanpur (FAQ)	53·00	53·50	53·00	53·00	52·50
Madras (FAQ)	54·31	54·31	52·66	52·66	52·66
European ports					
(Bombay Commercial)	59·27	59·51	58·78	58·04	58·53

Export of castor oil during August 1960 was 5,720 tons compared to 6,348 tons during August 1959. Total exports of castor oil during January-August 1960 were 45,729 tons compared to 21,580 tons during the corresponding period of 1959.

Coconut

Price of copra at Bombay, which was quoted at Rs. 62.70 per maund at the end of September, rose to Rs. 63.45 in the first week of October and continued to rule at this level throughout the remaining part of October. At Alleppey, the price recorded a fall during the week ending 14 October and stood at Rs. 64.37 per maund compared to Rs. 65 during the previous week. During the subsequent week, it went up to its original level, *viz.*, Rs. 65, but dropped again to Rs. 64.37 towards the close of the month. There was a progressive fall in the prices of coconut oil at Bombay during October. At Cochin, the price of coconut oil stood at Rs. 93.98 per maund during the week ending the 14th, compared to the September-end quotation of Rs. 89.40. During the subsequent two weeks, the prices stood at Rs. 91.76 and Rs. 92.50. The following were the weekly quotations :

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	30-9-60	7-10-60	14-10-60	21-10-60	28-10-60
Copra					
Bombay	62·70	63·45	63·45	63·45	63·45
Alleppey	N.R.	65·00	64·37	65·00	64·37
Coconut Oil					
Bombay	95·50	96·11	N.R.	95·18	94·24
Cochin	89·40	N.R.	93·98	91·76	92·50

Imports of copra and coconut oil into India during August 1960 were 10,878 tons and nil respectively against 10,365 tons of copra and 271 tons of coconut oil during August 1959. Total imports of copra and coconut oil during January—August 1960 aggregated 57,859 tons and 1,012 tons respectively against 51,741 tons of copra and 2,552 tons of coconut oil during January—August 1959.

COTTON

During October 1960, weather conditions generally remained normal and the cotton crop was reported to be progressing satisfactorily everywhere. Pests and crop diseases were reported to have affected cotton in West Khandesh, Parbhani, Akola, Sholapur, Amraoti and Bijapur districts.

The Forward Markets Commission granted permission for conducting futures trading in the new cotton crop from 18 October. The main features of the new contract are that :

(*i*) the basis will be Fine M. G. Moglai Jarilla 25/32";

(*ii*) trading unit will be 3 quintals (300 kilograms);

(*iii*) floor and ceiling prices for the basic variety will be Rs. 417 and Rs. 693 respectively for 3 quintals;

(*iv*) delivery months will be April and August;

(*v*) there will be no trading floor and ceiling during non-delivery period; and

(*vi*) tenderable cottons will be 2/32" off in staple and 1½ grade off in grade.

From 24 October, 1960 the trading in non-transferable specific delivery contracts also commenced. The varieties permitted for trading are Moglai, Berar, Madhya Bharat and Khandesh cotton, 320 Buri American and Co2 (both certified and uncertified).

The preliminary trade estimate of 1960-61 cotton crop puts the season's production at 50 lakh bales. The revised trade estimate of 1959-60 season places the cotton production at 38.10 lakh bales.

Imports of raw cotton into India during August 1960 were 1.43 lakh bales against 1.15 lakh bales in the previous month and 0.36 lakh bales in the corresponding month of the preceding season. Total imports of raw cotton during the 1959-60 season were 9.65 lakh bales against 4.87 lakh bales during the 1958-59 cotton season (September 1958—August 1959).

Exports of raw cotton from India during August 1960 amounted to 0.12 lakh bales against 0.10 lakh bales in the previous month and 0.39 lakh bales in the corresponding month of the preceding season. Total exports of raw cotton during the 1959-60 cotton season (September 1959—August 1960) were 1.96 lakh bales against 3.97 lakh bales during the previous season.

Consumption of raw cotton by mills in India during August 1960 amounted to 4.34 lakh bales against 4.36 lakh bales during the preceding month and 4.23 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season. Total consumption of raw cotton during the 1959-60 season (September 1959—August 1960) was 51.05 lakh bales against 50.71 lakh bales during the 1958-59 cotton season.

Stocks of raw cotton with mills in India at the end of August 1960 (1959-60 season) were 13.65 lakh bales against 15.17 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 14.39 lakh bales at the end of the 1958-59 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 cotton season (September-August)		Stocks as on	
	1959-60	1958-59	31-8-60	31-8-59
Indian	44·19	46·16	9·62	12·79
Pakistani	0·22	—	0·12	—
Egyptian	1·41	0·80	0·62	0·14
Other foreign	5·23	3·75	3·29	1·46
TOTAL	51·05	50·71	3·65	14·39

The latest position of arrivals, consumption and stock of raw cotton at Bombay was as follows :

(Lakh bales)

	1-9-60 to 7-10-60	Same period last year
Arrivals	7·82	7·15
Consumption by mills ..	1·69	1·95
Stocks with exporters, mills, and merchants on the last date of the period	5·41	4·55

During October 1960, there were no transactions in Jarilla M.G.F. at Bombay in view of the restrictions imposed on sale or purchase of cotton by the Textile Commissioner. At Abohar (Punjab) the quotations for Desi variety were slightly lower during the first week compared to those of September-end. The declining tendency continued in the second week but prices firmed later on and continued to rule steady during the remaining period. The prices of American variety (320 F) ruled easy during the first week but they witnessed rapid gains in the subsequent weeks. Thus, the prices of this variety which

amounted to Rs. 885 per candy in the first week sharply rose to Rs. 909 per candy by the end of the second week and further to Rs. 923 per candy by the month-end. As in the earlier months, no transactions of Laxmi variety took place during October at Adoni (Andhra Pradesh).

The following table gives the wholesale prices of some of the important varieties of cotton at some centres :

(Rs. per candy)

Week ending	Adoni (Andhra Pradesh) Laxmi	Bombay Jarilla M.G.F.	Abohar (Punjab) Deshi	Abohar (Punjab) American
30-9-60	N.T.	N.T.	697	895
7-10-60	N.T.	N.T.	695	885
14-10-60	N.T.	N.T.	690	909
21-10-60	N.T.	N.T.	704	914
28-10-60	N.T.	N.T.	704	923

During the month under review, the Karachi cotton market showed an erratic behaviour. The prices of 4F Punjab (roller ginned) remained steady during the first week. There was a slight advance in the second week. Prices witnessed a sharp decline during the third week but firmed up again in the fourth week. The following table gives the wholesale prices of 4F Punjab (roller ginned) at Karachi :

Week ending	(Rs. per candy)
24-9-60	797
1-10-60	797
8-10-60	806
15-10-60	742
22-10-60	764
29-10-60	N.A.

JUTE

During October, harvesting operations were in progress in most of the jute growing States and were almost complete in West Bengal.

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during September 1960 amounted to 3.84 lakh bales compared to 2.43 lakh bales during the preceding month and 3.56 lakh bales during September, 1959. Total arrivals of both indigenous and Pakistani raw jute during the current season (July 1960—September 1960) amounted to 8.06 lakh bales as compared to 10.04 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during September 1960 were 0.37 lakh bales compared to 0.35 lakh bales during August 1960 and 0.12 lakh bales during September 1959. Total imports of raw jute from Pakistan during the current jute season (July—September 1960) were 1.11 lakh bales compared to 0.50 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of IJMA during September 1960 was 5.11 lakh bales compared to 5.48 lakh bales during the preceding month and 5.34 lakh bales during September 1959. Total consumption of raw jute during the current (July—September 1960) season was 15.55 lakh bales compared to 15.54 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Stocks of raw jute with Calcutta mills were 5.08 lakh bales at the end of September 1960 against 6.30 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 11.49 lakh bales at the end of September 1959.

During the month under review, the Calcutta loose jute market opened firm and, with bullish tendencies dominating the market, prices reached their peak levels during the week ending 15 October 1960. The main reasons for the upward price movement were scanty arrivals of the new crop, low stocks with the mills, and reports of considerable shortfall in Pakistani crop this year. In order to arrest soaring tendency in prices, the IJMA advised member mills to keep back from the raw jute market for a week. This period was later

extended up to 17 October 1960. The IJMA also decided that, in order to conserve raw jute supplies, member mills may voluntarily seal up a further 5 per cent of their looms from 17 October 1960 and, if necessary, an additional 5 per cent one week later. The East India Jute and Hessian Exchange also decided to introduce the following fresh regulatory measures to curb speculative activities :

1. All fresh transactions in hessian cloth and sacking bag contracts for November, 1960 delivery were prohibited until 15 November, 1960.
2. Maximum prices were fixed for trading and special margin deposits imposed on all outstanding purchases.
3. All fresh transactions in raw jute contracts for December 1960 delivery were prohibited until 1 December, 1960 except for offsetting transactions. The combined effect of all measures was that prices declined during the fourth week.

The following table shows the prices of some of the bottom varieties of raw jute at Calcutta during October.

October/November Delivery

(Rs. per quintal)

Variety	Week ending				
	24-9-60	1-10-60	8-10-60	15-10-60*	22-10-60	29-10-60
Assam					
Northern	117·75	117·75	127·25	143·25	138·00	
Desal	117·75	116·50	127·25	142·00	136·75	
Orissa	115·25	115·25	124·50	140·75	135·25	
Murshidabad	120·50	129·50	131·25	147·25	140·75	
Jungli	112·50	113·75	123·25	139·25	131·25	
Daisee (Selected)	N.A.	N.A.	122·00	138·00	131·25	
	120·50	122·00	130·00	146·00	142·00	

*Quotations are nominal.

During the month under review, the pucca bales sector opened steady. The price movements in this section were generally in sympathy with raw jute market. While the prices of all varieties soared high during the second and third weeks, an easy tendency was noticed during the subsequent weeks.

The following table gives the weekly quotations of some of the important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta :

October/November Delivery

(Rs. per bale of 180·0 Kgs.)

Variety	Week ending				
	24-9-60	1-10-60	8-10-60	15-10-60	22-10-60	29-10-60
Mill Firsts	285	285	320	345	335	
Mill Lightnings	265	265	300	325	315	
Daisee L.G.	250	250	285	310	300	
Indian N.C.	195	195	230	260	230	
Pakistani N.C.	165	165	225	260	230	

Alike raw jute market at Calcutta, the markets in up-country centres opened firm and displayed considerable hardening tendency during the first two weeks mainly due to the active support of mills' buying and covering business in agencies. Later, while prices remained firm in some centres, in others a small decline was noticed.

The following table gives the weekly prices of raw jute at Calcutta and some important mofussil centres :

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	30-9-60	7-10-60	14-10-60	21-10-60	28-10-60
Nowgong (Assam)	N.A.	40·11	51·22	48·34	
Purnea (Bihar)	40·00	44·00	49·50	50·50	
Calcutta (West Bengal)	43·50	48·00	45·00	51·97	51·97
Kendrapara (Orissa)	38·00	40·00	43·00	42·00	46·00

The Calcutta jute goods market showed a big spurt in the opening week over the September-end quotations. The hardening tendency continued in the second week and with a slight break in the third week, prices advanced again in the fourth week, following the reports of further sealing of looms. The hessian market opened with a considerable gain on reports of overseas enquiries. During the second week, prices moved up sharply and with a slight decline in the third week, prices advanced significantly. During the last week, price movements were generally governed by fluctuations in heavy goods section. The sacking market followed trends in hessian except for the fact that the decline in the third week was smaller and the rise in prices was much steeper.

The following table gives the quotations for hessian and sacking at Calcutta :

Variety	Week ending				
	30-9-60	7-10-60	14-10-60	21-10-60	28-10-60
Hessian (40″×10 Ozs. per 100 yards) ..	48·85	53·25	58·00	54·50	57·75
Sacking (B. Twills) Rs. per 100 bags ..	139·50	155·00	178·00	177·00	180·00

TOBACCO

During October 1960, the price of Nipani (chewing) variety of tobacco at Bombay remained steady at Rs. 80 per maund. The price of Motihari (medium) variety at Calcutta, which stood at Rs. 186.16 per maund at the end of September, increased to Rs. 191.16 in the first week of October. During the next fortnight, it increased further to Rs. 201.16 per maund in the third week of October. In the closing week it recorded a small decline to Rs. 196.16. The price of Jatty (medium) variety at Calcutta, which stood at Rs. 181.16 at the end of September, increased sharply to Rs. 191.16 per maund in the first fortnight and continued to rule at that level for the rest of the month. The prices of Grade IV, LBY and LBY_2 varieties of flue-cured virginia at Guntur were not reported during the first fortnight of October. During the second half of the month no transaction took place for these varieties.

Arrivals of tobacco in Guntur market during August 1960 comprised 7.10 million lbs. of flue-cured virginia, 0.77 million lbs. of sun-cured virginia and 2.20 million lbs. of sun-cured Natu (country) and other varieties totalling 10.07 million lbs. as against 12.34 million lbs. of tobacco in the previous month.

The despatches from Guntur market consisted of 10.49 million lbs. of flue-cured virginia, 1.37 million lbs. of sun-cured virginia and 3.63 million lbs. of sun-cured Natu (country) and other varieties totalling 15.49 million lbs. as against 13 million lbs. in the previous month.

It is estimated that the stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the Guntur market at the end of August 1960 were 67.7 million lbs. According to knowledgeable trade circles, this stock included about 10 million lbs. of chura, butts and stems mostly used for internal consumption.

About 3.1 million lbs. of various varieties of tobacco were graded for export during September 1960 as against 4.31 million lbs. during the previous month. Of the quantities graded in September 1960, 2.88 million lbs. were of flue-cured virginia variety. Exports of raw tobacco during August 1960 amounted to 4.1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 37.8 lakhs as against 8.6 million lbs. valued at Rs. 74 lakhs during the corresponding month of the previous year. Of the 4.1 million lbs. exported during August 1960 flue-cured virginia variety accounted for as much as 1.5 million lbs. valued at Rs. 12 lakhs. Total reports of unmanufactured tobacco during the eight months ended August 1960 amounted to 68 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1,281.4 lakhs as against 63 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1.156.3 lakhs during the corresponding period last year.

New Delhi, 1 October, 1960

G.S.R. 1168.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), and in supersession of the Rice (Punjab) Price Control Order, 1960, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food) No. G.S.R. 195, dated 20 February, 1960, the Central Government hereby makes the following Order, namely :

1. **Short title, extent and commencement.**—(1) This Order may be called the Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control Order, 1960.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Punjab.

(3) It shall come into force on the 1st day of October, 1960

2. **Maximum prices at which rice may be sold.**—(1) The maximum prices at which raw and boiled rice of fine, coarse and broken varieties specified in column (1) of the Schedule to this Order may be sold in wholesale quantities in any area in the State of Punjab shall be as specified in the corresponding entries,—

(*a*) in case the metric system of weights is in force in such area, in column (2) of the said Schedule;

(*b*) in any other case, in column (2) or (3) of the said Schedule, according as the transaction is in terms of quintals or maunds.

(2) For the purposes of sub-clause (1),—

(*a*) the prices specified are for net weight of rice but inclusive of the cost of gunny bags;

(*b*) a maund (82-2/7 lbs.) is equivalent in weight to 0.37 quintals;

(*c*) 'sale in wholesale quantities' means sale in quantities exceeding 3.37 quintals or 10 maunds in any one transaction;

(*d*) the prices specified are for fair average quality, conforming to the specifications prescribed in the Appendices to the Schedule, applicable to the respective variety of rice, and shall be for grains packed in sound new gunnies. For naked grains, the maximum prices shall be Re. 0.50 per maund or Rs. 1.34 per quintal less than the respective prices specified in the Schedule. For rice, below the fair average quality, the maximum prices shall be determined by reducing the prices specified in the Schedule by the amounts of cuts indicated in the relevant specifications prescribed in the Appendices to the Schedule applicable to the respective variety of rice.

Explanation.—The Fair Average quality rice shall be adequately polished, in sound merchantable condition, sweet, dry, clean, wholesome, of good food value and free from mould, weevils, smell, discolouration. admixture of deleterious substances and all impurities except to the extent indicated in the relevant Appendix to the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

[*See* clause 2(1)]

Varieties of rice (1)	Maximum price per quintal (2)	Maximum price per maund (3)
1. Fine		
Basmati (raw)	66·98	25·00
Sela Basmati	64·30	24·00

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)
Hansraj, Mushkin, Ramjawain, Parmal, Chahora	59·61	22·25
(*a*) raw	56·93	21·25
(*b*) boiled		
2. Coarse	48·23	18·00
Begmi	44·21	16·50
Dara	44·21	16·50
Sela Joshi		
3. Brokens	43·54	16·25
Mongra	32·82	12·25
Tota		

APPENDIX I

Basmati (raw) rice

Admixture or impurity (1)	Tolerance limit per cent (2)	Rate at which cuts shall be imposed for admixtures or impurities exceeding the limit specified in column 2 (3)
1. Full healthy grains (Pure)	75	
2. Admixture of other varieties:—		
(*a*) Superior varieties (Hansraj, Mushkin, Parmal, Ramjawain and Chahora)	7	Over 7% at ¼th value.
(*b*) Inferior varieties (other than superior)	5	Over 5% at half value.
3. Broken grains:		
(*a*) of Basmati :	10	Over 10% at half value.
(*i*) Over ¼th to ⅜th	1	Over 1 per cent at full value.
(*ii*) ¼th and below	2	Over 2% at full value.
(*b*) of other varieties	4	Over 4% to 6% at ¼th value. Over 6% at half value.
4. Red grains	0·5	Over 0·5% at full value.
5. Paddy, half-hulled and other foreign matter including rice powder, Nakoo and dirt.	3	Over 3% to 10% at half value. Over 10% at full value.
6. Damaged, shrivelled, weevilled, discoloured and chalky grains.	14	Over tolerance limit at full value.
7. Moisture		

NOTES.—(1) Broken grains above ⅜th will count as full grains.

(2) In case the admixture of inferior varieties in 2 (*b*) is less than the tolerance limit of 5 per cent specified above the admixture of superior varieties *vide* item (2) (*a*) above in excess of 7 per cent may to that extent be adjusted without cuts.

(3) In case the incidence of broken grains *vide* item 3 (*b*) is less than 2 per cent, or the incidence of broken grains *vide* item 3 (*a*) (*ii*) is less than 1 per cent the broken grains over ¼th to ⅜th *vide* item 3(*a*) (*i*) in excess of 10 per cent may to that extent be adjusted against 3(*b*)/3(*a*)(*ii*) without cuts.

APPENDIX II

Sela Basmati Rice

Admixture or impurity	Tolerance limit per cent	Rate at which cuts shall be imposed for impurities or admixtures exceeding the limit specified in column 2
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Full healthy grains (Pure)	80	
2. Admixture of other varieties—		
(*a*) Superior varieties (Hansraj, Mushkin and Parmal)	5	Over 5 per cent at ¼th value.
(*b*) Inferior varieties (Other than superior)	5	Over 5 per cent at ½ value.
3. Broken grains		
(*a*) of Basmati		
(*i*) Over ¼th to ¾th	6	Over 6 per cent at ½ value.
(*ii*) ¼th and below	2	Over 2 per cent at full value.
(*b*) of other varieties	2	Over 2 per cent at ¼th value.
4. Red grains	4	Over 4 per cent to 6 per cent at ¼th value. Over 6 per cent at ½ value.
5. Paddy, half-hulled and other foreign matter including rice powder, Nakoo and dirt.	0·5	Over 0·5 per cent at full value.
6. Damaged, shrivelled, weevilled, discoloured and chalky grains.	3	Over 3 per cent at ½ value.
7. Moisture	15	Over tolerance limit at full value.

NOTES—(1) Broken grains above ¾th will count as full grains.

(2) In case the incidence of broken grains, *vide* item 3(*a*)(*ii*) is less than 2 per cent the broken grains over ¼th to ¾th *vide* item 3(*a*) (*i*) in excess of 6 per cent may to that extent be adjusted against 3(*a*)(*ii*) without cuts. Similarly in case the incidence of broken grains *vide* item 3(*b*) is less than 2 per cent the broken grains of basmati over ¼th to ¾th *vide* item 3 (*a*) (*i*) in excess of 6 per cent may, to that extent, be adjusted against 3(*b*) without cuts.

(3) In case the admixture of inferior varieties mentioned in 2(*b*) is less than the tolerance limit of 5 per cent, the admixture of superior varieties *vide* item 2(*a*) in excess of 5 per cent may, to that extent, be adjusted without cuts.

APPENDIX III(*a*)

Sela Hans Raj (Bara), Mushkin, Parmal, Ramjawain and Chahora Rice

Admixture or impurity	Tolerance limit per cent	Rate at which cuts shall be imposed for impurities or admixtures exceeding the limit specified in column 2
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Full healthy grains Admixture of medium and coarse rice	78	
2. Broken grains		
(*a*) of superior varieties	10	Over 10% to 20% at ½ value. Over 20% at ¾th value.
(*i*) over ¼th to ¾th	8	Over 8 per cent at half value.
(*ii*) ¼th and below	2	Over 2 per cent at full value.
(*b*) of other varieties	2	Over 2 per cent at ¼th value.
3. Red grains	4	Over 4 per cent to 6 per cent at ¼th value. Over 6 per cent at half value.
4. Paddy, half-hulled and other foreign matter including rice powder, Nakoo and dirt.	0.5	Over 0·5 per cent at full value.
5. Damaged, shrivelled, weevilled, discoloured and chalky grains.	3	Over 3 per cent at half value.
6. Moisture	15	Over tolerance limit at full value.

NOTES.—(1) Broken grains above ¾th will count as full grains.

(2) In case the incidence of broken grains *vide* item 2(*b*) is less than 2 per cent, or the incidence of broken grains *vide* 2(*a*)(*ii*) is less than 2 per cent the broken grains of superior varieties over ¼th to ¾th *vide* item 2(*a*)(*i*) in excess of 8 per cent, may, to that extent, be adjusted against 2(*b*)/2(*a*)(*ii*) without cuts.

APPENDIX III(*b*)

Hansraj (Bara), Mushkin, Parmal, Ramjawain and Chahora (raw) Rice

Admixture or impurity	Tolerance limit per cent	Rate at which cuts shall be imposed for impurities or admixtures exceeding the limit specified in column 2
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Full healthy grains	75	
Admixture of medium and coarse rice	12	Over 12% to 20% at half value. Over 20% at ¾th value.
2. Broken grains		
(*a*) of superior varieties	10	Over 10 per cent at half value.
(*i*) Over ¼th to ¾th	1	Over 1 per cent at full value.
(*ii*) ¼th and below	2	Over 2 per cent at ¾th value.
(*b*) of other varieties	4	Over 4% to 6% at ¼th value. Over 6% at half value.
3. Red grains	0·5	Over 0·5% at full value.
4. Paddy, half-hulled and other foreign matter including rice powder, Nakoo and dirt.	3	Over 3% at half value.
5. Damaged, shrivelled, weevilled, discoloured and chalky grains.	14	Over tolerance limit at full value.
6. Moisture		

NOTES.—(1) Broken grains above ¾th will count as full grains.

(2) In case the incidence of broken grains *vide* item 2(*b*) is less than 2 per cent or the incidence of broken grains *vide* 2(*a*)(*ii*) is less than 1 per cent, the broken grains of superior varieties over ¼th to ¾th *vide* item 2 (*a*) (*i*), in excess of 10 per cent may, to that extent, be adjusted against 2(*b*)/2(*a*)(*ii*) without cuts.

APPENDIX IV

Begmi and Dara Rice

(1) BEGMI RICE

Admixture or impurity	Tolerance limit per cent	Rate at which cuts shall be imposed for admixtures or impurities exceeding the limit specified in column 2
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Full healthy grains	80	
2. Broken grains	17	Over 17% at half value.
(*a*) Over ¼th to ¾th	3	Over 3% at full value.
(*b*) ¼th and below	8	Over 8% at ¼th value.
3. Red grains	1	Over 1% at full value
4. Paddy, half-hulled and other foreign matter including rice powder, Nakoo and dirt.	4	Over 4% at half value.
5. Damaged, shrivelled, weevilled, discoloured and chalky grains.	14	Over tolerance limit at full value.
6. Moisture		

NOTES.—(1) Broken grains above ¾th will be counted as full grains.

(2) The grains which is red up to ¼th shall not be treated as red grains.

(3) In case the incidence of broken grains *vide* item 2 (*b*) is less than 3 per cent the broken grains over ¼th to ¾th *vide* item 2 (*a*) in excess of 17 per cent may, to that extent, be adjusted against the said item 2 (*b*) without cuts.

(4) Polish—adequate.

(5) The price payable for Begmi rice with brokens less than 50 per cent, determined with reference to the cuts imposed for admixture of brokens, shall not in any case be lower than the price payable for Dara rice of fair average quality, provided brokens over half grain are not less than 10 per cent and brokens ¼th grain or still smaller are not more than 10 per cent. Begmi rice with 50 per cent brokens or more will be treated as Dara rice and not Begmi rice and the provisions contained in the table with respect to Dara rice shall apply.

(2) DARA RICE

	Admixture or impurity	Tolerance limit per cent	Rate at which cuts shall be imposed for admixtures or impurities exceeding the limit specified in column 2
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Full healthy grains	50	
2.	Broken grains		
	(*a*) Over ½th to ¾th	10	Over 10% at ¼th value.
	(*b*) Over ¼th to ½th	30	Over 30% at ½ value.
	(*c*) ¼th and below	10	Over 10% at ¾th value.
3.	Red grains	8	Over 8% at ½ value.
4.	Paddy, half-hulled and other foreign matter including rice powder, Nakoo, and dirt.	1	Over 1% at full value.
5.	Damaged, shrivelled, weevilled, discoloured and chalky grains.	4	Over 4% at ½ value.
6.	Moisture	14	Over tolerance limit at full value.

NOTES.—(1) Broken grains above ¾th will count as full grains.

(2) Excess of brokens against 2(*a*) will be adjustable against 2(*b*) and 2(*c*). Excess of brokens against 2(*b*) will be adjustable against 2(*c*) only. Total brokens shall not exceed 50 per cent.

APPENDIX V

Sela Joshi

	Admixture or impurity	Tolerance limit per cent	Rate at which cuts shall be imposed for impurities or admixtures exceeding the limit specified in col. 2
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Full healthy grains	80	
2.	Broken grains		
	(*a*) Over ¼th to ¾th	17	Over 17% at ½ value
	(*b*) ¼th and below	3	Over 3% at full value.
3.	Red grains	5	Over 5% at ¼th value.
4.	Paddy, half-hulled and other foreign matter including rice powder, Nakoo and dirt.	1	Over 1% at full value.
5.	Damaged, shrivelled, weevilled, discoloured and chalky grains.	2	Over 2% to 4% at ½ value. Over 4% at full value.
6.	Moisture	15	Over tolerance limit at full value.

NOTES.—(1) Broken grains above ¾th will count as full grains.

(2) The grains which are red up to ¼th shall not be treated as red grains.

APPENDIX VI

Mongra Rice

	Admixture or impurity	Tolerance limit per cent	Rate at which cuts shall be imposed for impurities or admixtures exceeding the limit specified in col. 2
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Full and ¾th to full grains	7	Below 7% at ½ value.
2.	Broken grains		
	(*a*) ¼th to below ¾th	67	
	(*i*) Superior varieties	18	Over 18% at ½ value.
	(*ii*) Sone and Coarse rice	8	Over 8 per cent at ¾th value.
	(*b*) below ¼th	2	Over 2% at full value.
3.	Dirt and rice powder, 'Nakoo'	5	Over 5% at ½ value.
4.	Damaged, shrivelled, half-hulled, weevilled, discoloured and chalky grains.	4	Over 4% at ¼th value.
5.	Red grains	14	Over tolerance limit at full value.
6.	Moisture		

NOTE.—Full and ¾th full grains at item 1 shall be of superior varieties. Full coarse grains will be treated as broken grains of coarse rice under item 2(*a*)(*ii*).

APPENDIX VII

Tota Rice

	Admixture or impurity	Tolerance limit per cent	Rate at which cuts shall be imposed for impurities or admixtures exceeding the limit specified in column 2
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Full and ¾th to full grains	7	Below 7% at ½ value.
2.	¼th to below ¾th	78	—
3.	Below ¼th	15	Over 15 per cent at ¾th value.
4.	Dirt, rice powder, 'Nakoo' etc.	2	Over 2% at full value.
5.	Damaged, shrivelled, weevilled, half-hulled, discoloured and chalky grains.	6	Over 6% at ½ value.
6.	Red grains	15	Over 15% at ¼th value.
7.	Moisture	44	Over tolerance limit at full value.

NOTE.—The grain which is red upto ¼th shall not be treated as red grain.

G.S.R. 1169.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), and in supersession of the Rice and Paddy (Andhra Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1959 published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food) No. G.S.R. 676, dated the 9th June, 1959, the Central Government hereby makes the following Order, namely :—

1. **Short Title, Application and Commencement.**—(1) This Order may be called Rice and Paddy (Andhra Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1960.

(2) It applies to the districts of Krishna, West Godavari, East Godavari, Guntur, Warrangal, Nizamabad, Chittoor, Srikakulam and Nellore in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of October, 1960.

2. **Definitions.**—In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires :—

(*a*) "f.o.r. price" includes the cost of gunnies used and also the charges for weighing, packing, marking in the manner desired by the buyer, transporting to rail-head, loading in rail wagons and all other services incidental to, and upto the stage of, such loading;

(*b*) "ex-godown price" includes the cost of gunnies used for packing and also the charges for weighing, packing, loading in the carts, lorries or other means of transport provided by the buyer at the godown and all other services incidental to, and upto the stage of, such loading but does not include the charges for marking in the manner desired by the buyer;

(*c*) "sale in wholesale quantities" means sale in quantities exceeding ten maunds or 3.73 quintals in any one transaction.

3. **Maximum prices at which Paddy may be sold.**—The maximum prices at which the varieties of paddy specified in column (1) of the Schedule to this Order may be sold in wholesale quantities in any area in the districts to which this Order applies shall be as specified in the corresponding entries :—

(*a*) in column (2) of the said Schedule, in case the metric system of weights is in force in such area;

(*b*) in any other case, in column (2) or (3) of the said Schedule, according as the transaction is in terms of quintals or maunds.

Provided that nothing contained herein shall apply to the purchase or sale of seed paddy by the Government of the State of Andhra Pradesh or any officer authorized by that Government in this behalf.

4. **Maximum prices at which rice may be sold.**—(1) The maximum ex-godown prices at which the varieties of rice specified in column (1) of the Schedule to this Order may be sold in wholesale quantities in any area in the districts to which this Order applies shall be as specified in the corresponding entries :—

(*a*) in column (4) of the said Schedule, in case the metric system of weights is in force in such area; or

(*b*) in any other case, in column (4) or column (5) of the said Schedule according as the transaction is in terms of quintals or maunds.

(2) The maximum f.o.r. prices at which the varieties of rice specified in column (1) of the Schedule to this Order may be sold in wholesale quantities in any area in the districts to which this Order applies shall be as specified in the corresponding entries :—

(*a*) in column (6) of the said Schedule, in case the metric system of weights is in force in such area; or

(*b*) in any other case, in column (6) or column (7) of the said Schedule according as the transaction is in terms of quintals or maunds.

SCHEDULE

Varieties of rice/paddy	Maximum ex-godown price of bagged paddy net weight inclusive of the cost of gunny subject to the note below		Maximum ex-godown price of bagged rice net weight inclusive of the cost of gunny subject to the note below		Maximum *f.o.r.* price of bagged rice net weight inclusive of the cost of gunny subject to the note below	
	Per quintal	Per maund (82·2/7 lbs.)	Per quintal	Per maund (82·2/7 lbs.)	Per quintal	Per maund (82·2/7 lbs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Krishna, West Godavari, East Godavari, Guntur, Warrangal, Nizamabad, Chittor and Srikakulam Districts.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
1. Fine						
K 12 (Vankasannam)	30·65	11·44	46·89	17·50	47·35	17·67
Delhi Bhogam (Sanna Kusuma)	31·56	11·78	48·23	18·00	48·69	18·17
Sannalu	31·56	11·78	48·23	18·00	48·69	18·17
S.K.K. (Sanna Krishna Katukulu)	34·67	12·94	52·92	19·75	53·38	19·92
Kichdi (Kichili Samba)	35·61	13·29	54·25	20·25	54·71	20·42
Bangarutheegalu	38·74	14·46	58·94	22·00	59·40	22·17
Other varieties	30·65	11·44	46·89	17·50	47·35	17·67
2. Coarse						
Nallarlu or other red varieties	26·66	9·95	41·53	15·50	41·99	15·67
Garikallu	27·54	10·28	42·87	16·00	43·33	16·17
Basangi	27·54	10·28	42·87	16·00	43·33	16·17
Kusuma	28·83	10·76	44·88	16·75	45·34	16·92
Rasilu	28·83	10·76	44·88	16·75	45·34	16·92
Akkullu	29·31	10·94	45·55	17·00	46·01	17·17
3. Other varieties	27·54	10·28	42·87	16·00	43·33	16·17
II. Nellore District						
4. Fine						
Molagulukulu	36·52	13·63	55·59	20·75	56·05	20·92
5. Coarse						
Kesari red	26·66	9·95	41·53	15·50	41·99	15·67
White	27·54	10·28	42·87	16·00	43·33	16·17

NOTES.—(1) The prices specified above are for fair average quality conforming to the specifications prescribed in the appendices and for grains packed in sound new gunnies. In the case of rice, the packing shall be in gunnies of 2 maunds (0·75 quintals) capacity for f.o.r. delivery or of 2 maunds (0·75 quintals) or of 3 maunds (1·25 quintals) capacity for ex-godown delivery. For paddy or rice below the fair average quality, the maximum ex-godown price of paddy or the maximum ex-godown or f.o.r. price of rice, shall be determined by reducing the respective prices specified above by the amounts of cuts indicated in the relevant appendix. For paddy sold loose, the maximum ex-godown prices shall be 67 nP. per maund or Rs. 1·80 per quintal less than the prices specified for bagged paddy.

(2) The seller shall be bound to comply with the request of a buyer to mark, at the time of sale, the bags containing rice or paddy in the manner desired by the buyer. Whenever the bags are so marked, then in the case of ex-godown delivery, the seller shall be paid 3 nP. per bag over the specified prices as charges for making in the manner desired. In the case of f.o.r. delivery, however, the specified prices are inclusive of the charges for marking in the manner desired by the buyer and, if any buyer does not require any particular marking to be made, such buyer shall be allowed a reduction in the specified prices at the rate of 3 nP. per bag.

APPENDIX I

Fair Average Quality specifications of Andhra rice and cuts in maximum ex-godown and f.o.r. prices for excessive admixtures.

The Fair Average Quality rice shall be adequately polished, in sound merchantable condition, sweet, dry, clean, wholesome, of good food value and free from mould, weevils, smell, discolouration, admixture of deleterious substances and all impurities except to the extent indicated in the Table below. Where the free tolerance limits are exceeded cuts shall apply as indicated in column (4) :—

Constituents of admixtures	Kind of rice	Free tolerance limit for Fair Average Quality rice per cent.	Rate at which cuts shall be imposed for every one per cent or part of one per cent over the free tolerance limit in column (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Brokens and fragments			
(*i*) Milled rice	Boiled rice	10	3 nP. per maund or 8 nP. per quintal upto 20%. Over 20% 6 nP. per maund or 16 nP. per quintal.
	Raw rice	25	3 nP. per maund or 8 nP. per quintal upto 40%. Over 40% 6 nP. per maund or 16 nP. per quintal.
(*ii*) Hand-pounded rice ..	Boiled rice	15	3 nP. per maund or 8 nP. per quintal upto 25%. Over 25% 6 nP. per maund or 16 nP. per quintal.
	Raw rice	30	3 nP. per maund or 8 nP. per quintal upto 45%. Over 45% 6 nP. per maund or 16 nP. per quintal.
or both milled and hand-pounded rice:			
2. Dirt, foreign matter and/or paddy or un-husked grains.	Boiled rice or raw rice.	1	9 nP. per maund or 24 nP. per quintal upto 2%. Over 2% 19 nP. per maund or 51 nP. per quintal.
3. Damaged, discoloured and weevilled grains.	Boiled rice or Raw rice.	2·5	6 nP. per maund or 16 nP. per quintal upto 5% Over 5% 19 nP. per maund or 51 nP. per quintal.
4. Red grains and other inferior varieties in varieties other than 'Nallarlu', 'Budama' and other red varieties.	Boiled rice or Raw rice (*i*) Fine varieties (*ii*) Coarse and other varieties		3 nP. per maund or 8 nP. per quintal.
5. Moisture	Boiled rice	15	Over 15% at full value of the rice equivalent of moisture.
	Raw rice	14	Over 14 % at full value of the rice equivalent of moisture.

NOTE.—Besides the cut shown in column (4) for item No. 4 for admixture of red grains and other inferior varieties in excess of 12 per cent, an additional cut at the rate of Re. 0·25 per maund or Re. 0·67 per quintal shall be imposed upto 30 per cent. Over 30 per cent, a cut of Re. 0·50 per maund or Re. 1·34 nP. per quintal shall be imposed.

APPENDIX II

Fair Average Quality specifications for Andhra Paddy and cuts in maximum price for excessive admixtures.

Fair Average quality paddy shall be in sound, merchantable condition, dry, clean, of uniform colour and grain size and free from mould, musty or obnoxious odour, excessive moisture and all impurities except to the extent indicated in the table below. Where the tolerance limits are exceeded, cuts in price shall apply as indicated in column (3) :—

Constituents of admixtures	Free tolerance limit for Fair Average Quality paddy per cent	Rate at which cuts shall be imposed for every one per cent or part of one per cent over tolerance limit in column (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Dirt, mud sand, chaff and other similar foreign matter	1·0	At full value.
2. Insect damaged kernels	0·25	At half value.
3. Admixture of other inferior varieties	6·00	2 nP. per maund or 5 nP. per quintal upto 30%. 3 nP. per maund or 8 nP. per quintal over 30%.

[No. 201(AP)(2)/454/60-PY.II]

Jaipur, 7 October, 1960

No. F. 1(8) *F./Supp./*60.—In exercise of powers conferred by clauses 3 and 4 of the Rajasthan Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movements) Order, 1959 and clause 3 of the Inter Zonal Wheat (Movement Control) Order, 1957 the Rajasthan Government hereby authorises all Collectors and Tehsildars in Rajasthan to issue transit permits for movement of wheat.

(A) When the movement is sponsored from any place within their jurisdiction to any other place in Rajasthan, but the movement (whether by rail or by road) has to take place through the territory of another State/Zone.

(B) When the movement has been sponsored by road from another State/Zone, but before reaching its destination it has to pass through Rajasthan.

New Delhi, 14 *October,* 1960

G.S.R. 1170.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the Delhi Rice (Export Control) Order, 1959.

1. This Order may be called the Delhi Rice (Export Control) Amendment Order, 1960.

2. In item (*i*) of the proviso to clause 3 of the Delhi Rice (Export Control) Order, 1959 for the words "five seers", the figures and word "4.67 Kilograms" shall be substituted.

G.S.R. 1171.—In exercise of powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the Delhi Wheat and Wheat Products (Export Control) Order, 1960, namely :

1. This Order may be called the Delhi Wheat and Wheat Products (Export Control) Second Amendment Order, 1960.

2. In item (*i*) of the first proviso to clause 3 of the Delhi Wheat and Wheat Products (Export Control) Order, 1959, for the words 'five seers', the figures and word '4.67 kilograms' shall be substituted.

G.S.R. 1226.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that it is necessary so to do for controlling the rise in prices and preventing the hoarding of gram and peas in the State of Uttar Pradesh;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3A) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955

L10 Dte of E. & S. (60)—5

(10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby directs that, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (3) of the said section 3, the price at which gram or peas shall be sold in any locality in the State of Uttar Pradesh in compliance with an order made with reference to clause (*f*) of sub-section (2) of the said section 3 shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the said sub-section (3A) and also authorizes the Secretary to the Government of Uttar Pradesh in the Food and Civil Supplies Department to determine the average market rate of gram or peas in such locality in the State of Uttar Pradesh aforesaid.

2. This notification shall remain in force for a period of three months.

New Delhi, 27 *October*, 1960

G.S.R. 1276.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control Order, 1960, namely :

1. (1) This Order may be called the Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control Amendment Order, 1960.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. In the Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control Order, 1960,—

(*i*) in sub-clause (2)(*d*) of clause 2, for the words and figures. "Re. 0.50 per maund or Rs. 1.34 per quintal", the figures and words "70 naye paise per maund or Rs. 1.88 per quintal" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in the Schedule, for the table of prices, the following table shall be substituted, namely :—

"Varieties of rice	Maximum price per quintal	Maximum price per quintal
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Fine:	Rs.	Rs.
Basmati (raw)	67·52	25·20
Sela Basmati	64·84	24·20
Hansraj, Mushkin, Ramjawain, Parmal, Chahora:		
(*a*) raw	60·15	22·45
(*b*) boiled	57·47	21·45
2. Coarse :		
Begmi	48·77	18·20
Dara	44·75	16·70
Sela Joshi	44·75	16·70
3. Brokens :		
Mongra	4·08	6·45
Tota	33·36	12·45"

G.S.R. 1277.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1958, namely :—

1. (1) This Order may be called the Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control Amendment Order, 1960.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. In the Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1958, in sub-clause (2)(*e*) of clause 2, for the word and figures "Re. 0.50", the figures and words "70 naye paise" shall be substituted.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India First Estimates of Tur, Kharif Pulses other than Tur, Groundnut and Sesamum, 1960-61.

District-wise Area and Production of Sugarcane and Sann-hemp in India, 1959-60 and 1958-59.

Market Arrivals of Wheat.

Classification of Area and Irrigated Area, 1957-58.

1. *Rainfall during October*, 1960

(From 1 October to 2 November 1960)

(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

Sub-Division	Rainfall from 1 October to 2 November 1960		
	Actual (mms.)	Excess or deficit compared to Normal†	
		Absolute (mms.)	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bay Islands	342	+ 20	+ 6
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	51	— 79	— 61
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	85	— 63	— 42
Gangetic West Bengal	87	— 29	— 25
Orissa	137	— 20	— 13
Bihar Plateau	70	— 6	— 8
Bihar Plains	61	— 4	— 6
Uttar Pradesh, East	153	+103	+205
Uttar Pradesh, West	184	+158	+623
Punjab (including Delhi)	29	+ 16	+129
Himachal Pradesh*	5	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	0	— 29	—100
Rajasthan, West	0	— 5	—100
Rajasthan, East	4	— 10	— 70
Madhya Pradesh, West	79	+ 47	+153
Madhya Pradesh, East	110	+ 33	+ 42
East Gujarat State	8	— 17	— 69
Saurashtra and Kutch	0	— 13	—100
Konkan	161	+ 72	+ 80
Deccan (including Marathwada)	50	— 21	— 29
Vidarbha	69	+ 17	+ 33
Coastal Andhra Pradesh	126	—107	— 46
Telangana	55	— 8	— 13
Rayalaseema	51	— 57	— 53
Madras State	226	— 6	— 3
Coastal Mysore	142	— 42	— 23
Interior Mysore, North	46	— 46	— 50
Interior Mysore, South	129	— 13	— 9
Kerala	275	— 34	— 11
Arabian Sea Islands	269	+ 73	+ 37

† In calculation of excesses, deficits and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0.1 mm.

* Excess or deficit of rainfall is not marked due to absence of Normals.

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 ..	Paddy, jowar in some areas, Bengal gram, horsegram, condiments & spices and potatoes.	Kharif paddy, ragi, other kharif cereals, ginger and groundnut.
Assam	Rabi paddy, gram, mustard, winter vegetables and potatoes.	Kharif paddy, jute, tea and winter potatoes.
Bihar	Wheat, barley, gram, rape & mustard and sweet potatoes.	Kharif paddy and potatoes.
Gujarat	Wheat, barley, gram, rabi pulses, potatoes and sugarcane.	Kharif paddy, jowar, groundnut, bajra, chillies and cotton.
Madhya Pradesh ..	Wheat, barley, gram, rabi pulses, potatoes, rape & mustard and castorseed.	Kharif paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, kharif pulses, potatotes, chillies, tobacco, cotton, sweet potatoes and turmeric.
Kerala	Rabi paddy, pulses and sweet potatoes.	Kharif paddy, sugarcane, ginger and tapioca.
Madras	Rabi paddy, jowar, cotton, tobacco, horsegram, chillies and rape & mustard.	Kharif paddy, kharif jowar, cumbu, ragi, maize, groundnut (unirrigated), cotton, varagu, samai, tapioca and ginger.
Maharashtra	Wheat, barley, gram, ragi, pulses, potatoes and sugarcane.	Kharif paddy, jowar, bajra, groundnut and cotton.
Mysore	Rabi paddy, Bengal gram and potatoes.	Kharif paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, groundnut and sweet potatoes.
Orissa	Wheat, sugarcane, tobacco, mustard, gram and linseed.	Kharif paddy, groundnut, sugarcane, cotton and sannhemp.
Punjab	Wheat, barley, gram and linseed.	Jowar, bajra, maize, cotton and sugarcane.
Rajasthan	Wheat, barley, gram, potatoes, tobacco, rape & mustard and linseed.	Paddy, jowar, bajra, sugarcane and cotton.
U. P.	Wheat, barley, gram, potatoes, linseed and onions.	Kharif paddy, jowar, bajra, sugarcane, groundnut, cotton, tobacco and sannhemp.
West Bengal	Summer paddy, wheat, barley, linseed rape & mustard and potatoes.	Winter paddy, sugarcane, sesamum and cotton.
Delhi	Wheat, barley, gram, pulses, tobacco, linseed and rape & mustard.	Jowar, kharif pulses, sugarcane and sweet potatoes.
Himachal Pradesh ..	Wheat, barley and gram.	Winter paddy, ragi, kharif pulses, sugarcane, ginger (dry), chillies (dry), tobacco, cotton, turmeric and sannhemp.
Jammu & Kashmir ..	Wheat in Kashmir, barley, linseed and rape & mustard.	Maize in Jammu.
Manipur	—	Winter paddy, tur, groundnut, sesamum, sweet potatoes and turmeric.
Tripura	Paddy, potatoes, tobacco and rape & mustard.	Winter paddy.

2. *All-India First Estimate of Tur*, 1960-61

SUMMARY

	1960-61 (First Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	5,043	5,133	—90	—1·8
Area (thousand hectares)	2,040·8	2,077·2	—36·4	—1·8

The decrease in area has been shared mainly by Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Mysore. The decrease in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat is substantial and has been attributed generally to unfavourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing.

The estimate covers the period upto the end of August 1960. Till then, the condition of the crop was generally satisfactory except in Andhra Pradesh and the Deccan and Marathawada regions of Maharashtra State, where the crop was reported to have been withering due to prolonged drought.

This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the crop. Past experience shows that the area under the crop at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 90 per cent of the area reported in the final Estimate.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1960-61 (First Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	301	335	(—)34
Assam	5	7	(—) 2
Gujarat	155	174(A)	(—)19
Kerala	21	21	—
Madhya Pradesh	899	916	(—)17
Maharashtra	1,299	1,298(A)	(+) 1
Madras	117	117	—
Mysore	548	558(A)	(—)10
Orissa	44	44(A)	—
Rajasthan	58	50(A)	(+) 8
Uttar Pradesh*	1,596	1,613	(—)17
Himachal Pradesh	(*a*)	(*a*)	—
TOTAL INDIA ..	5,043	5,133(A)	(—)90

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

* Acreage estimates based on random sampling method under the Scheme on Pre-harvest Estimation of Area.

NOTES : 1. West Bengal reports data at the final estimate stage only.

2. Bihar, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi and Tripura are non-reporting for this Estimate.

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

2·1. *All-India First Estimate of Kharif Pulses Other Than Tur*, 1960-61

SUMMARY

	1960-61 (First Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	12,442	12,707	—265	—2·1
Area (thousand hectares)	5,035	5,142	—107	—2·1

The decrease in acreage has been shared mainly by Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Mysore, Gujarat and Punjab and has been attributed generally to the unfavourable climatic conditions at sowing time. This decrease has, however, been offset to some extent by increases registered in Bihar, Maharashtra and West Bengal States. Among different pulses the decrease in area has been shared by mung and moth. Area under urad and mash and kulthi has, however, recorded an increase.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the end of August 1960. Till then, the condition of the standing crops was reported to be generally satisfactory. Some damage to the standing crops has, however, been reported by prolonged drought in parts of Andhra Pradesh and Deccan and Marathawada regions of Maharashtra States.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the crops. Past experience shows that the area under the crops at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 75 per cent of the area finally reported.

DETAILS

State/Pulse	Area (thousand acres)		
	1960-61 (First Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh			
Urad or mash	130	135	(—) 5
Mung	488	550	(—) 62
Kulthi	384	421	(—) 37
Others	62	69	(—) 7
TOTAL	1,064	1,175	(—)111
Bihar	259	229	(+) 30
Gujarat			
Urad or mash	41	43	(—) 2
Mung	109	115	(—) 6
Moth	109	114	(—) 5
Kulthi	3	3	—
Others	176	185	(—) 9
TOTAL	438@	460	(—) 22
Kerala			
Urad or mash	10	10	—
Mung	9	9	—
Peas & beans	13	13	—
Others	4	4	—
TOTAL	36	36(A)	—
Maharashtra			
Urad or mash	856	706	(+)150
Mung	813	802	(+) 11
Moth	205	168	(+) 37
Kulthi	580	469	(+)111
Others	161	452	(—)291
TOTAL	2,615	2,597(A)	(+) 18
Madhya Pradesh			
Urad or mash	732	769	(—) 37
Mung and moth	312	330	(—) 18
Kulthi	377	399	(—) 22
TOTAL	1,421	1,498	(—) 77

DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Mysore			
Urad or mash	163	169	(—) 6
Mung	186	191	(—) 5
Kulthi	915	922	(—) 7
Others	186	194	(—) 8
TOTAL	1,450	1,476 (A)	(—) 26
Orissa	302	302	—
Punjab			
Urad or mash	146	137	(+) 9
Mung	65	70	(—) 5
Moth	49	54	(—) 5
Others	24	33	(—) 9
TOTAL	284	294	(—) 10
Rajasthan			
Urad or mash	114	108	(+) 6
Mung	479	463	(+) 16
Moth	3,100	3,224	(—)124
Others	289	254	(+) 35
TOTAL	3,982	4,049(A)	(—) 67
Uttar Pradesh	408	406	(+) 2
Urad or mash	30	29	(+) 1
Mung	32	39	(—) 7
Moth	470	474	(—) 4
TOTAL			
West Bengal	54	50	(+) 4
Mash Kalai (Urad)	7	6	(+) 1
Mung	(*a*)	(*a*)	(—)
Moth	11	12	(—) 1
Others	72	68	(+) 4
TOTAL	(*a*)	(*a*)	—
Delhi	28	28	—
Himachal Pradesh	1	(*a*)	(+) 1
Urad or mash	(*a*)	(*a*)	—
Mung	15	15	—
Moth	4	5	(—) 1
Kulthi	48	48	—
Others	1	1	—
TOTAL			
Tripura	2,682	2,561	(+)121
TOTAL-INDIA	2,499	2,565	(—) 66
Urad or mash*	3,495	3,599	(—)104
Mung*	2,274	2,229	(+) 45
Moth*	13	13	—
Kulthi*	1,479	1,740	(—)261
Peas*	12,442	12,707	(—)265
Others‡			
TOTAL PULSES			

(*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. Figures for mung include area under 'moth' in respect of Madhya Pradesh.

@ Pulse-wise break-up estimated.

‡ 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 & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

2·2. *All-India First Estimate of Groundnut* 1960-61

SUMMARY

	1960-61 (First Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	11,867	11,676	(+)191	(+)1·6
In Metric Units				
Area (thousand hectares)	4,802	4,725	(+)77	(+)1·6

The increase in area has been shared mainly by Gujarat and to some extent by Madhya Pradesh and has been attributed generally to favourable weather conditions at sowing time. The increase in acreage has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases reported from Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

The information given in this Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of July 1960. The crop was reported to have been affected by inadequate rainfall in some parts of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh and by insect pests in parts of Srikakulam districts of Andhra Pradesh. Elsewhere, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to groundnut crop during 1960-61. Past experience shows that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 70 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1960-61 (First Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	1,443	1,473	(—)30
Gujarat	3,922	3,619(A)	(+)303
Kerala	32	32(A)	—
Madhya Pradesh	1,102	1,074	(+)28
Madras	223	222	(+) 1
Maharashtra	2,465	2,528(A)	(—)63
Mysore	1,812	1,826(A)	(—)14
Orissa	60	60(A)	—
Punjab	159	151(A)	(+)8
Rajasthan	194	195(A)	(—)1
Uttar Pradesh	455	496	(—)41
Himachal Pradesh	(*a*)	(*a*)	—
TOTAL INDIA ..	11,867	11,676	(+)191

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

(*a*) Below 500 acres.

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

2. Groundnut is not grown in Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Delhi, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

2·3. *All-India First Estimate of Sesamum,* 1960-61

SUMMARY

	1960-61 (First Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	3,472	3,615	— 143	— 4·0
In Metric Units				
Area (thousand hectares)	1,405	1,463	— 58	— 4·0

The decrease in area has been reported practically by all the States and has been attributed generally to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time.

The information given in this Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of July, 1960. The crop was reported to have been affected by drought in some parts of Marathawada and Deccan regions of Maharashtra State. Elsewhere, the condition of the crop was reported to be satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to sesamum during 1960-61. Past experience shows that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 65 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1960-61 (First Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	457	457	—
Bihar	30	42(A)	(—)12
Gujarat	223	295(A)	(—)72
Kerala	8	16	(—)8
Madhya Pradesh	751	765	(—)14
Madras	107	107	—
Maharashtra	173	177(A)	(—)4
Mysore	137	139(A)	(—)2
Orissa	233*	233(A)	—
Punjab	48	52	(—)4
Rajasthan	1,107	1,124(A)	(—)17
Uttar Pradesh	184	193(A)	(—)9
West Bengal	5	5	—
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	—
Tripura	7	8(A)	(—)1
TOTAL	3,472	3,615(A)	(—)143

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

* Data for 1959-60 repeated provisionally.

NOTES—(*i*) Assam is reporting data at the Final Estimate stage only.

(*ii*) Jammu & Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.

(*iii*) Sesamum is not grown in Delhi, Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

3. *Production of Tea in North India*

('000 kilograms)

District	January to October	
	1960	1959
Assam Valley	123,072	133,803
Cachar	11,546	16,400
Darjeeling	8,569	7,462
Dooars	55,275	55,684
Terai	7,094	7,324
Bihar	36	50
All others	2,834	3,043
TOTAL	208,426	223,766

Source: Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

3·1. *Tea Production in South India*

('000 lbs.)

District	July 1960 (R)	August 1960 (P)	August 1959
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Anamallais	1,643	1,678	1,311
Kanyakumari	34	38	37
Madurai	83	87	58
Nilgiris	1,419	1,540	1,225
Nilgiris-Wynaad	1,239	1,046	807
Tirunelveli	65	66	49
MADRAS STATE	4,483	4,455	3,487
Central Travancore	2,128	2,178	2,068
Cochin	137	127	118
Kanan Devans	1,227	1,342	665
Malabar	37	27	31
Mundakayam	269	208	231
South Travancore	527	461	469
Wynaad	994	817	768
KERALA STATE	5,319	5,160	4,350
Coorg	35	20	30
Mysore	210	163	169
MYSORE STATE	245	183	199
Estimated production of factories without estates	804	784	643
GRAND TOTAL	10,851	10,582	8,679

(R)—Revised. (P)—Provisional.
Source : United Planters' Association of Southern India, Coonoor.

4. *Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates*, 1960-61

Crop	Estimate	Released on	Area (thousand acres)		
			Current Estimate	Previous year's Corresponding Adjusted Estimate	Percentage increase or decrease of Col. (4) over Col. (5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Tur	First	5-11-60	5,043	5,133	(—)1·8
Kharif pulses other than tur	First	6-11-60	12,442	12,707	(—)2·1
Sugarcane	First	18-8-60	5,157	4,975	(+)3·7
Groundnut	First	31-10-60	11,867	11,676	(+)1·6
Sesamum	First	31-10-60	3,472	3,615	(—)4·0
Jute	First	31-8-60	1,605	1,752	(—)8·4
Mesta	First	1-9-60	489	512	(—)4·5

5. *Area and Production of Principal Crops in India (*1958-59 *and* 1959-60)

Crop	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons unless otherwise indicated)		
	1958-59*	1959-60 †	Percentage increase or decrease of Col. (3) over Col. (2)	1958-59*	1959-60 †	Percentage increase or decrease of Col. (6) over Col. (5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. *Foodgrains*						
(*a*) Kharif cereals :						
Rice	81,437	81,343	(—)0·1	30,354	29,338	(—)3·3
Jowar	42,584	41,602	(—)2·3	8,714	7,866	(—)9·7
Bajra	27,999	26,699	(—)4·6	3,789	3,484	(—)8·0
Maize	10,457	10,457	—	3,381	3,615	(+)6·9
Ragi	6,192	6,211	(+)0·3	1,877	1,860	(—)0·9
Small millets	12,417	12,340	(—)0·6	2,072	2,012	(—)2·9
TOTAL KHARIF CEREALS	181,086	178,652	(—)1·3	50,187	48,175	(—)4·0
(*b*) Rabi cereals :						
Wheat	31,141	31,508	(+)1·2	9,772	9,734	(—)0·4
Barley	8,243	8,220	(—)0·3	2,672	2,605	(—)2·5
TOTAL RABI CEREALS	39,384	39,728	(+)0·9	12,444	12,339	(—)0·8
TOTAL CEREALS	220,470	218,380	(—)0·9	62,631	60,514	(—)3·4
(*c*) Pulses :						
Gram	24,865	25,046	(+)0·7	6,881	5,390	(—)21·7
Tur	5,931	5,843	(—)1·5	1,671	1,589	(—) 4·9
Other pulses	28,589	28,863	(+)1·0	4,320	4,257	(—) 1·5
TOTAL PULSES	59,385	59,752	(+)0·6	12,872	11,236	(—)12·7
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	279,855	278,132	(—)0·6	75,503	71,750	(—)5·0

*Relates to partially revised estimate. †Relates to final estimate.

5. *Area and Production of Principal Crops in India (1958-59 and 1959-60)*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
II. *Other Crops*						
Sugarcane (Gur)	4,803	5,178	(+)7·8	7,113	7,579	(+)6·6
Black pepper**	2,301	2,320	(+)0·8	255	254	(—)0·4
Chillies (Dry)	1,471	1,499	(+)1·9	326	339	(+)4·0
Ginger (Dry)**	357	370	(+)3·6	123	134	(+)8·9
Tobacco	897	934	(+)4·1	261	281	(+)7·7
III. *Oilseeds*						
Groundnut (nuts in shell) ..	14,575	15,305	(+)5·0	4,812	4,390	(—)8·8
Castor	1,203	1,178	(—)2·1	112	108	(—)3·6
Sesamum	5,500	5,510	(+)0·2	511	392	(—)23·3
Rapeseed & mustard	6,021	7,167	(+)19·0	1,025	1,037	(+)1·2
Linseed	3,965	3,921	(—)1·1	447	425	(—)4·9
TOTAL OILSEEDS ..	31,264	33,081	(+)5·8	6,907	6,352	(—)8·0
IV. *Fibres*						
Cotton (thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	19,926	19,252	(—)3·4	4,686	3,835	(—)18·2
Jute (thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)	1,811	1,707	(—)5·7	5,158	4,548	(—)11·8
Mesta (thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)	825	706	(—)14·4	1,488	1,098	(—)26·2
Sannhemp	807	813	(+)0·7	81‡	80‡	(—)1.2
	546‡	546‡				

‡Relates to fibre crop only. **Figures in hundreds.

6. *Imports of Cereals into India*

Cereals	Measure	During the week ending 5-10-60	12-10-60	19-10-60	26-10-60	Progressive Total from 1-1-60
Wheat	Long Tons	92,007	92,068	122,320	120,204	3,475,160*
	Metric Tons	93,484	93,546	124,283	122,133	3,530,936*
Rice	Long Tons	22,578	3,000	—	—	634,473
	Metric Tons	22,940	3,048	—	—	644,656
Corn	Long Tons	—	—	—	—	18,011
	Metric Tons	—	—	—	—	18,300
TOTAL ..	Long Tons	114,585	95,068	122,320	120,204	4,127,644
	Metric Tons	116,424	96,594	124,283	122,133	4,193,893

*Amended figure.

7. *Coffee Cured*

1959-60 Crop

(Metric tons)

Month	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
1960—				
July	716	518	1,838	3,072
August	324	256	780	1,360
September	255	241	834	1,330

Source : Coffee Board, Bangalore.

7·1. *Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee*

(A) 1958-59 Crop

(Metric tons)

Particulars	During September, 1960 Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total	Upto September, 1960 Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipts into the pool upto 30-9-60 (inclusive of gain in weight).	—	—	—	—	17,867	7,535	21,118 (*a*)	46,520
Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments up to 30-9-60 (inclusive of driage).	1	2	22	25	9,698	4,404	16,009	30,111
Sold for export upto 30-9-60	—	—	—	—	8,168	3,130	5,102	16,400 (*b*)
Balance as on 30-9-60	1	2	22	25	1	1	7	9
To be sold for export out of balance stock as on 30-9-60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*a*) Includes 1,223 metric tons of Robusta Plantation.

(*b*) Includes

(*i*) 84 metric tons sent to London in connection with the production of suitable quality coffee,

(*ii*) 300 metric tons sent to London for sale on consignment basis,

(*iii*) 1,600 metric tons sold to German Democratic Republic,

(*iv*) 1,050 metric tons sold to U.S.S.R., and

(*v*) 24 metric tons Station Selection sent to London.

(B) 1959-60 Crop

(Metric tons)

Particulars	During September, 1960 Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total	Upto September, 1960 Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipts into the pool upto 30-9-60 (inclusive of gain in weight).	4	27	27	58	25,162	6,656	17,288 (*c*)	49,106
Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments upto 30-9-60 (inclusive of driage).	794	386	1,221	2,401	7,840	1,837	3,470	13,147
Sold for export upto 30-9-60	399	87	83	569	8,406	906	475	9,787 (*d*)
Balance as on 30-9-60	1,189	446	1,277	2,912	8,916	3,913	13,343	26,172
To be sold for export out of balance stock as on 30-9-60	—	—	—	569	—	—	—	10,813

(*c*) Includes 1,127 metric tons of Robusta Plantation.

(*d*) Includes

(*i*) 129 metric tons Plantation sent to London in connection with the production of quality coffee, and

(*ii*) 485 metric tons sold to German Democratic Republic.

7·2. *Pool Auction Prices of Coffee*

(Rs. 50 per kilos)

Date	Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flats	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
26-9-60	Coimbatore	207·10 to 237·90	226·80	146·10 to 162·70	153·80	149·85 to 157·00	151·21
16-9-60	Mysore	217·50 to 218·20	217·87	184·60 to 185·75	184·93	158·60 to 159·00	158·66

8. *Imports of Raw Tobacco*

Variety	Eight months ended August			
	1960		1959	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	523·9	23·2	2,604	126·1
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	—	—	—	—
Others	4·9	0·09	635	8·5
TOTAL ..	—	23·3	3,239	134·6

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

8·1. *Exports of Raw Tobacco*

Variety	Eight months ended August			
	1960		1959	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
For manufacture of bidis	97	0 9	49	0·7
For manufacture of chewing tobacco	5,606	34·6	5,662	36·6
Natu desi flue-cured for cigarette manufacture ..	—	—	—	—
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture ..	46,902	972	53,050	1081·9
Natu desi sun-cured for cigarette manufacture ..	2,601	20·6	600	8·2
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture ..	1,632	10·6	1,741	15·1
For manufacture of cigars and cheroot	24	0·5	33	0·7
For manufacture of *hookah* tobacco	20	0·4	13	0·3
Other tobacco (raw)	11,078	241·8	1,780	12·8
TOTAL ..	67,960	1,281·4	62,928	1,156·3

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

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		
			October 1960 (28-10-60)	September 1960 (30-9-60)	October 1959 (30-10-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains					
Wheat	Moga	591	15·60	15·50	16·12
	Chandausi	White	16·12	16·75	—
	Sagar	Pissi	13·25	12·87	16·75
Jowar	Akola	—	N.R.	14·10	N.R.
Gram	Abohar	—	16·01	15·25	11·85
Maize	Bahraich	—	11·31	10·50	10·25
Pulses					
Gram (Split)	Bombay	—	20·90 56·00Q	19·16	16·67
	Patna	—	20·00	20·50	18·00
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	18·50	18·50	23·00
	Patna	—	20·00	21·00	25·00
	Bombay	—	26·50 71·00Q	27·22	32·33
	Madras	Nagpur	27·30 73·13Q	27·49 73·66Q	31·76
Potatoes	Patna	—	15·00	13·00	20·00
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Mettupalayam.	Rasi I	12·75 34·72Q	10·70	15·63
Sugar and Gur					
Sugar	Bombay	—	42·21 113·09Q	42·21 113·09Q	40·36
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	41·85 112·12Q	41·85 112·12Q	43·25
Gur	Hapur	Phatwa No. I	18·75	15·75	23·25
	Madras	II Sort	14·93 40·00Q	19·42 52·03Q	27·15
	Bombay	Kolhapur	26·51 71·02Q	25·00	36·00
Livestock Products					
Milk	Delhi	—	22·00	22·00	20·00
	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	255·00	255·00	245·00
Ghee	Khurja	Desi	225·00	225·00	225·00
	Bombay	Porbandar	283·66 760·00Q	288·00	304·00

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9. *Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandary Products at Selected Centres*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Fish and Eggs		*Sea Fish*			
Fish	Bombay	Prawns	37·32 1·00Kg.	N.A.	61·72
		Pomfret	92·19 2·47Kg.	102·85	61·72
	Calcutta	Rohu	N.R.	120·00	100·00
		Hilsa	N.R.	120·00	100·00
Eggs (per 1,000)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	N.R.	135·00	140·00
	Madras	Ungraded	150·00	135·00	140·00
	Bombay	—	150·00	125·00	150·00
	Jullundur	—	N.R.	146·00	146·00
Oilseeds, Oils and Cakes					
Mustard seed	Calcutta	Rai U.P.	33·75 90·42Q	32·12	29·87
	Kanpur	Yellow	34·50	32·00	30·47
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	N.A.	31·59	27·92
Groundnut kernel	Bombay	Bold	32·85 88·00Q	33·24	26·45
	Madras	Superior	34·09 91·34Q	36·42 97·57Q	28·21
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	24·54 65·75Q	24·06	25·53
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	22·86	24·61	24·62
Castorseed	Bombay	Bold	24·45 65·50Q	24·06	21·49
	Badepally		24·55	24·20(*a*)	21·25
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	45·16 120·99Q	48·17 129·05Q	34·00
		Black	45·16 120·99Q	48·17 129·05Q	32·50
Cottonseed	Bombay	Mogalai	16·05 43·00Q	17·04	15·25
	Abohar	Desi	18·22	18·00	14·00
Copra	Alleppey	Rasi Smoked	64·37	N.Q.	58·31
Mustard oil	Calcutta	—	82·25	79·50	74·50
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	80·00	76·00	71·00
Groundnut oil	Bombay		72·78 195·00Q	73·84	55·84
	Madras		68·62 183·86Q	70·93 190·03Q	57·60
Linseed oil	Bombay		53·63 143·68Q	49·96	49·96
	Kanpur		57·00	54·00	49.50 (*a*)
Castor oil	Bombay	Commercial	52·90 141·72Q	52·70	47·75
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	52·50	53·00	49·00 (*a*)

9. *Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oilseeds, Oils and Cakes—contd.					
Sesamum oil	Madras	Salem	87·22 233·69Q	92·16 246·92Q	70·77
	Bombay	—	88·27 236·50Q	84·48	63·91
Coconut oil	Cochin	—	92·50	89·40	81·10(*a*)
Mustard cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	10·50	10·12	10·37
Groundnut cake	Kanpur		11·31	12·00	12·25
	Bombay	Decorticated	12·58 33·70Q	12·31	12·17
		Deoiled 50%	11·94 32·00Q	11·57	14·66
Cotton, Wool and Jute					
Kapas, (per candy of 392 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	172·12	157·00	134·47
	Tirupur	Cambodia	204·24	214·77	195·83
Cotton lint (392 lbs.) ..	Abohar	Desi	352·24	348·67	297·50
		320-F	461·72	447·44	428·40
	Bombay	Jarilla, M.G.F.	N.Q.	N·Q.	370·00
Wool	Bombay	Joria White Fine	244·85	246·85	251·79
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.) ..	Calcutta	Indian Mill Firsts. (per 180 kg.)	342·71 340·00	287·00	230·00
		Mill Lightnings (per 180 kg.)	322·55 320·00	267·00	200·00
Loose Jute .. .. .. (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	55·22 148·75Q	46·84 124·50Q	25·50
		Assam Bottom	52·00 139·25Q	43·50	23·25
Beverages					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India.*			
		Medium Dooars	2·11	2·11	1·96
		Dust	4·65Kg.	4·65Kg.	
		Export —			
		Clean Black Pekoe	2·45(*a*) 5·40kg(*a*)	2·45 5·40kg.	2·00
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	249·00 245·00 (50 Kg)	249·00 245·00 (50 Kg)	260·00
		Plantation 'PB'	249·00 245·00 (50 Kg)	250·00 246·00 (50 Kg)	275·00
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	244·00 240·00 50 Kg(*a*)	241·00 237·00 (50 Kg)	252·00
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	N.S.	230·00 226·00 (50 Kg)	265·00
Spices					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	47·00	48·00	49·00
	Cochin	F.A.Q.	38·85	39·80	33·62
Chillies	Patna	—	82·00	85·00	115·00
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	157·07	178·42(*a*)	99·45

9. *Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres*—concld.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Spices—contd.					
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	56·27	61·23	49·00
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalimpong)	95·00	92·00	105·00
		Small (Mysore)	880·00	880·00	880·00
Other Commodities					
Tobacco	Guntur	*Flue-cured Virginia redried strips* (Grade 4) —	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	128·10 343·20Q	128·39	125·07
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	10·42	10·42	10·42
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	8·00	8·00	10·00
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	204·07 546·75Q	194·19 520·29Q	194·19
		Mangalore	230·40 617·30Q	223·82 599·66Q	200·78
Onions	Calcutta ..	Bombay (Dry)	8·50	9·25	11·50
Chemical Fertilizers (Per Metric Ton)					
Sulphate of Ammonia ..	F.O.R. Works/Ports freight paid by fertilizer pool upto rail head destination by shortest and cheapest route		344·50	344·50	344·50
Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	Do.		408·50	408·50	408·50
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	Do.		324·80	324·80	324·80
Urea	For Industrial users F.O.R. despatching station freight paid upto maximum of Rs. 62 per metric ton.		730·00	730·00	..

Q—Rupees per quintal. (a)—Relates to previous week.
Kg.—Rupees per Kilogram.

10. *Issue Prices of Cereals*

	Rupees per maund
Rice	
Superfine*	25·00
Superfine †	30·00
Fine**	20·00 22·00††
Medium‡	18·00
Coarse/Common@	16·00
Broken	—
Wheat	14·00
Milo	11·00
Maize (corn)	11·00

* Bangaratheegalu of Andhra origin, Hansraj Mushkin, Ramjawain, Parmal and Chahora varieties of Punjab and Fine II of Madhya Pradesh origin.

† Basmati of Punjab origin.

** This includes some fine varieties of indigenous rice, superfine of Orissa origin and Fine III of Madhya Pradesh origin.

‡ Begmi and Mongra of Punjab origin and Medium varieties of Madhya Pradesh origin and medium rice imported from U.S.A.

@ Includes Orissa fine rice also.

†† This is for imported U.S.A. long grain rice.

11. *Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Pakistan*

Commodity	Market	Quality and other description	Date	Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wheat	Lyallpur	Ordinary	25-10-60	15·50 to 17·75
Rice	Lyallpur	Sela Basmati	25-10-60	45·00 to 55·00
	Dacca	—	21-10-60	32·00
Gur	Lyallpur	Desi	25-10-60	22·50 to 27·50
Cotton Lint	Karachi	4-F Punjab Roller ginned	22-10-60	78·25 373·00*
		Sind N.T. Saw ginned	22-10-60	89·19 425·00*
Cottonseed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	22-10-60	14·00 to 17·00
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow	22-10-60	180·00
Jute	Dacca	White (Mid's)	21-10-60	58·00 276·00†

*Rupees per bale of 392 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

11.1. *Prices in Other Foreign Countries*

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality and other description	Unit	Date	Prices in foreign currency	Equivalent prices in Indian currency (in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wheat ..	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Winter Red (cash)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	26-10-60	198¾ cents	12·98
		Chicago	No. 2 Red Winter (Dec.)	,,	26-10-60	197¾ cents	12·91
		Minneapolis	Spring 13% Protein (Dec.)	,,	26-10-60	208½ cents	13·62

11.1. *Prices in Other Foreign Countries*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wheat—contd.							
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba	Bushel (60 lbs.)	26-10-60	164¾ cents	10·95@
	U.K.	London	Australian bulk cargoes (c.i.f.) Oct./Nov.	Ton	28-10-60	£24-5-0	11·88
Maize ..	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Yellow Cash	Bushel (56 lbs.)	26-10-60	106⅞ cents	7·48
Barley ..	Canada	Winnipeg	(Oct.)	(48 lbs.)	26-10-60	104¾ cents	8·70@
Groundnut	European Ports	—	Sudan Shelled (c.i.f.) Aug./Sept.	Metric Ton	28-10-60	£74-10-0 (nominal)	37·07
Groundnut oil	European Ports	—	British West African 3/5% (c.i.f.) bulk	Ton	28-10-60	£121-0-0 (nominal)	59·27
Linseed ..	European Ports	—	Ethiopian 1% (c.i.f.) U. K. Feb./Mar.	Metric Ton	5-2-60	£61-0-0	30·36
Linseed oil	European Ports	—	Argentina (c.i.f.) (excl. duty) June	Ton	17-6-60	£97-0-0	47·51
Castor oil	European Ports	—	Bombay Commercial (c.i.f.) Nov./Dec.	Ton	28-10-60	£119-10-0	58·53
Cotton ..	U.S.A.	New York	Spot	Lb.	18-8-60	32·54 cents	607·00*
			Dec.	Lb.	27-10-60	31·50 cents	588·00*
Jute ..	U.K.	London	Mill Firsts (c.i.f.) Nov./Dec.	Ton	28-10-60	£190-0-0	452·00†

@Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 28-10-60 (Canada $2·74\frac{15}{16}$ to $2·75\frac{1}{16}$ dollar=1 sterling).

*Rupees per bale 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.

12. *Retail Prices of Fruits and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India*

(In rupees)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: October 1960 (28-10-60)	September 1960 (30-9-60)	October 1959 (30-10-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and Dry)						
Oranges ..	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	3·00	3·00	2·75
	Calcutta		Do.	N.R.	0·72	1·44
Bananas ..	Bombay	Khandesh	Do.	0·62	0·62	0·62
	Calcutta	Singapore	Do.	N.R.	0·72	0·60
Cashew ..	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	6·00	6·00	7·00
			Kg.	6·50	—	—
Almonds ..	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	11·62	12·00	11·00
		Irani soft	Kg.	12·50	—	—
Walnuts ..	Bombay	In shell	Seer	5·12	5·00	5·00
			Kg.	5·50	—	—
Raisins ..	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	4·19	4·00	4·00
			Kg.	4·50	—	—
Vegetables						
Peas ..	Madras		Seer	1·63	1·63	1·24
			Kg.	1·75	1·75	—
Tomatoes ..	Madras		Seer	0·47	0·47	0·53
			Kg.	0·50	0·50	—
Lady's Fingers	Madras		Seer	0·47	0·47	0·26
			Kg.	0·50	0·50	—
Cauliflowers	Madras		Each	0·50	0·44	0·38
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	N.R.	0·25	0·31

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

(In rupees)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: October 1960 (28-10-60)	September 1960 (30-9-60)	October 1959 (30-10-59)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	N.R.	3·50	3·00
	Madras	Prawns	Kg.	1·65	1·65	—
Eggs	Bombay	Large	Dozen	2·12	2·00	2·12
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	2·25	2·03	N.R.
Poultry						
Chicken	Bombay	Big	Each	1·50	1·50	1·75
	Madras	Small	Each	1·25	1·25	1·25
Fowls	Bombay		Each	3·50	3·50	3·50
	Madras	Medium	Each	2·75	2·50	2·75
Ducks	Madras		Each	2·00	1·75	1·75

Kg.=Kilogram.

14. *Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres*

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				October 1960 (28-10-60)	September 1960 (30-9-60)	October 1959 (30-10-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow	*Bihar*					
	Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	95·00	105·00	60·00
	Andhra Pradesh					
	Ongole	1st and 2nd calving (4 to 8 lbs. milk yield).	Each	N.R.	280·00	N.T.
	Punjab					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	N.R.	400·00
Milch Buffalo ..	*Bihar*					
	Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation.	Each	225·00	245·00	250·00
	Punjab					
	Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	N.R.	N.R.	700·00
Bullocks	*Bihar*					
	Maujipur	Local 8 teething.	Each	122·00	130·00	125·00
	Punjab					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	N.R.	900·00

15. *Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres*

(Rupees per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices		
			October 1960 (28-10-60)	September 1960 (30-9-60)	October 1959 (30-10-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Milk	Bombay	Cow	1·00	1·00	1·00
	Calcutta	Seer	N.R.	1·12 (*a*)	0·81
Mutton	Bombay	Kg.	2·79 3·50	2·50 —	2·50 —
	Calcutta		2·75 (*a*)	2·50	2·75
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones (per Kg.)	3·08 3·31	3·08 3·31	2·81 —
		Without bones (per Kg.)	3·59 3·86	3·59 3·86	3·31 —
	Calcutta		2·75 (*a*)	2·50	2·50
Pork	Bombay		2·79 3·00 *Kg.*	2·75 —	2·50 —
	Madras		2·58 2·76 *Kg.*	2·58 2·76 *Kg.*	2·56 —
Beef	Bombay		1·63 1·75 *Kg.*	1·25 —	1·25 —
	Calcutta		1·50	1·50	1·50

Kg.=Rupees per Kilogram.

(a)—Relates to previous week.

16. *Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India*

(*Base* : 1952-53=100)

Group of articles	Weekly				Monthly		
	24-9-60	17-9-60	10-9-60	3-9-60	September 1960	August 1960	September 1959
Food Articles ..	123·9	123·6	124·1	124·1	123·9	123·9	120·5
Liquor & Tobacco ..	105·5	104·5	103·6	104·5	104·5	106·7	99·7
Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants ..	119·5	119·6	119·6	119·6	119·6	119·5	116·3
Industrial Raw Materials ..	141·1	139·0	138·1	137·0	138·8	137·0	122·6
Manufactures	122·7	122·6	122·4	122·9	122·7	122·5	110·0
All Commodities ..	125·7	125·2	125·2	125·2	125·3	125·0	117·2

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

17. *Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and some Principal Foreign Countries*

(*Base* : 1953=100)

Year/Month	India	U.S.A.	Canada	Australia*
1953	100	100	100	100
1954	96	100	98	99
1955	88	101	99	102
1956	99	104	102	106
1957	104	107	103	107
1958	107	108	103	105
1959	111	108	104	106
1959 June	109	109	105	107
1960 May	118	109	105	112
1960 June	118	109	105	115

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

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
1958 ..	133	129	94	98	121	119	124	124
1959 ..	140	134	94	98	136	132	134	133
1959 July ..	142	136	93	97	136	133	137	134
1960 June ..	143	137	89	96	138	135	144	143
1960 July ..	143	138	95	101	139	137	146	145

Source: Indian Labour Gazette, Labour Bureau, Government of India.

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
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	97	99	99	102	101	102	102	112
1957	103	104	102	105	105	106	105	116
1958	109	109	107	108	108	108	107	119
1959	115	114	105	109	108	110	108	120
1959 June ..	112	112	105	108	106	109	108	120
1960 May ..	114	116	106	110	107	110	107	121
1960 June ..	115	116	107	111	107	110	109	121

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

20. *Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at different Centres in Andhra Pradesh and Madras*

(*Base:* July 1935 to June 1936=100)

State/District	Centre	August 1960	July 1960	August 1959
Andhra Pradesh				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	539	540	545
Srikakulam	Thettangi	659	640	680
West Godavari	Alamuru	533	519	520
Kurnool	Madhavaram	604	604	535
Madras				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	498	493	505
	Agaram	490	490	489
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	503	493	477
Madurai	Etiodu	551	534	589
	Gokilapuram	457	456	457
Coimbatore	Kinathukudayu	495	487	472
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	507	494	477
	Kunnathur	500	482	472

21. *Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for July, 1960*

(*Base* : 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram dal	Arhar dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Krishna (A. Pradesh)	140	—	167	—	90	117	120	119	148	107	220	—	139	—
Maibang (Assam) ..	141	—	—	—	—	84	115	119	—	109	132	117	—	70
Teghra* (Bihar) ..	150	114	112	111	131	100	134	148	129	100	101	78	100	60
Lakh (Maharashtra) ..	—	—	195	—	83	120	—	128	—	116	152	—	48	—
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	133	—	86	—	—	134	—	117	126	103	147	—	109	182
Salamatpur (M. Pradesh)	95	61	—	—	—	180	112	113	140	93	144	—	188	—
Kudchi (Mysore) ..	111	—	133	—	88	120	108	130	—	110	200	—	135	—
Malur (Mysore) ..	178	—	—	—	—	94	117	140	—	478	174	100	100	134
Bamra (Orissa) ..	156	—	—	—	—	104	118	100	—	101	173	—	167	69
Maniguda (Orissa) ..	119	—	—	—	—	121	178	—	105	106	141	—	102	—
Nana (Rajasthan)	—	57	—	58	74	—	121	102	127	106	142	—	100	137
Shankargarh (U.P.) ..	98	76	107	—	—	110	123	86	—	92	124	—	93	90

**Base* : 1956=100.

21·1. *Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for August, 1960*

(*Base* : 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram dal	Arhar dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Krishna (A. Pradesh)	140	—	167	—	91	117	120	119	148	110	220	—	139	—
Maibang (Assam) ..	141	—	—	—	—	84	115	119	—	109	132	117	—	70
Teghra* (Bihar) ..	150	114	112	116	148	120	134	148	129	100	101	93	100	60
Lakh (Maharashtra)	—	—	197	—	85	116	—	124	—	123	157	—	48	—
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	133	—	86	—	—	134	—	117	126	110	147	—	109	182
Salamatpur (M. Pradesh)	98	67	—	—	—	192	112	113	140	96	146	—	188	—
Kudchi (Mysore) ..	111	—	133	—	90	115	110	124	—	115	172	—	138	—
Malur (Mysore) ..	175	—	—	—	—	95	117	140	—	478	172	115	100	133
Bamra (Orissa) ..	159	—	—	—	—	109	120	105	—	105	181	—	167	69
Maniguda (Orissa) ..	119	—	—	—	—	123	185	—	101	112	159	—	102	—
Nana (Rajasthan)	—	56	—	63	74	—	120	104	112	115	146	—	100	138
Shankargarh (U.P.) ..	98	76	111	—	—	110	123	86	—	92	125	—	93	90

**Base* : 1956=100

22. *Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States*

(In rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & 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, 1960		—Reports not received—					
Krishna ..	Gudur	,,	6	2·50	2·00	—	2·50	2·00	—
Guntur ..	Addanki	,,	7	1·50	0·75	0·75	1·00	—	—
Hyderabad ..	Ibrahimpatam	,,	8	1·00	0·62	0·50	1·00	0·62	0·50
Bihar									
Patna ..	Mahadeopur	May, 1960	8	1·04	1·04	—	1·00	1·00	—
Muzaffarpur ..	Narsinghpur	,,	7	1·00	0·75	0·50	1·00	1·00	0·50
Ranchi ..	Itki	,,	8	1·00	0·75	0·62	1·00	0·75	0·62
Singhbhum ..	Jagannathpur	,,	8	0·90	0·75	0·60	0·90	0·75	0·60
Maharashtra									
Thana ..	Palghar	August, 1960	8	1·50	1·25	0·75	2·00	1·50	1·00
Yeotmal ..	Babhulgaon	,,	8	1·25	0·50	0·44	1·00	0·56	0·44
Kerala									
Trichur ..	Vilvattom	June, 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quilon ..	Quilon	,,	8	2·00	1·40	1·00	1·75	1·25	0·80
Mysore									
Bangalore ..	Harisandra	July, 1960	7	2·37	—	—	1·37	0·50	—
Tumkur ..	Guddalahalli	,,	8½	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50
West Bengal									
24-Parganas ..		June, 1960	7	1·55	1·12	0·87	1·47	1·00	0·75
Burdwan ..		,,	6	1·65	1·49	0·87	1·52	1·37	0·94
Cooch-Behar		,,	7	2·25	1·62	1·50	2·00	1·62	1·50
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba ..	Chowari	May, 1960	8	1·75	1·50	1·00	—	—	—
Tripura ..	Govt. Agril. Farm	July, 1960	8	—	—	—	2·00	1·12	0·50

22·1. *Daily Agricultural Wages in Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab and U.P.*

(In rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & year	Type of labour	Normal daily working hrs.	Plough-ing	Sow-ing	Weed-ing	Har-vest-ing	Other agri-cultural labour
Madhya Pradesh									
Hoshangabad	Sangakheda Kalan	August, 1960	Man	8	1·00	1·25	1·00	—	1·00
			Woman		—	1.00	1·00	—	1·00
			Child		—	0·75	0·75	—	0·75
Surguja ..	Basdai	,,	Man	8	—	1·00	1·00	—	1·00
			Woman		—	1·00	1·00	—	—
			Child		—	1·00	1·00	—	—
Morena ..	Bijaipur	,,	Man	7	2·00	1·50	0·75	—	1·50
			Woman		—	1·50	0·75	—	1·50
			Child		—	1·00	0·50	—	1·00
Satna ..	Kotar	,,	Man	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Woman		—	—	—	—	—
			Child		—	—	—	—	—
Madras									
Tanjore ..	Alangudy	,,	Man	8	1·50	1·25	1·33	—	1·33
			Woman		—	1·00	1·00	—	1·00
			Child		—	—	—	—	—
Tirunelveli ..	Malayankulam	,,	Man	8	1·25	1·00	1·00	—	0·87
			Woman		—	0·87	0·87	—	0·75
			Child		—	0·75	0·75	—	0·62
Punjab									
Kangra ..	Berta	April, 1960	Man	8	2·75	2·50	2·50	2·50	—
			Woman		—	—	2·00	2·00	—
			Child		1·75	1·75	1·75	1·75	—
Jullundur ..	Jamsher	,,	Man	8	2·62	2·12	2·12	2·62	2·62
			Woman		—	1·62	—	1·62	—
			Child		—	—	1·25	—	1·50
Uttar Pradesh									
Meerut ..	Rachoti	August, 1960	Man	8	1·50	—	1·25	—	—
			Woman		—	—	—	—	—
			Child		—	—	—	—	—
Varanasi ..	Chandi	,,	Man	8	0·62	—	0·62	—	—
			Woman		—	—	0·62	—	—
			Child		—	—	0·62	—	—

22·2. *Daily Rural Wages in Some States*

(In rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & year	Normal daily working hrs.	Skilled labour			Herdsman		
				Carp-enter	Black-smith	Cob-bler	Man	Woman	Child
Andhra Pradesh									
East Godavari	Korukonda	July, 1960		—Reports not Received—					
Krishna ..	Gudur	,,	6	3·00	3·00	2·50	—	—	1·00
Guntur ..	Addanki	,,	7	2·50	2·50	2·00	1·00	—	—
Hyderabad ..	Ibrahimpatam	,,	8	2·50	1·00	1·00	1·00	0·62	0·50
Bihar									
Patna ..	Mahadeopur	May, 1960	8	2·50	2·50	—	—	—	—
Muzaffarpur ..	Narsinghpur	,,	7	2·75	2·25	2·00	0·50	0·37	0·12
Ranchi ..	Itki	,,	8	2·50	—	—	—	—	0·74
Singhbhum ..	Jagannathpur	,,	8	2·50	2·50	—	0·75	0·75	0·60
Maharashtra									
Thana ..	Palghar	August, 1960	8	5·00	5·00	5·00	—	—	—
Yeotmal ..	Babhulgaon	,,	8	3·00	3·00	1·50	1·00	0·50	0·37
Kerala									
Trichur ..	Vilvattom	June, 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trivandrum ..	Puliyoorsala	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quilon ..	Quilon	,,	8	3·25	3·00	3·00	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh									
Hoshangabad	Sangakheda Kalan	Aug., 1960	8	4·00	3·00	2·00	1·25	1·00	0·75
Surguja ..	Basdai	,,	8-10	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	—	—
Morena ..	Bijaipur	,,	8-9	3·00	3·00	2·00	1·50	—	1·00
Satna ..	Kotar	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras									
Tanjore ..	Alangudy	August, 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tirunelveli ..	Malayankulam	,,	8	2·00	2·00	1·13	0·87	0·75	0·62
Mysore ..									
Bangalore ..	Harisandra	July, 1960	7	1·75	0.81	—	0·62	—	0·44
Tumkur ..	Gaddalehalli	,,	8½	1·50	1·50	—	—	—	—
Punjab									
Kangra ..	Berta	April, 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jullundur ..	Jamsher	,,	8	5·00	5·00	—	—	—	—
West Bengal									
24-Parganas ..		June, 1960	7	—	—	—	1·43	1·00	0·72
Burdwan ..		,,	6	—	—	—	1·41	1·25	0·65
Cooch Behar ..		,,	7	—	—	—	2·00	—	1·75
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba ..	Chowari	May, 1960	8	3·00	2·50	2·00	—	1·00	0·75

23. *District-wise Area and Production of Sugarcane in India*, 1959-60 *and* 1958-59

Area : Acres
Production : Tons

District	Area		Production			
			1959-60		1958-59	
	1959-60	1958-59	Cane	Gur	Cane	Gur
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh						
1. Srikakulam ..	20,000	19,600	590,000	59,000	515,000	51,500
2. Visakhapatnam ..	32,500	33,600	1,071,000	107,100	916,000	19,600
3. East Godavari ..	21,500	21,000	771,000	77,100	525,000	52,500
4. West Godavari ..	18,700	20,000	553,000	55,300	678,000	67,800
5. Krishna	11,800	11,500	449,000	44,900	489,000	48,900
6. Guntur	1,100	700	40,000	4,000	25,000	2,500
7. Nellore	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Kurnool	600	500	22,000	2,200	18,000	1,800
9. Anantapur	8,400	7,800	194,000	19,400	159,000	15,900
10. Cuddapah ..	1,400	1,300	51,000	5,100	47,000	4,700
11. Chittoor	20,700	20,100	785,000	78,500	702,000	70,200
12. Hyderabad ..	1,900	1,500	69,000	6,900	54,000	5,400
13. Nizamabad ..	36,300	35,600	1,375,000	137,500	2,183,000	218,300
14. Medak	7,800	7,900	282,000	28,200	284,000	28,400
15. Mahbubnagar ..	300	200	11,000	1,100	7,000	700
16. Nalgonda	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Warangal	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Khammam	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Karimnagar ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Adilabad	200	100	7,000	700	4,000	400
TOTAL ..	183,200	181,400	6,270,000	627,000	6,606,000	660,600
Assam						
1. Cachar	9,500	9,500	141,927	14,193	141,927	14,193
2. Goalpara	7,140	7,140	100,913	10,091	100,913	10,091
3. Kamrup	10,000	10,000	127,982	12,798	127,982	12,798
4. Darrang	5,430	5,430	73,540	7,354	73,540	7,354
5. Nowgong	7,920	7,920	109,529	10,953	109,529	10,953
6. Sibsagar	16,000	16,000	232,300	23,230	232,300	23,230
7. Lakhimpur	7,120	7,120	110,408	11,041	110,408	11,041
8. Mikir & N.C. Hills	4,000	4,000	56,534	5,653	56,534	5,653
9. Garo Hills	380	380	5,371	537	5,371	537
10. K. & J. Hills ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Mizo Hills	570	570	8,056	806	8,056	806
TOTAL ..	68,060	68,060	966,560	96,656	966,560	96,656

23. *District-wise Area and Production of Sugarcane in India, 1959-60 and 1958-59—contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bihar						
1. Patna	14,963	14,157	263,499	26,350	274,504	27,450
2. Gaya	33,805	31,618	530,061	53,006	423,997	42,400
3. Shahbad	35,205	34,814	528,075	52,808	573,038	57,304
4. Saran	83,131	79,830	1,080,715	108,071	1,087,285	108,728
5. Champaran ..	122,546	121,171	2,127,426	212,743	1,949,641	194,964
6. Muzaffarpur ..	48,164	45,515	616,019	61,602	684,546	68,455
7. Darbhanga	53,186	40,594	790,346	79,035	576,435	57,643
8. Monghyr	16,881	10,308	197,174	19,717	124,521	12,452
9. Bhagalpur ..	13,005	9,077	149,623	14,962	128,167	12,817
10. Saharsa	1,427	593	21,505	2,150	10,395	1,040
11. Purnea	2,779	1,495	23,927	2,393	8,746	875
12. S. Parganas ..	3,907	2,615	44,950	4,495	37,290	3,729
13. Hazaribagh ..	7,071	6,984	67,954	6,795	96,938	9,694
14. Ranchi	117	86	1,267	127	1,183	118
15. Palamau	6,538	5,367	79,176	7,918	72,669	7,267
16. Dhanbad	267	325	3,175	317	4,774	477
17. Singhbhum	70	67	758	76	922	92
TOTAL ..	443,062	404,616	6,525,650	652,565	6,055,051	605,505
Gujarat						
1. Jamnagar	3,068	3,939	76,700	7,670	93,860	9,386
2. Rajkot	5,375	5,375	131,200	13,120	131,200	13,120
3. Surendranagar ..	152	229	3,040	304	3,900	390
4. Bhavnagar	5,585	4,767	111,700	11,170	107,260	10,726
5. Junagadh	3,094	5,286	61,880	6,188	105,720	10,572
6. Kutch	600	600	5,500	550	5,500	550
7. Amreli	5,543	5,543	119,776	12,466	119,776	12,466
8. Banaskantha ..	3,007	3,127	53,057	5,571	53,181	5,584
9. Mehsana	3,724	2,502	95,000	9,975	53,190	5,585
10. Sabarkantha ..	542	673	9,219	968	12,876	1,352
11. Ahmedabad ..	228	228	2,524	265	2,524	265
12. Kaira	46	75	743	78	1,590	167
13. Panch Mahals ..	230	378	6,029	385	6,029	633
14. Baroda	145	222	2,771	291	4,724	496
15. Broach	25	28	495	52	695	73
16. Surat	4,901	4,961	85,086	10,210	115,657	12,144
17. Dangs	3	2	57	6	29	3
TOTAL ..	36,268	37,935	764,777	79,269	817,711	83,512

23. *District-wise Area and Production of Sugarcane in India, 1959-60 and 1958-59—contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Jammu & Kashmir						
1. Jammu	2,126	1,762	6,250	625	5,180	518
2. Udhampur ..	256	277	750	75	810	81
3. Kathua	1,230	978	3,610	361	2,870	287
4. Doda	2	2	10	1	10	1
5. Poonch-Rajouri ..	14	31	40	4	90	9
TOTAL ..	3,628	3,050	10,660	1,066	8,960	896
Kerala						
1. Trivandrum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Quilon	2,040	1,980	33,700	3,370	33,200	3,320
3. Alleppey	12,920	12,610	213,300	21,330	205,700	20,570
4. Kottayam	3,600	3,600	53,000	5,300	52,700	5,270
5. Ernakulam ..	1,130	1,180	17,400	1,740	16,700	1,670
6. Trichur	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Palghat	1,390	1,410	23,300	2,330	23,900	2,390
8. Kozhikode ..	70	70	1,300	130	1,400	140
9. Cannanore ..	860	910	15,800	1,580	16,600	1,660
TOTAL ..	22,010	21,760	357,800	35,780	350,200	35,020
Madhya Pradesh						
1. Sagar	500	500	7,000	700	5,000	500
2. Damoh	300	300	4,000	400	4,000	400
3. Jabalpur	1,300	1,000	12,000	1,200	11,000	1,100
4. Mandla	700	700	9,000	900	10,000	1,000
5. Hoshangabad ..	200	200	2,000	200	2,000	200
6. Narsimhapur ..	1,600	1,700	13,000	1,300	14,000	1,400
7. East Nimar ..	300	300	4,000	400	4,000	400
8. Balaghat	2,400	2,300	43,000	4,300	42,000	4,200
9. Betul	4,500	4,200	72,000	7,200	68,000	6,800
10. Chhindwara ..	3,700	3,600	45,000	4,500	46,000	4,600
11. Seoni	800	800	11,000	1,100	10,000	1,000
12. Durg	1,300	1,000	6,000	600	6,000	600
13. Raipur	1,400	1,300	21,000	2,100	17,000	1,700
14. Bilaspur	4,000	3,200	54,000	5,400	26,000	2,600
15. Surguja	700	700	9,000	900	9,000	900
16. Raigarh	2,600	2,600	35,000	3,500	33,000	3,300
17. Bastar	1,100	1,000	15,000	1,500	14,000	1,400
18. Bhind	800	600	9,000	900	7,000	700
19. Morena	7,300	5,100	91,000	9,100	57,000	5,700
20. Gwalior	15,300	13,700	164,000	16,400	116,000	11,600
21. Shivpuri	6,300	4,800	45,000	4,500	66,000	6,600

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23. *District-wise Area and Production of Sugarcane in India, 1959-60 and 1958-59*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madhya Pradesh—contd.						
22. Guna	3,300	2,900	18,000	1,800	16,000	1,600
23. Vidisha	500	400	4,000	400	4,000	400
24. Rajgarh	2,500	2,000	19,000	1,900	6,000	600
25. Shajapur	2,400	1,700	26,000	2,600	19,000	1,900
26. Ujjain	1,900	1,300	13,000	1,300	10,000	1,000
27. Ratlam	4,500	3,800	51,000	5,100	41,000	4,100
28. Mandsaur	2,600	2,300	32,000	3,200	38,000	3,800
29. Dewas	2,200	1,400	17,000	1,700	9,000	900
30. Indore	2,700	2,500	27,000	2,700	31,000	3,100
31. West Nimar ..	800	700	14,000	1,400	13,000	1,300
32. Dhar	1,400	1,300	13,000	1,300	11,000	1,100
33. Jhabua	200	200	5,000	500	3,000	300
34. Rewa	200	200	2,000	200	2,000	200
35. Satna	100	100	1,000	100	1,000	100
36. Sidhi	—	100	—	—	—	—
37. Shahdol	100	100	1,000	100	1,000	100
38. Datia	500	300	4,000	400	3,000	300
39. Tikamgarh ..	5,000	4,100	53,000	5,300	44,000	4,400
40. Chhatarpur ..	1,900	1,300	14,000	1,400	10,000	1,000
41. Panna	700	600	5,000	500	3,000	300
42. Sehore	8,400	7,800	70,000	7,000	60,000	6,000
43. Raisen	300	200	2,000	200	2,000	200
TOTAL ..	99,300	84,900	1,062,000	106,200	894,000	89,400
Madras						
1. Chingleput ..	500	300	12,430	1,410	7,500	860
2. South Arcot ..	25,800	25,500	719,910	82,790	642,150	73,850
3. North Arcot ..	26,500	26,500	671,290	67,740	611,160	61,670
4. Salem	16,500	18,000	370,900	37,980	426,360	45,540
5. Coimbatore ..	25,500	25,000	814,010	92,230	748,510	84,840
6. Tiruchirapalli ..	23,000	23,800	541,820	60,610	553,230	61,870
7. Thanjavur ..	9,800	9,300	212,700	23,450	168,170	18,070
8. Madurai	10,900	10,800	279,700	29,460	262,460	27,650
9. Ramanathapuram ..	4,400	4,300	79,200	8,390	68,800	7,290
10. Tirunelveli	1,600	700	39,740	4,210	16,070	1,700
11. The Nilgiris ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Kanya Kumari ..	100	60	2,570	270	1,540	160
TOTAL ..	144,600	144,260	3,744,270	408,540	3,505,950	383,500

23. *District-wise Area and Production of Sugarcane in India, 1959-60 and 1958-59*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Maharashtra						
1. West Khandesh ..	4,938	5,083	52,486	5,511	72,038	7,564
2. East Khandesh ..	2,993	2,819	31,810	3,340	39,952	4,195
3. Nasik	21,579	20,568	489,324	51,379	466,390	48,971
4. Ahmednagar ..	72,860	72,059	2,581,495	271,057	2,042,486	214,461
5. Poona	25,500	21,635	903,486	94,866	766,542	80,487
6. Sholapur	19,746	18,570	664,638	69,787	519,781	54,577
7. North Satara ..	16,068	14,816	318,810	33,475	304,990	32,024
8. South Satara ..	12,941	10,906	288,857	30,330	243,438	25,561
9. Aurangabad ..	18,380	13,888	338,470	33,847	209,250	20,925
10. Parbhani	3,423	3,000	57,300	5,730	45,200	4,520
11. Nanded	4,200	4,050	70,310	7,031	77,050	7,705
12. Bhir	4,221	2,850	70,660	7,066	38,170	3,817
13. Osmanabad ..	12,928	9,938	216,430	21,643	166,370	16,637
14. Buldana	2,773	2,407	29,561	2,971	25,930	2,606
15. Akola	389	404	3,890	391	4,487	451
16. Amraoti	190	197	1,900	191	1,970	198
17. Yeotmal	708	595	7,393	743	6,278	631
18. Wardha	128	131	1,413	142	1,443	145
19. Nagpur	136	146	1,512	152	1,701	171
20. Bhandara	1,796	2,211	19,791	1,989	26,586	2,672
21. Chanda	855	1,066	17,094	1,718	17,761	1,785
22. Kolaba	35	53	400	42	600	63
23. Ratnagiri	376	333	4,267	448	3,771	396
24. Thana	150	150	1,705	179	1,705	179
25. Kolhapur	67,822	55,393	1,946,419	204,374	1,766,362	185,468
TOTAL ..	295,135	263,268	8,119,421	848,402	6,850,251	716,209
Mysore						
1. Bangalore	6,248	5,568	57,704	5,770	120,060	12,006
2. Kolar	9,862	8,863	166,625	16,663	159,296	15,930
3. Tumkur	3,398	3,398	56,210	5,621	94,339	9,434
4. Mysore	3,595	3,480	90,978	9,098	96,615	9,662
5. Mandya	22,749	21,392	962,480	96,248	593,896	59,390
6. Hassan	7,168	7,159	99,063	9,906	198,750	19,875
7. Shimoga	11,176	10,631	346,456	34,646	295,144	29,514
8. Chickmagalur ..	2,633	2,530	65,669	6,567	70,240	7,024
9. Chitaldurg	2,788	2,476	102,950	10,295	68,749	6,875
10. Bellary	13,870	11,917	502,547	50,255	398,070	39,807
11. Dharwar	2,506	2,406	63,825	6,383	66,798	6,680
12. Belgaum	32,835	34,134	810,695	81,070	1,012,462	101,246
13. Bijapur	2,530	2,323	68,317	6,832	64,493	6,449
14. North Kanara ..	2,738	2,744	45,117	4,512	76,180	7,618
15. Bidar	11,428	10,971	185,707	18,571	304,580	30,458
16. Raichur	6,773	5,632	127,571	12,757	156,357	15,636
17. Gulbarga	1,296	1,178	14,789	1,479	32,676	3,268
18. S. Kanara	3,840	3,898	75,852	7,585	108,217	10,822
19. Coorg	7	38	168	17	1,055	106
TOTAL ..	147,440	140,738	3,842,723	384,275	3,917,977	391,800

NOTE—District-wise area for 1958-59 in case of Maharashtra State do not tally with those published in the All-India Estimate due to subsequent revision by the State Government.

23. *District-wise Area and Production of Sugarcane in India, 1959-60 and 1958-59—contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Orissa						
1. Cuttack	8,100	8,100	105,210	10,521	105,210	10,521
2. Puri	5,000	5,000	49,960	4,996	49,960	4,996
3. Balasore	1,500	1,500	14,990	1,499	14,990	1,499
4. Sambalpur	8,800	8,800	62,820	6,282	62,820	6,282
5. Ganjam	2,400	2,400	26,790	2,679	26,790	2,679
6. Koraput	10,000	10,000	194,420	19,442	194,420	19,442
7. Dhenkanal ..	6,400	6,400	56,420	5,642	56,420	5,642
8. Keonjhar	1,500	1,500	27,420	2,742	27,420	2,742
9. Mayurbhanj ..	1,500	1,500	21,760	2,176	21,760	2,176
10. Sundargarh ..	1,200	1,200	26,120	2,612	26,120	2,612
11. Bolangir-Patna ..	5,400	5,400	87,750	8,775	87,750	8,775
12. Kalahandi	2,500	2,500	54,410	5,441	54,410	5,441
13. Boudh-Phulbani ..	800	800	4,410	441	4,410	441
TOTAL ..	55,100	55,100	732,480	73,248	732,480	73,248
Punjab						
1. Hissar	17,000	10,000	250,000	25,000	150,000	15,000
2. Rohtak	98,000	76,000	1,840,000	184,000	1,380,000	138,000
3. Gurgaon	24,000	17,000	290,000	29,000	210,000	21,000
4. Karnal	73,000	62,000	1,010,000	101,000	950,000	95,000
5. Ambala	78,000	68,000	810,000	81,000	690,000	69,000
6. Ludhiana	24,000	21,000	430,000	43,000	330,000	33,000
7. Ferozepore	13,000	9,000	190,000	19,000	120,000	12,000
8. Bhatinda	5,000	4,000	70,000	7,000	50,000	5,000
9. Kapurthala ..	15,000	16,000	220,000	22,000	220,000	22,000
10. Mohendragarh ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Patiala	40,000	40,000	570,000	57,000	550,000	55,000
12. Sangrur	43,000	31,000	700,000	70,000	450,000	45,000
13. Simla	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Kangra	3,000	3,000	20,000	2,000	20,000	2,000
15. Hoshiarpur ..	44,000	43,000	450,000	45,000	430,000	43,000
16. Jullundur	44,000	43,000	790,000	79,000	700,000	70,000
17. Amritsar	32,000	33,000	460,000	46,000	490,000	49,000
18. Gurdaspur	39,000	39,000	470,000	47,000	510,000	51,000
TOTAL ..	592,000	515,000	8,570,000	857,000	7,250,000	725,000
Rajasthan						
1. Ajmer	750	647	2,290	229	2,173	217
2. Alwar	757	379	3,100	310	2,712	271
3. Bharatpur	9,857	5,550	83,580	8,358	49,280	4,928
4. Jaipur	1,854	1,844	15,040	1,504	14,484	1,448
5. Jhunjhunu	40	25	110	11	70	7
6. Sawai Madhopur ..	6,069	4,981	55,740	5,574	37,002	3,700
7. Sikar	128	108	1,170	117	386	39
8. Tonk	3,151	3,006	22,470	2,247	386	39
9. Bikaner	—	—	—	—	—	—

23. *District-wise Area and Production of Sugarcane in India, 1959-60 and 1958-59—contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rajasthan—contd.						
10. Churu	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Ganganagar ..	14,428	6,722	100,996	10,100	47,054	4,705
12. Barmer	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Jaisalmer	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Jalore	1	4	8	1	30	3
15. Jodhpur	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Nagour	227	340	3,200	320	2,378	238
17. Pali	11	20	20	2	370	37
18. Sirohi	5	16	58	6	290	29
19. Bundi	6,492	4,025	46,370	4,637	35,937	3,594
20. Jhalawar	1,784	1,470	17,840	1,784	17,732	1,773
21. Kotah	1,698	1,466	16,770	1,677	10,472	1,047
22. Banswara	1,042	714	11,160	1,116	7,650	765
23. Bhilwara	3,337	2,896	21,230	2,123	23,080	2,308
24. Chittorgarh ..	4,511	4,049	48,330	4,833	43,360	4,336
25. Dungarpur ..	1,447	892	12,910	1,291	6,440	644
26. Udaipur	11,361	9,772	132,910	13,291	115,420	11,542
TOTAL ..	68,950	48,926	595,302	59,531	416,706	41,670
Uttar Pradesh						
1. Dehradun	9,082	8,772	114,280	11,428	112,100	11,210
2. Saharanpur ..	170,025	158,648	2,542,310	254,231	1,962 550	196,255
3. Muzaffarnagar ..	219,303	214,794	2,713,600	271,360	2,658,070	265,807
4. Meerut	322,216	313,183	3,821,280	382,128	4,002,310	400,231
5. Bulandshahr ..	154,170	143,396	1,748,720	174,872	2,365,920	236,592
6. Aligarh	73,648	64,804	859,820	85,982	399,000	39,900
7. Mathura	52,494	45,867	504,400	50,440	377,750	37,775
8. Agra	18,018	15,555	147,200	14,720	159,620	15,962
9. Mainpuri	14,422	10,543	109,030	10,903	72,370	7,237
10. Etah	29,716	28,740	202,140	20,214	273,640	27,364
11. Bareilly	80,547	76,628	962,020	96,202	703,910	70,391
12. Bijnor	129,651	148,603	1,905,570	190,557	1,092,060	109,206
13. Badaun	54,173	50,890	588,830	58,883	619,370	61,937
14. Moradabad ..	141,308	130,535	1,411,580	141,158	1,658,730	165,873
15. Shahjahanpur ..	72,733	62,599	801,880	80,188	688,200	68,820
16. Pilibhit	65,963	62,126	737,250	73,725	455,720	45,572
17. Rampur	57,516	52,194	633,660	63,366	588,470	58,847
18. Farrukhabad ..	27,718	25,208	176,620	17,662	240,530	24,053
19. Etawah	17,118	14,859	204,680	20,468	153,710	15,371
20. Kanpur	12,081	11,195	113,970	11,397	118,820	11,882
21. Fatehpur	14,108	14,278	168,590	16,859	153,330	15,333
22. Allahabad ..	16,117	14,954	160,350	16,035	150,850	15,085
23. Jhansi	2,003	1,609	18,900	1,890	16,080	1,608
24. Jalaun	4,256	3,740	11,250	1,125	29,680	2,968
25. Hamirpur	2,892	2,449	23,120	2,312	19,100	1,910
26. Banda	418	433	3,720	372	3,450	345
27. Varanasi	44,052	40,055	560,920	56,092	447,590	44,759
28. Mirzapur	11,981	10,355	119,160	11,916	127,370	12,737
29. Jaunpur	43,784	53,097	418,450	41,845	507,400	50,740
30. Ghazipur	66,791	30,001	857,100	85,710	297,120	29,712

23. *District-wise Area and Production of Sugarcane in India, 1959-60 and 1958-59*—concld.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Uttar Pradesh—contd.						
31. Ballia	40,073	36,689	288,090	28,809	352,260	35,226
32. Gorakhpur	62,994	58,145	626,370	62,637	731,910	73,191
33. Deoria	179,136	180,168	1,232,260	123,226	1,921,820	192,182
34. Basti	66,386	73,130	677,740	67,774	929,570	92,957
35. Azamgarh ..	83,428	84,870	712,610	71,261	797,340	79,734
36. Naini-Tal	59,167	50,496	666,340	66,634	547,960	54,796
37. Lucknow	4,150	6,346	34,400	3,440	63,400	6,340
38. Unnao	15,921	14,846	160,640	16,064	161,420	16,142
39. Rae-Bareli	7,055	7,429	62,030	6,203	84,550	8,455
40. Sitapur	81,528	67,616	842,960	84,296	612,350	61,235
41. Hardoi	47,064	42,142	485,640	48,564	449,230	44,923
42. Kheri	143,502	123,875	1,485,250	148,525	1,388,950	138,895
43. Faizabad	51,577	50,628	524,420	52,442	602,170	60,217
44. Gonda	58,940	56,298	601,550	60,155	750,980	75,098
45. Bahraich	9,848	8,794	120,430	12,043	83,680	8,368
46. Sultanpur	23,783	22,047	238,270	23,827	277,070	27,707
47. Pratapgarh ..	10,440	10,413	101,970	10,197	99,390	9,939
48. Bara-Banki	43,866	42,845	525,600	52,560	455,650	45,565
49. Conventional Estimates ..	24	24	180	18	180	18
TOTAL ..	2,917,185	2,746,911	32,027,150	3,202,715	30,764,700	3,076,470
West Bengal						
1. 24-Parganas ..	6,400	5,200	100,400	10,040	97,500	9,750
2. Nadia	12,500	11,500	224,200	22,420	137,000	13,700
3. Murshidabad ..	14,600	13,300	257,900	25,790	252,800	25,280
4. Burdwan	8,200	5,300	133,500	13,350	91,700	9,170
5. Birbhum	9,200	7,100	138,300	13,830	149,400	14,940
6. Bankura	5,700	4,200	69,500	6,950	78,800	7,880
7. Midnapore	3,800	2,600	55,000	5,500	48,800	4,880
8. Hooghly	2,800	2,100	54,700	5,470	41,500	4,150
9. Howrah	700	1,800	13,800	1,380	45,300	4,530
10. Jalpaiguri	900	500	12,200	1,220	9,400	940
11. Darjeeling ..	400	200	6,200	620	3,700	370
12. Malda	8,800	5,600	128,900	12,890	105,000	10,500
13. West Dinajpur ..	2,400	2,200	26,500	2,650	41,200	4,120
14. Cooch-Behar ..	200	400	2,700	270	7,500	750
15. Purulia	1,400	2,000	20,800	2,080	28,800	2,880
16. Islampur	2,600	1,900	33,300	3,330	35,600	3,560
TOTAL ..	80,600	65,900	1,277,900	127,790	1,174,000	117,400
Himachal Pradesh						
1. Mahasu	76	74	152	15	144	14
2. Sirmur	2,055	2,195	12,420	1,242	13,327	1,333
3. Mandi	579	564	2,900	290	2,430	243
4. Chamba	1	1	5	—	5	—
5. Bilaspur	416	364	892	89	832	83
TOTAL ..	3,127	3,198	16,369	1,636	16,738	1,673
Delhi	12,000	10,000	80,000	8,000	60,000	6,000
Tripura	6,800	6,660	75,000	7,500	68,300	6,830

NOTE—Figures for 1959-60 relate to final estimates and those for 1958-59 relate to partially revised estimates. These are, therefore, subject to revision.

24. *Area under Sann-hemp in India, 1959-60 and 1958-59*

(Area in acres

State/District	1959-60				1958-59			
	Fibre	Manure	Fodder	Total	Fibre	Manure	Fodder	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. *Andhra Pradesh*								
Chittoor ..	100	100	—	200	100	100	—	200
Cuddapah ..	100	100	—	200	100	100	—	200
Kurnool ..	900	200	—	1,100	900	200	—	1,100
Godavari (East)	9,100	14,600	400	24,100	8,800	14,300	400	23,500
Godavari (West)	800	600	300	1,700	1,000	600	300	1,900
Guntur ..	19,700	400	91,800	111,900	19,600	400	91,100	111,100
Krishna ..	13,100	600	700	14,400	13,800	700	700	15,200
Nellore ..	3,100	200	200	3,500	2,600	200	200	3,000
Srikakulam ..	1,800	400	—	2,200	1,500	400	—	1,900
Visakhapatnam	6,100	800	—	6,900	6,400	800	—	7,200
Adilabad ..	2,100	100	—	2,200	2,000	100	—	2,100
Hyderabad ..	1,800	200	200	2,200	1,700	200	200	2,100
Karimnagar	1,200	—	300	1,500	1,400	—	300	1,700
Khammam ..	3,600	200	4,000	7,800	3,600	200	4,000	7,800
Mahbubnagar	500	—	—	500	500	—	—	500
Medak ..	—	400	1,500	1,900	—	400	1,500	1,900
Nalgonda ..	1,800	—	100	1,900	1,700	—	100	1,800
Nizamabad ..	300	100	100	500	300	100	100	500
Warangal ..	1,000	—	100	1,100	900	—	100	1,000
STATE TOTAL ..	67,100	19,000	99,700	185,800	66,900	18,800	99,000	184,700
2. *Bihar*								
Champaran ..	2,771	—	—	2,771	2,391	—	—	2,391
Darbhanga ..	1,370	—	—	1,370	1,073	—	—	1,073
Muzaffarpur	1,308	—	—	1,308	820	—	—	820
Purnea ..	1,035	—	—	1,035	137	—	—	137
Saharsa ..	561	—	—	561	5,114	—	—	5,114
Saran ..	3,998	—	—	3,998	3,456	—	—	3,456
Bhagalpur ..	2,199	—	—	2,199	1,490	—	—	1,490
Gaya ..	3,312	—	—	3,312	2,242	—	—	2,242
Monghyr ..	2,174	—	—	2,174	1,371	—	—	1,371
Patna ..	3,052	—	—	3,052	1,924	—	—	1,924
Shahabad ..	1,110	—	—	1,110	930	—	—	930
Dhanbad ..	77	—	—	77	89	—	—	89
Hazaribagh	683	—	—	683	446	—	—	446
Palamau ..	1,427	—	—	1,427	1,047	—	—	1,047
Ranchi ..	1,593	—	—	1,593	1,138	—	—	1,138
Santhal Parganas	1,512	—	—	1,512	1,187	—	—	1,187
Singhbhum ..	1,114	—	—	1,114	1,013	—	—	1,013
STATE TOTAL	29,296	—	—	29,296	25,868	—	—	25,868

24. *Area under Sann-hemp in India*, 1959-60 *and* 1958-59—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
3. *Maharashtra & Gujarat*								
Ahmednagar	—	3,914	116	4,030	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4,030
Khandesh (East)	—	1,004	30	1,034	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	966
Khandesh (West)	—	1,076	—	1,076	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	773
Kolhapur ..	—	500	—	500	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	500
Nasik ..	—	645	66	711	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,077
Satara North	—	586	17	603	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	613
Satara South	—	15	—	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	115
Ahmedabad	175	25	—	200	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	200
Amreli ..	—	—	—	—	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	10
Banaskantha	—	350	—	350	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	350
Baroda ..	336	—	17,798	18,134	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	18,134
Broach ..	—	—	151	151	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	60
Kaira ..	—	1,952	—	1,952	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3,550
Mehsana ..	—	2,000	—	2,000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,321
Panch Mahals	7,893	2,125	493	10,511	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15,777
Sabarkantha	263	202	577	1,042	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	268
Surat ..	811	623	1,781	3,215	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	800
Kolaba ..	53	43	7,433	7,529	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	7,529
Ratnagiri ..	876	—	—	876	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	876
Thana ..	—	600	—	600	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	600
Akola ..	2,059	208	—	2,267	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2,562
Amraoti ..	2,953	—	—	2,953	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3,601
Bhandara ..	1,007	—	—	1,007	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	996
Buldana ..	3,412	455	—	3,867	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3,962
Chanda ..	825	9	—	834	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	729
Nagpur ..	2,189	—	—	2,189	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2,107
Wardha ..	1,018	128	—	1,146	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,103
Yeotmal ..	5,225	137	—	5,362	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5,437
Rajura ..	571	29	—	600	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	600
Aurangabad	11,871	4,617	—	16,488	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17,000
Bhir ..	2,218	882	—	3,100	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3,100
Nanded ..	2,241	890	—	3,131	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2,900
Osmanabad	3,240	1,388	—	4,628	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4,900
Parbhani ..	5,296	2,104	—	7,400	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	7,400
STATE TOTAL..	54,532	26,507	28,462	109,501	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	113,946

NOTE—Variety-wise details do not tally with those published in the All-India Estimate due to subsequent revision by the State Government.

24. *Area under Sann-hemp in India*, 1959-60 *and* 1958-59—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
4. *Madhya Pradesh*								
Balaghat ..	387	—	—	387	366	—	—	366
Bastar ..	657	—	—	657	649	—	—	649
Bilaspur ..	1,120	—	—	1,120	1,372	—	—	1,372
Durg ..	1,175	—	—	1,175	1,490	—	—	1,490
Raigarh ..	6,979	—	—	6,979	7,012	—	—	7,012
Raipur ..	1,760	—	—	1,760	1,423	—	—	1,423
Surguja ..	384	—	—	384	429	—	—	429
Betul ..	2,610	20	—	2,630	2,392	—	—	2,392
Chhindwara	4,569	—	—	4,569	4,384	—	—	4,384
Damoh ..	245	—	—	245	259	—	—	259
Hoshangabad	965	—	—	965	876	—	—	876
Jabalpur ..	2,043	—	—	2,043	1,999	—	—	1,999
Mandla ..	3,867	—	—	3,867	4,020	—	—	4,020
Narsimpur ..	3,500	—	—	3,500	2,205	—	—	2,205
Nimar East	2,436	—	—	2,436	2,399	—	—	2,399
Sagar ..	1,442	—	—	1,442	1,517	—	—	1,517
Seoni ..	7,522	—	—	7,522	7,572	—	—	7,572
Bhind ..	1,594	—	—	1,594	1,618	—	—	1,618
Gwalior ..	899	—	—	899	843	—	—	843
Morena ..	777	—	—	777	752	—	—	752
Vidisha ..	1,232	—	—	1,232	1,232	—	—	1,232
Dewas ..	1,640	—	—	1,640	1,558	—	—	1,558
Guna ..	1,015	—	—	1,015	938	—	—	938
Indore ..	1,350	—	—	1,350	1,375	—	—	1,375
Mandsaur ..	6,591	—	—	6,591	6,788	—	—	6,788
Rajgarh ..	3,538	—	—	3,538	3,427	—	—	3,427
Ratlam ..	2,929	225	—	3,154	2,021	—	—	2,021
Shajapur ..	2,678	1,200	—	3,878	3,391	—	—	3,391
Shivpuri ..	2,000	—	—	2,000	1,971	—	—	1,971
Ujjain ..	1,700	—	—	1,700	1,686	—	—	1,686
Dhar ..	3,785	1,885	—	5,670	5,411	—	—	5,411
Jhabua ..	6,586	—	—	6,586	4,746	—	—	4,746
Nimar West	3,128	—	—	3,128	2,974	—	—	2,974
Chhatarpur	2,427	—	—	2,427	2,609	—	—	2,609
Datia ..	727	—	—	727	641	—	—	641
Panna ..	450	—	—	450	679	—	—	679
Rewa ..	350	—	—	350	299	—	—	299
Satna ..	250	—	—	250	613	—	—	613
Shahdol ..	440	—	—	440	360	—	—	360
Sidhi ..	30	—	—	30	—	—	—	—
Tikamgarh ..	400	—	—	400	388	—	—	388
Raisen ..	1,499	—	—	1,499	1,591	—	—	1,591
Sehore ..	3,996	—	—	3,996	3,835	—	—	3,835
STATE TOTAL	93,672	3,330	—	97,002	92,110†	—	—	92,110

†Includes 2,000 acres for manure for which district-wise details one not available.

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24. *Area under Sann-hemp in India, 1959-60 and 1958-59—contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
5. *Madras*								
Arcot North	300	100	—	400	240	80	—	320
Arcot South	900	2,000	—	2,900	980	1,680	—	2,660
Chingleput	200	250	—	450	150	350	—	500
Coimbatore	400	800	—	1,200	330	800	—	1,130
Madurai ..	50	100	—	150	50	100	—	150
Ramanathapuram	10	1,100	—	1,110	10	1,000	—	1,010
Salem ..	200	3,100	—	3,300	150	3,060	—	3,210
Tanjore ..	50	50	—	100	50	50	—	100
Tiruchirapalli	10	600	—	610	10	560	—	570
Tirunelveli ..	40	250	—	290	—	250	—	250
STATE TOTAL	2,160	8,350	—	10,510	1,970	7,930	—	9,900
6. *Mysore*								
Belgaum ..	1,496	—	—	1,496	1,196	—	—	1,196
Bidar ..	4,341	—	—	4,341	4,578	—	—	4,578
Bijapur ..	3,060	—	—	3,060	3,060	—	—	3,060
Dharwar ..	4,365	—	—	4,365	4,365	—	—	4,365
Gulbarga ..	4,452	—	—	4,452	3,804	—	—	3,804
Raichur ..	155	—	—	155	143	—	—	143
Kanara North	16	—	—	16	16	—	—	16
Kanara South	—	20	—	20	—	18	—	18
Bangalore ..	—	40	—	40	—	40	—	40
Bellary ..	—	—	—	—	2,500	—	—	2,500
Mandya ..	16,970	—	—	16,970	16,970	—	—	16,970
Mysore ..	—	470	—	470	—	470	—	470
STATE TOTAL	34,855	530	—	35,385	36,632	528	—	37,160
7. *Orissa*								
Bolangir-Patna	7,270	—	—	7,270	7,270	—	—	7,270
Ganjam ..	1,570	—	—	1,570	1,570	—	—	1,570
Kalahandi ..	2,602	—	—	2,602	2,602	—	—	2,602
Koraput ..	192	—	—	192	192	—	—	192
Mayurbhanj	630	—	—	630	630	—	—	630
Sambalpur ..	1,900	—	—	1,900	1,900	—	—	1,900
Sundergarh ..	78	—	—	78	78	—	—	78
Balasore ..	556	—	—	556	556	—	—	556
Cuttack ..	520	—	—	520	520	—	—	520
Puri ..	87–	—	—	87	87	—	—	87
STATE TOTAL	15,405	—	—	15,405	15,405	—	—	15,405

24. *Area under Sann-hemp in India, 1959-60 and 1958-59—contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Punjab								
Kangra ..	700	—	—	700	700	—	—	700
Ambala ..	2,100	—	—	2,100	1,700	—	—	1,700
Amritsar ..	700	—	—	700	1,500	—	—	1,500
Ferozepur ..	2,100	—	—	2,100	3,000	—	—	3,000
Gurdaspur ..	1,400	—	—	1,400	1,800	—	—	1,800
Gurgaon ..	700	—	—	700	700	—	—	700
Hissar ..	1,900	—	—	1,900	—	—	—	—
Hoshiarpur ..	2,100	—	—	2,100	2,200	—	—	2,200
Jullundur ..	900	—	—	900	1,300	—	—	1,300
Karnal ..	1,400	—	—	1,400	1,700	—	—	1,700
Ludhiana ..	300	—	—	300	700	—	—	700
Rohtak ..	2,100	—	—	2,100	2,300	—	—	2,300
Bhantinda ..	1,600	—	—	1,600	900	—	—	900
Kapurthala ..	200	—	—	200	—	—	—	—
Mohindergarh	300	—	—	300	300	—	—	300
Patiala ..	800	—	—	800	600	—	—	600
Sangrur ..	2,800	—	—	2,800	2,800	—	—	2,800
STATE TOTAL..	22,100	—	—	22,100	22,200	—	—	22,200
9. *Rajasthan*								
Alwar ..	2,798	—	—	2,798	3,143	—	—	3,143
Bharatpur ..	2,234	—	—	2,234	2,206	23	—	2,229
Bhilwara ..	4,875	—	—	4,875	4,317	291	—	4,608
Jaipur ..	832	—	—	832	797	—	—	797
Jhunjhunu ..	56	—	—	56	73	—	—	73
Sawai Madhopur ..	1,544	—	—	1,544	1,598	—	—	1,598
Sikar ..	11	—	—	11	19	—	—	19
Tonk ..	612	—	—	612	495	—	—	495
Barmer ..	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Churu ..	4	—	—	4	2	—	—	2
Ganganagar	1,100	—	—	1,100	1,029	—	—	1,029
Jalore ..	98	—	—	98	98	—	—	98
Jodhpur ..	15	—	—	15	36	—	—	36
Nagaur ..	9	—	—	9	4	—	—	4
Pali	467	—	—	467	544	—	—	544
Banswara ..	7,084	—	—	7,084	5,821	149	—	5,970
Dungarpur ..	1,433	—	—	1,433	1,462	—	—	1,462
Sirohi ..	581	—	—	581	581	—	—	581
Udaipur ..	5,211	3,301	—	8,512	4,867	1,806	—	6,673
Ajmer ..	249	—	—	249	168	—	—	168
Bundi ..	791	—	—	791	723	—	—	723
Chittorgarh	5,502	3,425	—	8,927	5,698	2,460	—	8,158
Jhalawar ..	4,576	122	—	4,698	4,154	501	—	4,655
Kotah ..	3,382	—	—	3,382	3,689	1,456	—	5,145
STATE TOTAL..	43,471	6,848	—	50,319	41,524	6,686	—	48,210

24. *Area under Sann-hemp in India*, 1959-60 *and* 1958-59—Contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
10. *Uttar Pradesh*								
Dehra Dun ..	9	430	—	439	9	397	—	406
Nainital ..	140	4,938	—	5,078	119	5,798	—	5,917
Azamgarh ..	13,202	266	—	13,468	12,002	222	—	12,224
Bahraich ..	191	73	—	264	216	87	—	303
Ballia.. ..	219	70	—	289	129	15	—	144
Varanasi ..	30,415	1,374	—	31,789	30,415	1,270	—	31,685
Basti	788	211	—	999	762	195	—	957
Deoria ..	1,378	1,252	—	2,630	1,736	1,548	—	3,284
Ghazipur ..	5,095	305	—	5,400	4,928	282	—	5,210
Gonda ..	241	319	—	560	262	507	—	769
Gorakhpur ..	722	835	—	1,557	957	1,019	—	1,976
Jaunpur ..	18,816	947	—	19,763	18,198	875	—	19,073
Allahabad ..	13,080	602	—	13,682	13,080	602	—	13,682
Barabanki ..	493	121	—	614	548	111	—	659
Fatehpur ..	7,519	1,816	—	9,335	8,355	1,307	—	9,662
Faizabad ..	2,277	206	—	2,483	2,422	196	—	2,618
Hardoi ..	1,607	199	—	1,806	1,613	117	—	1,730
Kanpur ..	3,337	1,609	—	4,946	5,539	1,854	—	7,393
Lucknow ..	233	411	—	644	225	374	—	599
Partapgarh ..	12,821	5,187	—	18,008	11,102	2,846	—	13,948
Rai Bareli ..	1,985	6,010	—	7,995	1,972	5,201	—	7,173
Sitapur ..	449	517	—	966	505	566	—	1,071
Sultanpur ..	8,731	570	—	9,301	8,347	365	—	8,712
Unao ..	4,362	3,133	—	7,495	6,663	3,365	—	10,028
Agra	586	837	—	1,423	598	983	—	1,581
Aligarh ..	403	656	—	1,059	389	606	—	995
Bareilly ..	2,365	5,035	—	7,400	2,568	4,641	—	7,209
Bijnor ..	690	11,459	—	12,149	667	10,913	—	11,580
Budaun ..	1,684	326	—	2,010	1,827	298	—	2,125
Bulandshahr..	191	913	—	1,104	247	717	—	964
Etah ..	539	427	—	966	499	419	—	918
Etawah ..	1,831	2,057	—	3,888	1,998	1,622	—	3,620
Farrukhabad	1,058	828	—	1,886	1,919	946	—	2,865
Kheri ..	1,404	3,620	—	5,024	1,080	2,784	—	3,864
Mainpuri ..	1,554	381	—	1,935	1,503	352	—	1,855
Mathura ..	862	344	—	1,206	849	328	—	1,177
Meerut ..	293	3,221	—	3,514	283	2,978	—	3,261
Moradabad	1,447	1,758	—	3,205	1,042	1,492	—	2,534
Muzaffarnagar	335	1,432	—	1,767	324	1,636	—	1,960
Pilibhit ..	3,526	2,231	—	5,757	3,067	2,549	—	5,616
Rampur ..	384	907	—	1,291	371	838	—	1,209
Saharanpur	324	893	—	1,217	313	776	—	1,089
Shahjahanpur	2,719	969	—	3,688	2,385	843	—	3,228
Banda ..	5,861	32	—	5,893	8,090	4	—	8,094
Hamirpur ..	7,983	38	—	8,021	7,721	35	—	7,756
Jhansi ..	1,495	175	—	1,670	1,594	143	—	1,737
Jalaun ..	5,204	129	—	5,333	6,007	106	—	6,113
Mirzapur ..	6,014	1,057	—	7,071	5,967	631	—	6,598
STATE TOTAL..	176,862	71,126	—	247,988	181,412	65,759	—	247,171

24. *Area under Sann-hemp in India*, 1959-60 *and* 1958-59—concld.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
11. *West Bengal*								
Jalpaiguri ..	100	—	—	100	—	—	—	—
Bankura ..	1,000	—	—	1,000	1,100	—	—	1,100
Birbhum ..	1,700	—	—	1,700	400	1,200	—	1,600
Burdwan ..	800	200	—	1,000	1,300	—	—	1,300
Hooghly ..	400	100	—	500	400	100	—	500
Howrah ..	100	—	—	100	100	—	—	100
Malda ..	100	—	—	100	200	200	—	400
Midnapur ..	3,500	300	—	3,800	3,800	400	—	4,200
Murshidabad	200	1,300	—	1,500	200	—	—	200
Purulia ..	200	—	—	200	—	—	—	200
West Dinajpur	—	300	—	300	100	—	—	100
24-Parganas	—	—	—	—	1,100	—	—	1,100
STATE TOTAL..	8,000	2,300	—	10,300	8,900	1,900	—	10,800
12. *Himachal Pradesh*								
Bilaspur ..	42	—	—	42	49	—	—	49
Chamba ..	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	10
Mahasu ..	19	—	—	19	48	—	—	48
Sirmur ..	68	—	—	68	47	—	—	47
STATE TOTAL	129	—	—	129	154	—	—	154

NOTE—Figures for 1959-60 relate to final Estimates and those for 1958-59 relate to partially revised estimates. These are subject to revision.

24.1. *Production of Sann-hemp (Fibre) in India*, 1959-60 *and* 1958-59

(Production in tons)

State/District (1)	Crop year 1959-60 (2)	Crop year 1958-59 (3)
1. *Andhra Pradesh*		
Chittoor ..	—	—
Cuddapah ..	—	—
Kurnool ..	100	100
Godavari (East) ..	2,100	21,00
Godavari (West) ..	200	300
Guntur ..	1,800	1,900
Krishna ..	1,200	1,300
Nellore ..	300	300
Srikakulam ..	500	500
Visakhapatnam ..	1,800	1,900
Adilabad ..	200	200
Hyderabad ..	100	100
Karimnagar ..	100	100
Khammam ..	200	200
Mahbubnagar ..	—	—
Medak ..	—	—
Nalgonda ..	100	200
Nizamabad ..	—	—
Warangal ..	100	100
STATE TOTAL ..	8,800	9,300

24. 1. *Production of Sann-hemp (Fibre) in India*, 1959-60 *and* 1958-59—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)
2. *Bihar*		
Champaran	504	425
Darbhanga	217	175
Muzaffarpur	228	132
Purnea	223	15
Saharsa	121	571
Saran	696	517
Bhagalpur	607	141
Gaya	798	462
Monghyr	469	184
Patna	719	566
Shahabad	292	231
Dhanbad	11	17
Hazaribagh	85	84
Palamau	138	287
Ranchi	191	125
Santhal Parganas	194	128
Singhbhum	284	191
STATE TOTAL	5,777	4,251
3. *Maharashtra & Gujarat*		
Ahmednagar	—	—
Khandesh (East)	—	—
Khandesh (West)	—	—
Kolhapur	—	—
Nasik	—	—
Satara North	—	—
Satara South	—	—
Ahmedabad	23	23
Banaskantha	—	—
Baroda	40	40
Broach	—	—
Kaira	—	—
Mehsana	—	—
Panch Mahals	1,248	1,873
Sabarkantha	41	—
Surat	127	—
Kolaba	13	13
Ratnagiri	209	209
Thana	—	—
Akola	184	304
Amraoti	439	536
Bhandara	149	178
Buldana	432	442
Chanda	123	114
Nagpur	326	329
Wardha	150	144
Yeotmal	606	646
Rajura	74	—
Aurangabad	3,180	3,279
Bhir	594	594
Nanded	600	556
Osmanabad	868	919
Parbhani	1,419	1,419
STATE TOTAL	10,845	11,618

NOTE—District-wise data do not tally with those published in the All India Estimate due to subsequent revision by the State Government.

24. 1. *Production of Sann-hemp (Fibre) in India*, 1959-60 *and* 1958-59—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)
4. *Madhya Pradesh*		
Balaghat	47	44
Bastar	89	87
Bilaspur	117	199
Durg	142	175
Raigarh	947	905
Raipur	220	160
Surguja	43	57
Betul	354	360
Chhindwara	649	669
Damoh	37	42
Hoshangabad	156	140
Jabalpur	329	322
Mandla	623	718
Narsimpur	526	394
Nimar East	383	372
Sagar	211	244
Seoni	907	1,126
Bhind	294	297
Gwalior	109	106
Morena	133	84
Vidisha	132	176
Dewas	586	400
Guna	145	134
Indore	145	195
Mandsaur	924	975
Rajgarh	456	612
Ratlam	267	252
Shajapur	393	497
Shivpuri	286	185
Ujjain	240	241
Dhar	337	406
Jhabua	904	443
Nimar West	500	424
Chhatarpur	173	559
Datia	78	68
Panna	32	73
Rewa	75	64
Satna	10	27
Shahdol	77	56
Sidhi	5	—
Tikamgarh	55	52
Raisen	192	220
Sehore	573	539
STATE TOTAL	12,901	13,099

24. 1. *Production of Sann-hemp (Fibre) in India, 1959-60 and 1958-59—contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)
5. *Madras*		
Arcot North	80	70
Arcot South	250	280
Chingleput	50	40
Coimbatore	120	90
Madurai	10	10
Ramanathapuram	—	—
Salem	60	40
Tanjore	10	10
Tiruchirapalli	—	—
Tirunelveli	10	—.
STATE TOTAL	590	540
6. *Mysore*		
Belgaum	221	176
Bidar	333	417
Bijapur	111	111
Dharwar	475	475
Gulbarga	457	384
Raichur	15	9
North Kanara	3	3
South Kanara	—	—
Bangalore	—	—
Bellary	—	165
Mandya	563	563
Mysore	—	—
STATE TOTAL	2,178	2,303
7. *Orissa*		
Bolangir-Patna	1,843	1,843
Ganjam	288	288
Kalahandi	1,213	1,213
Koraput	35	35
Mayurbhanj	128	128
Sambalpur	461	461
Sundergarh	14	14
Balasore	102	102
Cuttack	96	96
Puri	26	26
STATE TOTAL	4,206	4,206

24.1. *Production of Sann-hemp (Fibre) in India, 1959-60 and 1958-59—contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)
8. *Punjab*		
Kangra	100	100
Ambala	400	300
Amritsar	200	300
Ferozepur	300	400
Gurdaspur	200	300
Gurgaon	200	200
Hissar	300	—
Hoshiarpur	300	400
Jullundur	100	200
Karnal	300	300
Ludhiana	—	100
Rohtak	400	400
Bhatinda	400	200
Mohindergarh	—	100
Patiala	200	100
Sangrur	500	400
STATE TOTAL	3,900	3,800
9. *Rajasthan*		
Alwar	500	561
Bharatpur	140	138
Bhilwara	364	331
Jaipur	74	26
Jhunjhunu	5	6
Sawai Madhopur	114	172
Sikar	1	2
Tonk	69	38
Barmer	—	—
Churu	—	—
Ganganagar	206	178
Jalore	14	14
Jodhpur	3	6
Nagaur	1	—
Pali	25	61
Banswara	707	622
Dungarpur	250	278
Sirohi	104	104
Udaipur	826	739
Ajmer	22	13
Bundi	141	129
Chittorgarh	1,281	880
Jhalawar	817	207
Kotah	604	659
STATE TOTAL	6,268	5,164

24. 1. *Production of Sann-hemp (Fibre) in India, 1959-60 and 1958-59*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)
10. *Uttar Pradesh*		
Dehra Dun	1	2
Nainital	21	18
Azamgarh	1,694	1,443
Bahraich	23	21
Ballia	21	22
Varanasi	5,121	5,121
Basti	133	110
Deoria	177	167
Ghazipur	858	948
Gonda	37	44
Gorakhpur	83	115
Jaunpur	2,414	2,626
Allahabad	786	2,045
Barabanki	48	82
Fatehpur	1,085	1,407
Faizabad	178	204
Hardoi	116	310
Kanpur	241	866
Lucknow	23	30
Partapgarh	1,645	668
Rai Berali	215	356
Sitapur	71	61
Sultanpur	1,103	1,305
Unao	498	1,202
Agra	81	61
Aligarh	51	23
Bareilly	327	371
Bijnor	75	128
Budaun	243	220
Bulandshahr	28	39
Etah	91	60
Etawah	220	299
Farrukhabad	140	300
Kheri	203	143
Mainpuri	150	163
Mathura	125	82
Meerut	49	42
Moradabad	209	126
Muzaffarnagar	40	23
Pilibhit	453	74
Rampur	49	55
Saharanpur	47	41
Shahjahanpur	262	373
Banda	494	1,556
Hamirpur	1,024	1,486
Jhansi	216	288
Jalaun	751	1,156
Mirzapur	772	897
STATE TOTAL	22,692	27,179

24. 1. *Production of Sann-hemp (Fibre) in India, 1959-60 and 1958-59*—Concld.

(1)	(2)	(3)
11. *West Bengal*		
Bankura	200	300
Birbhum	900	400
Burdwan	200	300
Hooghly	300	200
Malda	—	100
Midnapur	1,000	800
Murshidabad	300	100
West Dinajpur	100	—
24-Parganas	—	300
STATE TOTAL	3,000	2,500
12. *Himachal Pradesh*		
Bilaspur	3	5
Chamba	—	1
Mahasu	2	6
Sirmur	4	4
STATE TOTAL	9	16

NOTE—Figures for 1959-60 relate to final Estimates and those for 1958-59 relate to partially revised estimates. These are subject to revision.

25. *Market Arrivals of Wheat*

(In maunds)

Week-ending	PUNJAB					UTTAR PRADESH				
	Moga (Ferozepur)	Taran-taran (Amritsar)	Panipat (Karnal)	Jagraon (Ludhiana)	Hissar (Hissar)	Chandausi (Morada-bad)	Etawah (Etawah)	Sitapur (Sitapur)	Hardoi (Hardoi)	Ram-nagar (Nainital)
3-4-1959 ..	1,007	689	4,488	2,912	2,840	1,685	550	1,070	865	Nil
10-4-1959 ..	748	995	4,098	2,487	1,916	11,574	890	870	700	100
17-4-1959 ..	1,869	2,127	3,803	1,174	3,207	10,500	400	1,770	980	77
24-4-1959 ..	3,393	2,919	2,353	1,828	1,979	7,105	1,075	870	900	25
1-5-1959 ..	4,936	2,876	4,728	3,190	4,559	8,000	500	630	680	101
8-5-1959 ..	9,244	10,600	5,597	7,822	2,554	5,550	745	1,120	760	236
15-5-1959 ..	17,516	10,175	6,331	11,405	2,841	1,525	315	930	715	64
22-5-1959 ..	31,542	10,192	9,176	27,601	8,703	630	360	650	600	476
29-5-1959 ..	46,922	8,145	9,187	35,024	6,087	850	350	655	480	79
5-6-1959 ..	51,472	20,579	7,856	45,773	3,987	260	490	1,110	520	179
12-6-1959 ..	73,952	22,139	6,244	75,073	2,814	375	975	1,090	415	213
19-6-1959 ..	68,273	16,388	5,033	56,888	4,140	1,495	500	1,310	410	87
26-6-1959 ..	74,687	14,219	4,290	42,704	3,125	390	675	1,350	450	40
Total for quarter ending 30-6-1959.	385,561	122,043	73,184	314,481	48,752	49,939	7,825	13,425	8,475	1,677
3-7-1959 ..	52,677	11,981	3,262	28,414	5,644	255	372	1,800	380	100
10-7-1959 ..	16,696	4,465	4,006	17,545	2,514	350	650	805	145	132
17-7-1959 ..	28,507	8,332	3,052	26,503	1,876	157	380	744	192	Nil
24-7-1959 ..	21,137	5,088	1,983	16,716	3,677	305	345	489	190	53
31-7-1959 ..	13,307	4,760	2,846	11,314	2,735	117	445	885	225	20
7-8-1959 ..	10,250	2,179	2,604	8,764	4,160	124	440	725	270	40
14-8-1959 ..	10,684	2,516	1,909	6,132	1,159	150	455	640	275	20
21-8-1959 ..	7,180	3,342	1,625	5,478	2,517	216	470	385	315	165
28-8-1959 ..	7,436	2,257	1,648	5,939	1,956	250	590	775	405	195
4-9-1959 ..	9,288	3,003	2,567	4,963	1,750	240	825	425	269	Nil
11-9-1959 ..	7,007	1,451	1,631	5,003	2,313	268	530	540	185	30
18-9-1959 ..	8,370	2,267	1,804	6,529	2,510	227	635	410	195	47
25-9-1959 ..	9,972	1,110	2,118	4,684	3,267	450	650	299	205	26
Total for quarter ending 30-9-1959	202,511	52,751	31,055	147,984	36,078	3,109	6,787	8,922	3,251	828

Week-ending	MADHYA PRADESH					BIHAR			
	Jabalpur (Jabalpur)	Sagar (Sagar)	Dewas (Dewas)	Lashkar (Gwalior)	Khachrand (Ujjain)	Ranchi (Ranchi)	Gaya (Gaya)	Arrah (Sahabad)	Nangachia (Bhagalpur)
3-4-1959 ..	6,000	2,600	4,030	180	1,752	2,200	203	2	Nil
10-4-1959 ..	6,000	1,700	6,765	3,600	2,482	2,700	1,149	Nil	53
17-4-1959 ..	6,500	3,700	11,042	5,640	2,088	1,100	645	356	19
24-4-1959 ..	7,000	2,400	6,240	5,640	2,028	750	543	5	43
1-5-1959 ..	7,500	7,000	13,909	4,080	3,348	900	615	86	58
8-5-1959 ..	7,500	5,625	10,430	12,560	972	1,000	1,047	9	198
15-5-1959 ..	12,000	6,950	7,440	12,460	1,270	950	545	24	16
22-5-1959 ..	15,000	8,400	7,695	12,420	1,032	950	1,036	130	40
29-5-1959 ..	18,000	9,250	11,520	14,720	1,500	950	1,245	16	17
5-6-1959 ..	22,000	7,150	6,540	20,000	732	1,200	700	174	121
12-6-1959 ..	20,000	9,050	5,490	18,880	2,100	1,350	964	153	424
19-6-1959 ..	17,000	2,200	3,015	10,000	324	1,150	187	68	64
26-6-1959 ..	15,800	4,725	2,565	10,400	408	1,050	98	21	2
Total for quarter ending 30-6-1959	160,300	70,750	96,681	130,580	20,036	16,250	8,977	1,044	1,055
3-7-1959 ..	15,800	2,280	585	7,260	Nil	1,300	337	16	48
10-7-1959 ..	12,000	1,200	150	2,100	396	1,200	58	117	27
17-7-1959 ..	9,000	925	225	880	Nil	1,300	149	10	29
24-7-1959 ..	8,000	760	150	400	425	1,300	234	4	181
31-7-1959 ..	8,000	400	135	60	60	1,300	113	Nil	Nil
7-8-1959 ..	7,000	690	150	80	Nil	1,200	319	26	Nil
14-8-1959 ..	5,600	300	210	240	Nil	1,250	86	4	Nil
21-8-1959 ..	5,000	100	105	220	Nil	1,250	148	Nil	Nil
28-8-1959 ..	4,000	445	165	40	Nil	1,250	208	4	18
4-9-1959 ..	5,000	200	15	140	Nil	1,400	36	10	50
11-9-1959 ..	5,000	900	150	180	Nil	1,050	208	90	Nil
18-9-1959 ..	5,000	925	105	2,920	57	950	130	25	275
25-9-1959 ..	5,000	1,800	330	1,580	300	100	56	239	25
Total for quarter ending 30-9-1959	94,400	10,925	2,475	16,100	1,238	13,950	2,082	545	653

25. *Market Arrivals of Wheat*—contd.

(In maunds)

Week-ending	PUNJAB					UTTAR PRADESH				
	Moga (Feroze-pur)	Taran-taran (Amritsar)	Panipat (Karnal)	Jagraon (Ludhiana)	Hissar (Hissar)	Chandausi (Morada-bad)	Etawah (Etawah)	Sitapur (Sitapur)	Hardoi (Hardoi)	Ram-nagar (Nainital)
2-10-1959 ..	6,599	1,269	1,772	3,101	2,344	331	540	350	155	20
9-10-1959 ..	7,751	1,059	2,272	5,046	2,548	265	705	580	225	20
16-10-1959 ..	7,336	1,554	2,014	4,423	3,045	410	685	640	203	40
23-10-1959 ..	8,942	878	2,604	5,507	1,895	1,650	1,075	740	249	46
30-10-1959 ..	7,713	1,877	1,843	5,360	2,023	1,825	1,000	400	184	50
6-11-1959 ..	45,933	1,409	2,906	3,118	1,918	1,600	250	505	120	30
13-11-1959 ..	6,698	1,655	2,702	1,781	1,970	1,735	620	460	278	30
20-11-1959 ..	7,546	1,894	1,885	5,204	937	960	905	435	439	24
27-11-1959 ..	9,446	1,273	2,327	5,507	1,263	2,370	860	220	385	30
4-12-1959	9,063	1,767	2,025	5,982	1,405	1,650	850	540	Nil	188
11-12-1959 ..	10,690	1,619	2,016	6,300	1,218	460	800	1,150	430	25
18-12-1959 ..	6,720	1,475	1,349	4,926	1,135	240	875	990	265	90
25-12-1959 ..	7,150	926	2,210	5,145	1,511	180	950	1,310	360	70
1- 1-1960 ..	6,565	2,110	2,759	5,693	880	208	1,000	730	545	21
Total for Quarter ending 31-12-1959.	148,152	20,765	30,684	67,093	24,092	13,884	11,115	9,050	3,838	694
8-1-1960 ..	7,901	1,541	2,795	6,062	1,347	210	850	1,180	432	55
15-1-1960 ..	5,427	1,393	2,408	4,219	1,015	170	1,120	1,360	370	105
22-1-1960 ..	4,459	1,870	2,163	5,953	1,113	135	875	900	245	119
29-1-1960 ..	9,484	2,016	2,993	7,059	1,754	365	925	1,180	383	165
5-2-1960 ..	8,948	2,505	2,850	7,283	957	178	805	1,300	253	230
12-2-1960 ..	8,501	3,934	2,953	7,327	1,242	100	1,000	915	249	105
19-2-1960 ..	7,581	1,624	1,188	4,310	2,855	260	1,025	1,430	530	190
26-2-1960 ..	6,142	1,454	2,761	3,226	1,977	210	1,000	1,400	585	125
4-3-1960 ..	7,047	1,200	3,357	5,563	2,070	225	825	1,740	547	240
11-3-1960 ..	6,560	1,643	3,469	4,292	1,972	170	1,000	2,250	450	130
18-3-1960 ..	7,428	2,532	4,329	7,208	2,163	380	205	1,850	470	125
25-3-1960 ..	10,628	4,859	6,145	11,074	3,273	323	825	1,460	266	490
1-4-1960 ..	13,230	3,865	2,477	8,674	2,061	647	775	1,750	1,070	158
Total for Quarter ending 31-3-1960.	103,336	30,436	39,888	82,250	23,799	3,373	11,230	18,715	5,850	2,237
GRAND TOTAL FOR YEAR ENDING 31-3-1960.	839,560	225,995	174,811	611,808	132,721	70,305	36,957	50,112	21,414	5,436

Week-ending	MADHYA PRADESH					BIHAR			
	Jabalpur (Jabalpur)	Sagar (Sagar)	Dewas (Dewas)	Lashkar (Gwalior)	Khachrand (Ujjain)	Ranchi (Ranchi)	Gaya (Gaya)	Arrah (Shahabad)	Nangachia (Bhagalpur)
2-10-1959 ..	5,500	4,000	90	1,780	Nil	1,500	54	27	126
9-10-1959 ..	5,000	2,000	195	1,620	150	1,050	30	Nil	64
16-10-1959 ..	5,500	1,200	285	1,640	108	4,750	162	Nil	Nil
23-10-1959 ..	6,000	2,000	270	6,860	15	1,200	108	30	Nil
30-10-1959 ..	6,500	2,400	195	5,280	91	1,550	88	20	126
6-11-1959 ..	5,000	5,000	465	3,980	421	1,100	154	62	45
13-11-1959 ..	4,500	7,000	1,500	5,300	204	1,450	101	77	72
20-11-1959 ..	6,000	5,600	1,725	3,860	648	1,250	658	157	86
27-11-1959 ..	7,400	4,800	1,320	3,440	432	1,500	275	82	555
4-12-1959 ..	7,300	4,700	1,320	4,540	350	1,500	649	90	106
11-12-1959 ..	7,200	8,100	1,800	3,440	504	1,300	98	71	122
18-12-1959 ..	7,100	5,000	1,170	1,880	404	3,750	225	48	203
25-12-1959 ..	5,660	9,000	1,125	2,900	372	1,400	368	134	98
1- 1-1960 ..	6,500	5,300	960	2,720	468	800	279	35	286
Total for Quarter ending 31-12-1959	85,160	66,100	12,420	49,240	4,167	24,100	3,249	833	1,889
8-1-1960 ..	7,200	2,250	480	1,400	468	7,800	712	22	94
15-1-1960 ..	7,100	5,350	450	2,500	180	5,600	154	362	104
22-1-1960 ..	7,100	5,000	2,490	2,520	564	1,450	509	178	213
29-1-1960 ..	7,300	6,700	2,265	2,300	252	1,000	509	279	162
5-2-1960 ..	8,300	6,000	2,385	2,700	612	1,050	157	34	89
12-2-1960 ..	11,400	6,500	1,980	2,840	540	8,000	257	101	560
19-2-1960 ..	15,350	15,200	2,835	740	504	5,450	145	72	371
26-2-1960 ..	15,000	13,000	2,745	820	324	4,000	139	173	138
4-3-1960 ..	16,500	4,100	3,495	900	508	4,550	181	148	221
11-3-1960 ..	16,600	3,700	1,725	800	288	4,300	516	207	239
18-3-1960 ..	13,800	3,700	1,080	200	206	5,100	349	207	153
25-3-1960 ..	12,900	6,500	3,885	820	780	6,900	505	74	136
1-4-1960 ..	11,500	6,100	5,515	1,880	912	4,500	436	22	114
Total for Quarter ending 31-3-1959	150,050	84,100	30,930	20,420	6,138	59,700	4,569	1,879	2,594
	489,910	231,875	142,506	216,340	31,579	114,000	18,877	4,301	6,191

25. *Market Arrivals of Wheat*—contd.

(In maunds)

Week ending	PUNJAB					UTTAR PRADESH				
	Moga (Ferozepur)	Taran-taran (Amritsar)	Panipat (Karnal)	Jagraon (Ludhiana)	Hissar (Hissar)	Chandausi (Moradabad)	Etawah (Etawah)	Sitapur (Sitapur)	Hardoi (Hardoi)	Ramnagar (Nainital)
8-4-1960.. ..	14,788	3,588	3,074	12,066	1,975	785	650	1,560	485	210
15-4-1960.. ..	14,014	2,789	2,479	6,712	1,367	240	1,035	1,890	495	282
22-4-1960.. ..	7,620	3,042	3,242	6,784	1,305	1,385	1,375	1,500	475	265
29-4-1960.. ..	8,122	3,599	4,821	6,192	2,149	3,810	1,175	1,700	510	238
6-5-1960.. ..	11,247	6,129	6,559	9,623	4,240	1,865	1,350	1,500	545	255
13-5-1960.. ..	20,060	10,736	7,944	22,236	4,444	1,720	1,400	1,600	515	220
20-5-1960.. ..	29,867	17,003	8,471	29,220	5,515	2,370	1,350	1,700	415	290
27-5-1960.. ..	44,817	21,789	10,579	54,200	6,276	2,430	2,100	1,600	420	290
3-6-1960.. ..	79,069	19,684	7,918	90,331	5,615	2,170	1,075	1,350	830	195
10-6-1960.. ..	82,255	28,840	5,889	80,188	5,430	2,380	850	1,200	630	215
17-6-1960.. ..	67,911	9,288	4,073	56,648	4,203	1,500	630	1,500	480	Nil
24-6-1960.. ..	89,907	12,335	4,250	51,952	3,712	1,110	500	1,700	410	300
1-7-1960.. ..	111,904	11,712	4,362	40,821	4,110	570	370	1,200	245	155
Total for quarter ending 30-6-1960	581,581	150,534	73,661	466,973	50,341	22,335	13,860	20,000	6,455	2,915
8-7-1960.. ..	35,000	8,214	2,962	23,167	3,047	1,030	275	1,320	210	175
15-7-1960.. ..	4,290	2,655	1,736	4,964	1,340	420	113	900	713	190
22-7-1960.. ..	17,240	4,953	2,605	15,386	5,748	950	184	660	700	210
29-7-1960.. ..	16,956	4,520	1,606	12,177	3,284	1,110	275	550	911	205
5-8-1960.. ..	13,783	4,024	2,451	12,218	4,183	970	798	400	190	152
12-8-1960.. ..	7,767	3,492	1,719	6,542	4,159	620	55	350	101	132
19-8-1960.. ..	9,492	3,550	1,652	6,737	1,758	360	52	300	750	103
26-8-1960.. ..	9,933	3,649	1,625	7,322	1,395	585	90	250	160	103
2-9-1960.. ..	11,640	3,292	1,674	10,149	871	455	65	175	85	103
9-9-1960.. ..	15,153	2,724	2,198	11,540	2,051	420	555	150	697	75
16-9-1960.. ..	10,389	3,439	2,909	9,457	2,844	520	390	200	65	60
23-9-1960.. ..	11,004	1,529	1,973	9,554	3,432	500	255	1,500	285	74
30-9-1960.. ..	9,800	1,049	1,575	8,483	3,570	450	240	140	403	50
Total for quarter ending 30-9-1960	172,447	47,090	26,685	137,696	37,682	8,380	3,347	5,545	5,279	1,632

N.B.—Arrivals in a particular market include arrivals from villages and arrivals from other markets.

Week ending	MADHYA PRADESH					BIHAR			
	Jabalpur (Jabalpur)	Sagar (Sagar)	Dewas (Dewas)	Lashkar (Gwalior)	Khachrand (Ujjain)	Ranchi (Ranchi)	Gaya (Gaya)	Arrah (Shahabad)	Nangachia (Bhagalpur)
8-4-1960.. ..	14,750	36,700	13,950	4,000	2,448	7350	153	9	54
15-4-1960.. ..	16,600	11,200	17,430	8,300	3,060	425	608	Nil	96
22-4-1960.. ..	13,500	9,650	17,675	6,560	3,144	300	235	Nil	72
29-4-1960.. ..	10,050	9,200	17,475	8,640	1,920	400	186	10	322
6-5-1960.. ..	10,050	10,700	15,775	10,660	1,800	200	280	22	2
13-5-1960.. ..	3,100	4,700	14,325	8,340	1,380	200	14	72	380
20-5-1960.. ..	6,750	13,700	14,430	16,040	1,992	125	264	63	30
27-5-1960.. ..	10,000	10,600	9,915	20,600	1,992	350	330	69	241
3-6-1960.. ..	9,800	14,100	5,265	13,900	996	500	869	81	20
10-6-1960.. ..	10,000	10,600	1,050	8,920	708	1,000	869	33	35
17-6-1960.. ..	6,500	8,000	2,490	3,420	672	1,100	221	80	85
24-6-1960.. ..	10,250	7,800	630	3,640	96	880	742	22	18
1-7-1960.. ..	4,500	6,000	587	1,200	12	400	454	54	42
Total for quarter ending 30-6-1960	125,850	152,950	130,997	114,220	20,220	13,230	5,225	515	1,397
8-7-1960.. ..	4,500	1,350	210	340	Nil	500	292	12	Nil
15-7-1960.. ..	1,960	1,950	615	60	Nil	600	505	18	35
22-7-1960.. ..	4,750	2,750	585	80	36	750	424	9	172
29-7-1960.. ..	4,000	1,500	135	240	Nil	850	79	Nil	411
5-8-1960.. ..	4,750	1,350	135	100	Nil	650	155	33	83
12-8-1960.. ..	4,500	1,200	210	100	610	1,000	8	3	56
19-8-1960.. ..	3,625	1,200	180	Nil	Nil	2,000	15	37	84
26-8-1960.. ..	2,875	700	30	Nil	100	1,500	Nil	2	103
2-9-1960.. ..	5,500	550	300	160	Nil	570	40	7	Nil
9-9-1960.. ..	4,750	800	300	700	Nil	800	319	Nil	73
16-9-1960.. ..	4,600	2,000	375	1,460	50	1,200	192	Nil	34
23-9-1960.. ..	6,250	2,900	243	300	30	950	192	75	49
30-9-1960.. ..	3,800	2,600	422	540	36	600	65	18	65
Total for quarter ending 30-9-1960	55,860	20,850	3,740	4,080	862	11,970	2,286	214	1,165

25. *Market Arrivals of Wheat*—contd.

(In maunds)

Week ending	MAHARASHTRA					GUJARAT			
	Dhulia (West Khandesh)	Amalner (East Khandesh)	Ahmed-nagar (Ahmed-nagar)	Kolhapur (Kolha-pur)	Barsi (Shola-pur)	Sanand (Ahmed-abad)	Godhra (Panch Mahals)	Borsad (Kaira)	Deesa (Banas-kantha)
3-4-1959	3,939	3,750	2,938	1,871	650	2,238	1,274	1,450	592
10-4-1959	3,165	2,000	3,125	2,720	254	2,814	2,706	1,480	592
17-4-1959	2,650	2,125	2,288	1,547	429	2,238	1,599	1,500	592
24-4-1959	2,643	2,295	1,977	1,565	440	245	576	1,505	344
1-5-1959	2,978	1,155	2,085	1,169	220	4,853	6,044	1,500	354
8-5-1959	6,554	1,635	2,575	1,381	427	498	2,999	1,520	617
15-5-1959	3,021	1,620	1,911	1,987	506	99	173	1,540	647
22-5-1959	2,379	1,740	2,463	676	836	351	3,057	1,570	979
29-5-1959	5,735	Nil	2,773	934	583	279	5,726	1,560	434
5-6-1959	2,132	1,414	1,641	1,013	297	58	4,540	1,640	692
12-6-1959	5,894	1,552	1,916	311	198	191	118	1,635	856
19-6-1959	3,461	1,602	1,541	575	220	59	15	1,480	441
26-6-1959	5,323	360	2,656	390	253	680	343	1,235	353
Total for quarter ending 30-6-1959	49,874	21,248	29,889	16,139	5,313	14,603	29,170	19,615	7,693
3-7-1959	4,961	915	1,048	809	771	6,502	3,163	1,235	226
10-7-1959	20,746	360	1,075	900	308	167	4,767	1,280	49
17-7-1959	4,894	555	1,160	800	517	65	2,279	1,285	109
24-7-1959	24,093	360	1,046	725	759	52	907	1,290	178
31-7-1959	15,420	144	1,152	638	385	Nil	1,163	1,035	145
7-8-1959	5,468	48	966	939	1,211	59	3,269	1,005	265
14-8-1959	3,425	262	1,417	805	239	191	5,592	960	167
21-8-1959	11,257	276	760	323	380	1,290	391	925	271
28-8-1959	2,738	300	701	198	235	3,128	1,403	960	107
4-9-1959	885	544	1,070	22	202	Nil	507	985	47
11-9-1959	1,470	612	553	419	154	29	636	990	42
18-9-1959	2,460	384	781	248	149	82	202	995	302
25-9-1959	3,390	428	1,235	157	559	162	746	980	317
For quarter ending 30-9-1959	101,207	5,188	12,994	6,983	5,869	11,727	25,025	13,925	2,225

Week ending	MYSORE					ANDHRA PRADESH				
	Gadag (Dharwar)	Jamkhandi (Bijapur)	Bidar (Bidar)	Athani (Bel-gaum)	Mercara (Coorg)	Hydera-bad (Hydera-bad)	Vijayawada (Krishna)	Tandur (Hydera-bad)	Mahboob-nagar (Mahboob-nagar)	Madi-kera (Kunool)
3-4-1959	2,615	258	300	156	100	1,449	1,250	183	12	Nil
10-4-1959	2,815	681	124	149	80	711	1,000	42	3	150
17-4-1959	2,750	189	102	116	120	1,398	1,250	48	48	150
24-4-1959	1,707	179	78	204	100	1,077	1,000	52	135	75
1-5-1959	4,295	468	120	237	120	1,152	1,125	24	44	150
8-5-1959	2,313	414	72	217	100	1,122	625	27	346	262
15-5-1959	3,445	99	162	198	80	1,242	1,800	60	17	375
22-5-1959	2,038	255	54	129	120	891	1,500	21	6	Nil
29-5-1959	2,166	219	45	157	150	582	1,800	21	169	188
5-6-1959	1,538	162	63	245	165	1,164	1,500	42	3	187
12-6-1959	1,013	189	48	191	140	450	2,000	3	25	Nil
19-6-1959	1,231	201	45	150	100	552	2,500	52	86	125
26-6-1959	1,450	207	45	140	120	501	1,500	3	6	58
Total for quarter ending 30-6-1959	29,376	3,521	1,258	2,289	1,495	12,291	18,850	578	900	1,720
3-7-1959	1,830	162	48	49	135	921	1,500	3	Nil	250
10-7-1959	1,260	243	196	128	120	990	1,000	36	300	Nil
17-7-1959	2,210	114	180	256	150	687	1,250	39	Nil	Nil
24-7-1959	1,500	84	24	117	75	663	23,750	12	39	175
31-7-1959	375	291	153	163	70	1,161	1,250	6	27	175
7-8-1959	4,387	279	102	227	65	692	1,250	21	579	100
14-8-1959	1,486	111	69	54	75	819	750	Nil	120	135
21-8-1959	1,992	276	60	140	60	504	Nil	3	156	Nil
28-8-1959	1,258	369	45	107	65	723	Nil	15	Nil	50
4-9-1959	678	87	67	61	75	591	Nil	3	5	Nil
11-9-1959	1,647	1,542	45	127	85	477	625	18	78	25
18-9-1959	1,055	111	15	91	70	867	500	18	357	25
25-9-1959	2,578	72	36	156	75	825	750	Nil	12	25
Total for quarter ending 30-9-59	22,256	3,741	1,040	1,676	1,120	9,920	32,625	174	1,673	960

25. *Market Arrivals of Wheat*—contd.

(In maunds)

Week ending	MAHARASHTRA					GUJARAT			
	Dhuha (West-Khandesh)	Amalner (East-Khandesh)	Ahmed-nagar (Ahmed-nagar	Kolhapur (Kolha-pur)	Barsi (Shola-pur)	Sanand (Ahmed-abad)	Godhra (Panch-mahals)	Borsad (Kaira)	Deesa (Banas-kantha)
2-10-1959	2,245	732	944	97	933	72	313	950	428
9-10-1959	2,565	968	1,890	127	815	1,626	112	860	476
16-10-1959	2,575	672	2,060	219	185	20	286	870	662
23-10-1959	2,160	663	1,802	313	1,177	292	50	1030	262
30-10-1959	1,335	460	2,287	519	280	271	662	1,022	165
6-11-1959	1,425	860	1,488	382	306	117	57	1,015	82
13-11-1959	1,740	396	1,128	221	214	93	361	1,000	340
20-11-1959	1,350	1,360	1,097	357	473	82	129	965	389
27-11-1959	660	1,004	1,328	242	221	159	133	970	328
4-12-1959	1,115	584	1,043	391	162	58	709	1,040	165
11-12-1959	660	328	650	443	156	75	259	1,075	126
18-12-1959	600	800	674	150	66	56	1,420	940	262
25-12-1959	415	138	932	256	5	10	68	925	154
1-1-1960	630	96	779	390	154	110	2,432	1,040	86
Total for quarter ending 31-12-1959	19,475	9,061	18,102	4,107	5,137	3,041	6,991	13,702	3,925
8-1-1960	345	196	1,534	258	126	35	1,021	1,020	245
15-1-1960	630	320	825	904	229	37	1,186	1,050	179
22-1-1960	525	240	1,452	223	159	3	1,220	1,040	26
29-1-1960	990	312	1,051	443	150	34	924	1,050	84
5-2-1960	1,050	1,068	1,114	439	119	28	848	1,045	261
12-2-1960	1,590	936	1,575	906	581	11	3,030	1,065	181
19-2-1960	1,395	468	1 687	1,186	675	20	1,780	1,015	316
26-2-1960	1,155	444	1,534	1,404	1,072	10	Nil	955	336
4-3-1960	1,695	708	1,173	1,462	794	267	13,599	920	547
11-3-1960	3,085	604	2,585	1,682	1,012	165	1,176	890	378
18-3-1960	2,415	1,068	2,648	1,439	1,012	789	523	870	Nil
25-3-1960	1,000	1,896	3,046	2,423	398	1,831	540	890	321
1-4-1960	3,344	2,441	2,791	1,663	510	7,316	441	950	359
Total for quarter ending 31-3-1960	19,219	10,701	23,015	14,432	6,837	10,546	26,288	12,760	3,233
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31-3-1960 ..	189,775	46,198	84,000	41,661	23,156	39,917	87,474	60,002	17,076

Week ending	MYSORE					ANDHRA PRADESH				
	Gadag (Dharwar)	Jamkhandi (Bijapur)	Bidar (Bidar)	Athni (Bel-gaum)	Mercara (Coorg)	Hyderabad (Hyderabad)	Vijaya-wada (Krishna)	Tandur (Hydera-bad)	Mahboob-nagar Mahboob nagar)	Madi-kera (Kur-nool)
2-10-1959	1,670	48	96	221	80	735	1,000	9	7	75
9-10-1959	1,505	213	84	201	70	582	500	9	426	250
16-10-1959	1,169	786	41	124	95	387	1,200	18	15	25
23-10-1959	1,258	339	129	121	95	765	1,000	18	3	25
30-10-1959	424	342	138	149	75	1,068	1,000	3	Nil	62
6-11-1959	748	108	135	29	90	486	1,000	6	Nil	25
13-11-1959	471	156	58	44	105	495	1,000	Nil	165	25
20-11-1959	228	147	96	28	95	456	1,250	18	21	12
27-11-1959	309	642	72	64	100	557	250	3	Nil	Nil
4-12-1959	376	156	74	67	140	582	625	Nil	12	13
11-12-1959	340	96	15	72	140	681	1,000	18	27	20
18-12-1959	734	75	63	82	100	414	750	3	477	Nil
25-12-1959	406	105	28	67	120	306	1,250	6	15	6
1-1-1960	400	126	3	168	100	372	500	9	111	13
Total for quarter ending 31-12-1959 ..	10,038	3,339	1,032	1,437	1,405	7,886	12,325	120	1,279	551
8-1-1960	1,207	555	63	105	85	969	1,250	9	12	100
15-1-1960	833	210	63	79	110	396	1,250	Nil	6	50
22-1-1960	293	150	63	109	100	510	1,000	9	276	30
29-1-1960	559	300	33	150	150	492	1,825	21	3	24
5-2-1960	884	144	29	146	120	733	125	84	12	175
12-2-1960	1,123	75	244	205	125	346	1,250	72	Nil	Nil
19-2-1960	1,018	138	862	66	130	1,020	1,250	198	90	60
26-2-1960	621	225	562	86	125	787	62	168	6	50
4-3-1960	624	135	737	157	100	1,603	1,000	423	33	25
11-3-1960	771	210	1,991	268	120	1,082	1,000	174	66	100
18-3-1960	171	282	221	233	105	1,593	750	54	18	60
25-3-1960	306	213	629	312	120	1,191	1,000	18	36	200
1-4-1960	310	378	287	129	115	978	Nil	9	558	80
Total for quarter ending 31-3-1960 ..	8,720	3,015	5,784	2,045	1,505	11,790	11,762	1,239	1,116	954
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31-3-1960 ..	70,390	13,616	9,114	7,447	5,525	41,887	75,562	2,111	41,968	4,185

25. *Market Arrivals of Wheat*—concld.

(In maunds)

Week ending	MAHARASHTRA					GUJARAT			
	Dhulia (West Khandesh)	Amalner (East Khandesh)	Ahmed-nagar (Ahmed-nagar)	Kolhapur (Kolkapur)	Barsi (Shola-pur)	Sanand (Ahmeda-bad)	Godhra (Panch-mahals)	Borsad (Kaira)	Deesa (Banas-kantha)
8-4-1960	3,320	2,308	2,416	986	557	1,745	1,365	960	475
15-4-1960	3,100	2,112	1,785	853	375	11,768	1,409	880	930
22-4-1960	2,400	2,328	1,485	1,377	493	231	2,232	880	1,537
29-4-1960	2,285	1,165	1,100	679	544	1,904	335	920	947
6-5-1960	2,510	1,788	1,671	1,436	392	645	10,062	1,940	1,052
13-5-1960	2,755	936	3,272	1,593	250	112	2,078	755	961
20-5-1960	1,430	1,048	2,281	1,495	145	481	2,466	880	2,824
27-5-1960	1,330	641	2,595	257	569	443	2,483	345	939
3-6-1960	1,495	660	880	649	484	41	1,798	230	1,048
10-6-1960	1,105	528	2,117	1,034	893	389	108	210	550
17-6-1960	1,100	652	1,894	658	624	19	3,080	340	734
24-6-1960	1,200	36	1,235	226	118	1,087	930	345	589
1-7-1960	580	480	1,363	388	765	8,439	2,008	415	278
Total for quarter ending 30-6-1960	24,610	14,682	24,094	11,631	6,209	27,304	30,354	8,200	12,864
8-7-1960	647	96	758	302	352	75	1,656	120	135
15-7-1960	607	84	1,885	577	816	115	1,213	Nil	181
22-7-1960	1,732	216	1,052	291	709	5,989	43	Nil	214
29-7-1960	807	132	847	396	183	3,684	520	Nil	264
5-8-1960	510	84	1,222	212	425	8,104	354	Nil	429
12-8-1960	1,015	264	1,011	152	90	844	7,243	Nil	111
19-8-1960	2,175	60	907	337	92	20	420	65	91
26-8-1960	9,495	336	766	69	105	Nil	1,200	70	80
2-9-1960	2,250	36	761	213	85	6,350	2,164	95	256
9-9-1960	2,040	Nil	434	79	200	146	1,871	175	623
16-9-1960	2,100	36	929	181	137	135	124	250	603
23-9-1960	1,470	350	339	89	88	18	1,695	225	556
30-9-1960	1,470	350	1,141	238	143	174	53	300	204
Total for quarter ending 30-9-1960	26,318	2,044	12,052	3,136	3,425	25,654	18,556	1,300	3,747

Week ending	MYSORE					ANDHRA PRADESH				
	Gadag (Dharwar)	Jamkhandi (Bijapur)	Bidar (Bidar)	Athani (Bel-gaum)	Mercara (Coorg)	Hydera-bad (Hyder-abad)	Vijaya-wada (Krishna)	Tandur (Hyder abad)	Mahboob-nagar (Mahboob-nagar)	Madikera (Kurnool)
8-4-1960	543	147	380	244	120	1,341	Nil	150	96	100
15-4-1960	378	159	186	123	110	846	1,000	186	900	50
22-4-1960	345	195	329	292	100	678	1,200	72	48	80
29-4-1960	1,250	396	197	372	Nil	720	1,500	1,737	18	500
6-5-1960	302	357	159	312	110	645	Nil	126	33	600
13-5-1960	384	183	145	270	125	450	Nil	603	93	200
20-5-1960	379	207	158	122	100	1,602	Nil	9	30	150
27-5-1960	389	213	272	196	120	642	Nil	12	Nil	50
3-6-1960	711	333	183	152	125	945	1,000	78	12	40
10-6-1960	563	219	62	205	140	765	1,000	9	9	50
17-6-1960	591	219	174	230	110	1,089	1,250	54	48	50
24-6-1960	411	342	57	216	120	1,446	500	33	27	125
1-7-1960	2,531	126	129	119	150	1,611	2,000	21	324	Nil
Total for quarter ending 30-6-1960 ..	8,777	3,096	2,431	2,853	1,430	12,780	9,450	3,090	1,638	1,995
8-7-1960	376	225	64	252	125	1,230	4,400	9	27	50
15-7-1960	448	162	48	180	150	486	1,000	7	216	25
22-7-1960	1,618	204	39	155	130	927	634	9	Nil	50
29-7-1960	193	93	11	143	150	915	1,000	36	42	125
5-8-1960	313	129	58	122	125	813	1,200	33	3	25
12-8-1960	163	144	187	125	140	531	1,200	12	Nil	150
19-8-1960	285	108	38	120	80	795	1,400	12	279	25
26-8-1960	407	75	49	121	100	759	1,000	Nil	Nil	30
2-9-1960	336	108	8	87	130	1,014	1,200	3	Nil	50
9-9-1960	343	135	64	55	125	645	1,250	Nil	570	130
16-9-1960	1,310	141	33	96	120	606	1,400	42	21	130
23-9-1960	472	36	27	103	125	714	1,300	27	399	200
30-9-1960	207	90	6	227	130	568	1,200	3	138	400
Total for quarter ending 30-9-1960 ..	6,471	1,650	632	1,786	1,630	10,003	18,184	193	1,695	1,390

*Estimated.

N.B. — Arrivals in a particular market include arrivals from villages and arrivals from other markets.

26. *Classification of Area and Irrigated Area, 1957-58 (Provisional)*

(Million acres)

Heading	1957-58	1956-57
I. *Geographical area according to Surveyor General of India*	806·3	806·3
II. *Area according to Village Papers* (1 to 5)	723·0	721·0
1. *Forests*	127·4	126·7
2. *Not available for cultivation* (a+b)	116·2	116·2
(*a*) Land put to non-agricultural uses	33·0	32·8
(*b*) Barren and unculturable land	83·2	83·4
3. *Other uncultivated land excluding Fallow Land* (a+b+c)	98·4	97·7
(*a*) Permanent pastures & other grazing lands	31·8	30·1
(*b*) Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net area sown	14·4	13·6
(*c*) Culturable waste	52·2	54·0
4. *Fallow Lands* (a+b)	63·4	58·5
(*a*) Fallow lands other than Current Fallows	31·3	29·6
(*b*) Current Fallows	32·1	28·9
5. *Net Area Sown* (6—7)	317·6	322·5
6. *Total Cropped Area*	359·2	368·4
7. *Area Sown More than once*	41·6	45·9
III. *Area Irrigated*		
1. *Canals* (a+b)		
(*a*) Government	23·6	22·9
(*b*) Private	20·3	19·6
2. *Tanks*	3·3	3·3
3. *Wells* (a+b)	11·2	11·1
(*a*) Tube-wells	16·9	16·2
(*b*) Other wells	1·1	—
4. *Other Sources of Irrigation*	15·8	16·2
TOTAL (1+2+3+4)	5·4	5·5
	57·1	55·7

As in Punjab, the Uppal Committee has found a considerable area of cultivable wasteland in large sized blocks in West Bengal. The Committee estimates that about 114,000 acres of reclaimable wasteland is available in the State and by spending Rs. 1.32 crores, an additional production of about 43,000 tons could be secured from this land. While the *char* lands are found to be most profitable from the standpoint of additional food production, the eroded lands offer the largest scope for increasing agricultural production. The cost of reclamation of the latter is also on an average not high. Cultivable saline land is relatively small in the State. For *tarai* wastelands, reclamation should await irrigation facilities. The highest priority for reclamation is assigned to the eroded lands in the districts of Midnapur, Bankura and Purulia, for which reclamation will consist primarily of soil and water conservation work. The Committee has stressed the need for introducing urgent legislation to undertake soil conservation measures in catchment areas.

Impressed by the scope for increasing the quantity and quality of rice through par-boiling, the Union Food Department has prepared a scheme for encouraging improved methods for this purpose. Besides proposing to set up one or more demonstration units in every State, this scheme envisages loans to rice mills interested in new methods but with inadequate financial resources to introduce them. If the entire rice produced in India were par-boiled, that by itself would add to the total quantity available by 5 lakh tons.

For tackling the problem of accommodation for food storage, a joint organisation of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture and Works, Housing and Supply will soon be set up. A new wing of the C.P.W.D. under an additional Chief Engineer deals exclusively with the planning and building of storage godowns. The Food Department has finalised a programme for construction of additional storage capacity of 3 million tons which with the present available accommodation for 2 million tons of foodgrains would completely absorb the proposed buffer stock of 5 million tons.

The National Cooperative Farming Advisory Board at its first meeting held in New Delhi in the third week of November, recommended forming cooperative societies on a voluntary basis and emphasised that for the societies in the pilot projects to be set up from April 1961, the bulk of the membership would be drawn from small cultivators or landless agricultural labour, that land should be pooled for a minimum period of five years and that the society should adopt labour intensive methods in agriculture and mixed farming alongwith cottage industries. According to the Board, a society should be classified as a cooperative farming society only if it has pooled the man-power and land and carried on joint cultivation. The setting up of cooperative farming boards by the State Governments and the association of the Zila Parishads with the programme are among the other recommendations of the meeting.

In the course of discussions on agricultural problems in the current session of the Lok Sabha, Shri S. K. Patil said that he would soon come forward with proposals for price support to the farmer, adding that this would not be before the present session ended. The Union Minister quoted the examples of U.K. and Japan where price support was in vogue. He pointed out that in determining the extent of price support, the basic question was how much the farmer should receive for his labour on the land, the cost of material he purchased being easily calculable. On the question of sugar price, Shri Patil indicated that ultimately it resolved itself into one of higher sugarcane yields. For the problem of sugar exports he envisaged action, in cooperation with other producing countries, to raise the international price of sugar and to bring down its domestic price.

*Estimation of Regional Income in Agricultural Sector**

S. C. CHAUDHRI

Estimates of regional income valuable in many ways as they are have yet to find a systematic place in national statistics. The need for these estimates, the kind of sources from which they could be obtained and the methods of collection in the agricultural sector are indicated in this article. The Agro-economic Research Centres, the Farm Management Centres and the Integrated Scheme for Improvement of Market Intelligence sponsored by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture, can provide inspiration and positive help in the compilation of these estimates of income.

The estimates of regional income, that is, income generated in a district or a group of districts within a State, are useful in inter-regional comparisons of economic growth and economic activity. When available over time, they can serve as valuable indicators of the rate of economic progress in the region to which they relate. They enable a study of inter-sectoral growth within the same region and as between different regions. Productive efficiency of a region can also be measured through these estimates. It is encouraging to note that a beginning has been made by practically all States with the estimation of State income. In view, however, of the increasing realisation of the need for regional estimates, State income estimates should be built up from regional estimates at least in the agricultural sector, employing uniform concepts and techniques.

State income estimates are in the nature of macro-estimates when framed for the State as a whole. Within the same State, however, there may be well-defined regions, quite distinct from one another in their economic characteristics. Thus, a given region within a State may be economically under-developed while another may be relatively advanced. In the former, agriculture or industry may be in a depressed state and per capita incomes lower than in the latter. Naturally, a composite estimate for two such regions would hide rather than reveal this characteristic. Balanced economic development of different regions is an important objective of economic planning. This being so, it is essential that income estimates should be framed on a regional basis in order that inter-regional differences may be brought to light to guide the planners in formulating the plans for different regions on the basis of realistic conditions. In the absence of such estimates, planning will be haphazard and it may happen that while the more developed regions receive greater share in the resources for development, the less developed regions—which in fact should receive greater attention—may not receive their due share. Under the circumstances, while there may be an increase in the total and per capita income of the State as a whole, this may not be accompanied by a balanced growth in the different regions of the State. The differences between the economic levels of the regions may even widen, which will be a clear negation of the objective of building a socialistic pattern of society. Regional estimates of different sectors of income generated would keep the planners informed of the true state of affairs both at the stage of preparing developmental plans and assessing how far their implementation leads to the attainment of the ultimate objective of balanced regional growth. This is particularly true of the agricultural sector, which is the mainstay of the life of the people in all parts of the country but where there are well-marked regional differences, necessitating different treatment. Not unoften, it is argued that rise in agricultural production leads to fall in farm income and in support of that argument stray examples of a crop or two are cited. In reality what might happen is that taking the farm income as a whole, there might be an increase rather than a decline. Estimates of income from agricultural production framed on regional basis would thus go a long way in unfolding the truth.

Estimation of the value of output from agriculture on regional basis is worthwhile from the strict viewpoint of precise valuation also. As is well-known, several varieties of the same crop are at present grown in different regions of a State and different varieties fetch different prices. It is obvious that for correct valuation of output varietal differences both in production and prices should be taken into account. It is more easily possible to do so at the regional level than at the level of the State as a whole. Again, it may sometimes happen that while a certain crop raised in a region is considered to be minor from the point of view of the State as such, it might make no mean contribution to income generated in the region where it is grown. The inclusion of such crops in income estimates will be made easier if income estimation were done at the regional level instead of the State level. For, it might happen that the all-State estimates of production, if not of prices, may not be available for such a crop. Thus, apart from being useful in assisting in the formulation of plans for balanced regional growth, regional estimates of income in the field of agricultural production would lead to a more precise measure of farm income of the State.

Another question that is important from the viewpoint of precision of estimates is that of netting of output from agriculture. In regard to netting, the National Income Committee in its Final Report observed: "The source material in this connection is extremely scanty and no all-India estimates are available in respect of cost of cultivation. The available material relates to local enquiries for widely different purposes and is, in any case, of extremely doubtful generality even for these local areas, being based on a few case studies rather than any scientific survey" (para 2.71). Again, for working out seed requirements the Committee stated: "The figures of seed requirement have been derived mainly from the various Marketing Reports published by the Directorate of Marketing & Inspection, supplemented by data available in Watt's *A Dictionary Of Economic Products Of India* and Aiyer's *Field Crops Of India*. In the absence of comprehensive cost of production studies there was no other alternative" (para 2.73). In regard to operational costs of materials required for cultivation the Committee said: "Gadgil's *A Survey Of Farm Business In Wai Taluka* (1938) and *Economic Effects Of Irrigation* (1948) give valuable information in respect of such miscellaneous costs as applying to villages in the Bombay (now Maharashtra) State. *The textbook of Punjab Agriculture* (1947) by W. Roberts also gives costs of various materials required for cultivation. The application of the rates given by these and similar other localised studies for Punjab (Board of Economic Enquiry), Uttar Pradesh (various research dissertations), Assam, Bengal (semi-official data giving results of various surveys), etc., however, can only be of doubtful validity for the entire country. In the absence of any further information, we prepared our estimates on the basis of Gadgil's *Economic Effects Of Irrigation* (1948) and *A Survey Of Farm Business In Wai Taluka* (1938) which are the most penetrating of the available sources" (para 2.76). Similar observations have been made by the Committee in respect of other items of netting, such as repairs and depreciation of implements, bullock carts, etc. Thus, the procedures followed by the National Income Committee and subsequently adopted by the Central Statistical Organization for derivation of net value of agriculture are not free from shortcomings, arising out of paucity of required data. Regional estimates of income would also be subject to similar

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shortcomings at the moment. For collecting the data required for netting of agricultural produce it will be useful to recall the solution suggested by the National Income Committee. It recommended: "It would be advantageous therefore to obtain such data from farm management or cost of cultivation studies undertaken on a small but intensive scale by academic bodies and research institutions" (para 3.11). It may be mentioned here that the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, have organised farm management surveys in several areas in the country during the last few years. The first series of farm management investigations was sponsored in six regions of the country—Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal—in 1954 for a period of three years. The investigations were extended subsequently to four more regions, *viz.*, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and Mysore. The major emphasis in the investigations is on the input-output relationships at the farm, regional and State levels. Besides, these investigations have yielded valuable data in respect of structure of farming, cost of cultivation and production, prices received and prices paid by the farmer, and labour utilisation. As a follow-up of these studies, key data like prices and wages are being collected regularly from selected centres through field staff located there. These data are being utilised in the construction of indicators which reflect the trends in cost of cultivation, etc. It is proposed to continue and expand farm management studies in the Third Five Year Plan period. Apart from farm management studies, continuous village surveys are being undertaken by the Agro-Economic Research Centres set up by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in six regions of the country, *viz.*, Delhi University, Gokhale Institute of Economics & Politics at Poona, Madras University, Visvabharati University at Santiniketan, and agricultural colleges at Gwalior and Jorhat. These surveys are intended to assess the nature and process of change in the village economy. The Agro-Economic Research Centres undertake other useful studies too, as for example, the study of economics of irrigation rates. The number of these centres is expected to increase during the Third Five Year Plan period. Thus, the Farm Management Investigation Centres and Agro-Economic Research Centres would form a useful agency for obtaining the necessary data for netting of the value of agricultural produce at the regional level. The efforts of these centres can be supplemented by the District Statistical Agency now available in the different States.

The question of the appropriate price for evaluation of agricultural output is also important in framing regional estimates of income generated from agriculture. The choice is between farm (harvest) price and wholesale market price. In terms of the scheme formulated by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, for the collection of farm (harvest) prices, the farm (harvest) price of a commodity is the average wholesale price at which the commodity is disposed of by the producer at the village site during a specified harvest period. A few villages are selected in each district at the rate of one, two or three villages of each *tehsil* depending upon the extent to which the crop is grown in the *tehsil*. The total number of villages selected in each district is generally ten. In each selected village, the average wholesale price at which the commodity is sold by the producer is recorded every week on Friday during the specified period of 6 to 8 weeks duration after the commencement of the harvest. Where village site transactions do not take place, the farm (harvest) price relates to what the farmer receives for his produce and is obtained by subtracting transport and other marketing charges from the wholesale price quoted at the assembling market where the produce is disposed of. The average price for the district for each week is obtained as the simple arithmetic average of the *tehsil* prices which are, in turn, the simple arithmetic averages of village prices. The average price for the district for the entire harvest season is computed as the simple arithmetic average of the district prices for the 6 to 8 weeks of the harvest period. The district farm (harvest) prices so worked out can form the basis of valuation of agricultural output at the district level, as appears to have been done by the National Council of Applied Economic Research in framing State and

district income estimates in connection with their techno-economic surveys.

The alternative to farm (harvest) price is the wholesale market price. The wholesale market price is generally taken as the rate at which a relatively large transaction of purchase, usually for further sale, is effected. It is thus the modal price on the day of reporting. Generally, these prices are being collected on weekly basis, on Fridays. The weekly wholesale market prices in the markets located within a district can be averaged to yield the weekly district average price. The question then to decide would be the period over which the weekly district average prices should be averaged in order to arrive at the multiplier for estimating the value of district agricultural output. The alternatives are: (i) full year of 52 weeks and (ii) harvest period of 6 to 8 weeks after the arrival of the new crop. As regards the method of averaging, the question to settle would be whether to use the median as was done by the National Income Committee for national income estimates or to use the simple arithmetic average or the weighted arithmetic mean. The assumption underlying the use of harvest period average (as also the use of farm (harvest) prices) is that the farmer disposes of the major part of his marketable surplus, if not the whole of it, within the harvest period. This may have been true some years ago. There are indications that the holding power of the farmer has, of late, been increasing and with that his marketings are being staggered over the year more than formerly, with a view to taking advantage of the rise in prices in the lean period. It would, therefore, be more appropriate to use the year's average instead of the harvest period average. As between median and the arithmetic average there is a view that median leads to over-estimation. Simple arithmetic average is haphazardly weighted and it would be preferable to use the truly weighted arithmetic mean. Weights are generally thought of as proportional to outturn but probably a better basis would be to formulate weights in proportion to marketings over the different months of the year. The Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, have sponsored an Integrated Scheme for Improvement of Market Intelligence under which the State market intelligence authorities are collecting data on the market arrivals of agricultural commodities. These data could serve as a basis for arriving at weights for computing the weighted arithmetic mean of wholesale market prices even at the district level. The problem of netting the wholesale market prices with a view to approximating them to the prices received by the farmer can be resolved by taking into account the wholesale prices of what are called the primary markets', that is, the markets where the arrivals are predominantly from the villages. Another way of obviating the difficulty would be, as the National Income Committee put it in its Final Report: 'to change the definition of income from agriculture from strictly industrial definition to one relating to fundamental accounting entities." Of course, the evaluation of home consumption of farmers' own produce should be done at the same price as that used for the marketed portion of their produce.

In view of the utility of the regional or district income estimates, it is necessary that a beginning with the formulation of such estimates is made immediately in all the States in the agricultural sector. In view of the paucity of data as mentioned above, it may not be possible to frame highly accurate estimates at the present juncture but one need not wait for full data to become available. Surveys and studies to collect the required information must continue and refinements introduced by and by.

Operational Dimensions of our Food Problem—II

K. S. RAO

The first instalment of this article appeared in the October 1960 issue of this Journal. The present one deals with the strategies of operation on consumption levels.

Billions of dimensions or variables comprising production, distribution and consumption activities of millions of peasants, merchants and consumers are to be taken into account in tackling the food problem. They are reduced considerably for purposes of strategic operation to a few dimensions covering the economic behaviour of the districts in respect of quantities marketed or purchased and their price in terms of the quantity of surplus or deficit and their marginal propensities to part with surplus or make up the deficit. This reduction is of great value in determining appropriate strategies for development of districts and of operations between districts, and will enable a delegation of tasks to administrative and extension personnel at district levels and in setting up priorities in the allocation of resources between the districts. A similar reduction of a district in terms of its constituent villages or of a village in terms of holdings will facilitate strategic operations in the attainment of its target relative to the overall plan.

Instruments and targets of policy and planning.

The target variables are the quantity marketed, the price and the receipts of the region. The first stage instruments are the surplus or deficit and the marginal propensity to part with the surplus or make up the deficit. The desirable directions of action in relation to the targets are :—

(i) to increase quantities marketed,
(ii) to decrease prices, and
(iii) to increase net receipts per acre.

Larger quantities are to be available at lower prices. Raising price to producer and lowering price to consumer are consistent only to the extent that trade margins can be squeezed and speculation prevented. Under conditions of competition when these margins are reduced to the minimum, the objectives of raising price to producer and lowering it to the consumer are mutually inconsistent. Moreover, increased price to the producer does not necessarily bring forth an increased market arrival: if price is increased, more supply will be coming forth, the surplus remaining the same as before. But, if the surplus itself varies, then depending on the nature of its variation, the marketed quantity may be either more or less. In fact, if the surplus is decreased, at a higher price it is quite possible for a lower market arrival to emerge giving rise to a backward sloping supply curve; thus an increased price need not be an unfailing incentive for larger market arrivals. Increased receipts to the farmer and lower price levels are mutually consistent and involve in the process a stepping up of production or a change of behaviour of marketing in relation to production. It is necessary to adopt those strategies which would stimulate production and the pattern of marketing of cereals by the farmers.

The State can either operate on price or surplus/deficit or on both. Operating on price may be either directly by price fixation or indirectly through production and/or distribution programmes. The strategy of operation on surplus and deficit should be based on a study of their mutual interaction and their inter-relationship with production and distribution and consumption. Under such circumstances the operation is strategic and not direct in respect of price and market arrivals and the receipts of the farmers. Leaving aside direct programmes of price fixation, we shall here consider reduction of operational dimensions and determination of strategies in respect of operations on production, distribution and consumption mechanisms.

Levels of consumption of cereals

The level of consumption of cereals in a district depends on :—

(1) Population, and
(2) Rate of per capita consumption.

Population : Urban centres increase in population at a more rapid rate than villages due to—

(*i*) inflow from rural centres in search of greater economic and educational opportunities, and

(ii) larger health and medical facilities and consequent decrease in death rate unless the city has grown to a stage where slums overtake the health and medical facilities.

Thus instruments of population policy in relation to the food problem are (1) control of birth rate, and (2) control of migration.

It is much easier to control birth rate in urban areas due to the concentrated nature of the population. Greater priority is to be given to urban centres which are high cereal deficit areas with considerable purchasing power. Consequently, adoption of birth control measures in urban centres pays greater dividends in terms of its contribution to the solution of the food problem than its adoption in rural areas.

Increase in rural population has its impact on production in so far as it aggregates subdivision of holdings and makes them uneconomic. The problem of subdivision and its effects cannot be prevented anyway by mere population control. A more positive policy towards subdivision is needed urgently in high food surplus areas and high food deficit areas alike. For priorities in population control in rural areas attention should be given more to high surplus and high deficit areas. Here again there is the danger of control of population affecting production as some improved cultural practices like the Japanese method of cultivation are labour intensive and decrease of population in those areas while saving on food consumption will lead to decrease more than proportionate to decrease in production. Without studying the inter-relationship between population and production activity of the region, indiscriminate extension of population control measures is injurious.

Priorities similar to those for population control can be deduced for control of population movement. Accretion of populations into large sized urban units with considerable purchasing power creates pockets of large deficits for food which tug at sources of surplus with a larger pull than other regions and have repercussions on prices and do not necessarily lead to even development of agriculture between the various regions. One principle, therefore, is to prevent by dispersal of industry such unregulated urbanization. Here again great care is necessary. By the addition of a new industry complementary to those already existing, no doubt numbers may be added, but costs of production may be reduced and economic activity accelerated. The accentuation of the problem of food and food prices may be more than compensated by the benefits of selective urbanization. Where such benefits do not accrue, the new industry involving movement of population from outside the region may be located elsewhere. But where ?

The location of an industry is determined primarily by inherent advantages from the point of view of raw materials, labour, communications, presence of complementary industries etc. But its repercussions on the food problem are worth noting if alternative locations are possible. If the industry is located in a region of high food

surplus and people are attracted from outside and in so far as they do not migrate from high deficit areas the surplus decreases without increasing its efficiency in meeting high and urgent deficits elsewhere. From the point of view of the food problem it will be advantageous if it is located in a region of low surplus but high potentialities for development, so that increased income can initially draw on the low surplus and can stimulate greater food production, in so far as the industry itself does not give rise to substitution of food by non-food crops like sugarcane replacing wheat, and the labour and other inputs needed by industry do not encroach on the legitimate requirements of food production. On the other hand, it will be most desirable if the industry and its location are such that its products like fertilisers or improved implements directly stimulate food production. Thus careful planning will have to go into the location of industry from the point of view of its repercussion on the food problem.

Having considered the question of location of industry the next question is about the places from which people may be encouraged to migrate to man the industry. If people from large food deficit and purchasing power areas migrate, the pressure on food surpluses decreases. Large food deficits with low purchasing power and high fluctuations of food output cause distress conditions and from the point of view of a welfare State, their case requires prior consideration for migration in so far as the distress is due to a maldistribution of land resources of the region between food and non-food crops leading to a concentration of purchasing power in the hands of some and scarcity and high prices in the hands of the others. Consequent on the introduction of an agro-industry a change in cropping pattern may come about so quickly that it alters the food surplus position of the region. This can be done by making special arrangements for them for training in the skills needed by industry elsewhere. In the case of agricultural classes they can be resettled in areas of low population density brought under cultivation where commercial crops could be grown on cooperative lines with modern techniques.

Rate of per capita consumption.

Rate of per capita consumption of cereals depends on—(1) Food habits, (2) income level, (3) prices of cereals and other foods, and (4) the supply conditions of the constituents of the food basket of the region.

Food habits

Change of food habits to decrease consumption of cereals is a target of food policy. But food habits can be changed in a given region only in the long run through a process of education, economic development and continued use. Therefore, the inherent and immediate propensities for change in the various regions of the country should be exploited in the short run to the fullest possible extent. Income levels, relative prices of cereals and other foods and supply conditions of the constituents of the food basket of the region which change under conditions of economic planning should be used as instruments to attain the target of changing food habits and consumption pattern without lowering the welfare of any group in the process. In the case of long range measures to change food habits intended to decrease pressure on cereals top priority should be given to regions of high deficit and pressure generation. In the case of regions with high per capita incomes like Bombay and Calcutta, emphasis should be given to relatively higher priced items like meat, poultry products, fish and fruits. The present parity between cereals and non-cereals should be altered by planning in favour of non-cereals. In the case of low income areas, tastes should be developed towards consumption of relatively lower priced non-cereal items like sweet potato and tapioca products which yield a larger number of calories per acre in comparison with rice and need only inferior types of lands. A programme of education of tastes appropriate to each region must be chosen.

Income levels

For a given deficit of cereals in a region, the larger the per capita income the larger is the force the region can exert in attracting surplus from elsewhere. Such a force is directed more to regions of larger surplus areas and areas where trade is organized to supply the bulk demand. Out of two deficit regions of equal deficit, the one with a larger per capita purchasing power spendable on cereals exerts a greater pull on a surplus region than the other region. Where the surplus in the region is not enough to meet the competing demands of both, prices will be raised and grain will flow relatively more towards the region of larger per capita income. The other deficit region will have to go with a smaller flow from the given surplus area and will have to depend on smaller surplus regions where prices will be high because of their smaller marginal propensity to part with surplus and higher servicing costs. Prices tend to rise by unrestricted competition between regions of different income levels but with the same urgency for cereals on a market which cannot satisfy both the competing deficit regions. A policy to counter these undesirable price rises can take any of these forms :—

(*i*) Setting up priorities in terms of level of deficit and per capita income etc. to bring about an increase in production in regions of such competition;

(*ii*) Evening out unequal competitive power in terms of per capita income etc. by rationing transport facilities for carrying cereals and, in such rationing, differentiating between high priced superior varieties and low priced coarse varieties. The high priced superior variety can go to regions with larger per capita incomes. By such procedure undue competition on the coarse variety is avoided and farm incomes also can increase by maintaining a proper price parity between superior and inferior varieties;

(*iii*) Providing enough facilities and incentives for the region with larger purchasing power to draw its surplus from a region of smaller surplus per acre but at the same time progressive in its behaviour. This will stimulate development of the region and turn it possibly into a surplus region. After the development of the region it can be opened to regions of less competitive power but equal urgency for food. The attention of the high purchasing power region should then be diverted to regions yet to be developed but high up in the ranking according to propensity to develop; and

(*iv*) A fourth measure of policy is to increase production of cereals through intensification of cultivation and rationalization of competition between cereal and other crops.

We have studied the above measures of policy in relation to a given structure of distribution of incomes and of regional distribution of food deficits and surpluses and its propensity for development. Now the question arises, if the Plans generate incomes in various regions, how should these regions be streamlined in relation to the food problem ?

There are many considerations in the location of various Plan schemes. Their impact on the food problem is worth studying in order that (i) it will be taken into consideration in the location of Plan schemes, and (ii) in case a location is decided action may also be taken in relation to measures of policy needed to increase the overall effectiveness of the solution of the problem in the context of the changes introduced by planning. Population as a factor in planning in relation to the food problem has already been considered. We are here concerned with income as a factor, in discussing which, care is necessary to see that the instruments of policy in both the cases are mutually consistent.

Of two regions which have equal aggregate food deficits, creation of a given purchasing power, in the one where it is at a lower level is preferable to creation of the same purchasing power in the region with a higher level of existing purchasing power, as this will iron out competition for the same surplus. On the other hand, pumping in of purchasing power to areas of higher deficits with relatively high existing purchasing power will inflate prices in so far as unrestricted competition is permitted for the same surplus. Creation of more and more purchasing power in high deficit areas like Calcutta and Bombay aggravates the problem of food prices.

On the other hand, if measures are taken to plug the flow, to compete with others of low purchasing power for the same surplus and divert it to regions with small surplus but with high propensity for development, food production is accelerated and rise in prices is prevented in a two-fold way, firstly by mitigating competition in rising prices and secondly by stimulating overall production. If plan schemes are located at a place which is otherwise suitable and where food surplus is low but with a high propensity for development, then the same kind of result is obtained. This presumes organizational support to translate into reality the propensity for development.

Income levels may rise (1) through rise in food production, (2) at the expense of food production, and (3) independent of food production.

If food production rises, consumption may also rise either due to genuine demand or due to lack of sufficient interest in the region by other regions which can pay sufficiently well but are interested in securing their supplies from elsewhere because it is either cheaper or more convenient. To the extent consumption levels increase in response to genuine demand, welfare increases and this should be the basis on which the food problem is to be solved. To the extent that interest is not shown in regions of high propensity for development, food production does not increase with vigour. Policy measures to bring about such interest have already been discussed.

If income levels rise at the expense of food production by the diversion of some of the resources at present used in food production to the production of other commodities, the food problem is made more acute in a two-fold way: (1) the food originally produced is no longer produced, and (2) increase in demand more than proportionate to the decrease is created by means of the additional purchasing power and the need to find food anyway. Thus, if there is a unit decrease in food production, there is more than proportionate widening of the gap between demand and supply. If it becomes necessary for the nation to make such a diversion of resources, it must be done in areas where the impact of such hardship is least felt.

If income levels rise in a region independent of food production, it is likely that demand for food will be stimulated. If this happens in highly surplus regions, the surplus is likely to decrease and the marginal propensity to part with the surplus will diminish. Thus a solution of the problem is likely to be hindered to some extent. In order to prevent this, activities generating indomes independent of food production should be undertaken either in regions of high deficit areas and low purchasing power or in areas where the surplus, though small, possesses a high propensity for development of food production.

Prices of cereals and other foods.

The price levels of cereal by itself is not a determinant of the level of consumption as cereals are inelastic in demand. If prices of cereals are allowed to settle down at levels determined by competition between areas of high deficit and purchasing power on a few surplus regions prices will rise.

The objective of policy in relation to prices of other foods is to use these not only to decrease the overall consumption of cereals but decrease the competitive pressure on the prices of cereals. In areas of low per capita income cereals are the cheapest source of energy available with limited scope for substitution between cereals and non-cereals. In areas of large per capita income, the scope for substitution is much greater. If the substitution takes place in regions of large deficit and pressure generation, the pressure on cereal prices will decrease.

A decrease in consumption of cereals can more easily come about in urban regions with relatively larger incomes than in other regions. This can be done by the supply of substitutes for cereals at relatively lower rates. In urban centres like Bombay and Calcutta, fish, fruits, potato and other vegetables which are at present in demand as substitutes for cereals should be provided at cheaper rates. Marketing, storage and other facilities should be provided, if necessary, under special encouragement for some time. After creating firm food habits, the

subsidies can be gradually withdrawn. Planning of horticulture in and supply of vegetables to urban centres at cheap rates should be part of the programme for decreasing consumption of cereals. There is at present a considerable margin between even the wholesale price and retail prices of these commodities in cities. The disparity between what the consumer pays and the producer gets is much larger. The traders in these commodities by their monopolistic behaviour keep the prices high and the consumption restricted. If the price margin is squeezed down to the bearest minimum, large purchasing power is diverted to the consumption of these commodities. A four-fold action is then released towards the solution of the food problem, firstly, by diverting consumption in physical terms from cereals to non-cereals, secondly, by reducing the competitive pressure on the surplus regions in relation to equally needy but less fortunately placed regions, thirdly, by increasing the functional efficiency of inferior lands fit for potatoes and other vegetables or food for poultry but not fit for paddy or wheat to the level of those at present used for the latter type of cereal and fourthly, by drawing food from non-land sources like the sea. This analysis of course presumes the planning of the necessary organization to take advantage of the situation.

Supply conditions of the constituents of the regional food basket.

If a region of given deficit and marginal propensity to make up the deficit gets its supplies from a region of higher surplus rather than lower surplus, the price would tend to be lower. If it gets its supplies from a region of low surplus, the price would tend to be higher. In terms of the dynamics of surpluses and deficits we have developed criteria whereby the price levels and intakes are determined. The quantity exchanged, the price and money paid would, therefore, depend on where the particular region gets its supplies from. The quantity of cereal availble for consumption of a region essentially depends therefore on the particular region or regions from which it gets its supplies. If a region of the same level of deficit but lower per capita income has to compete with a region of higher per capita income, then the prices will go up and the level of consumption will tend to be lower.

If a warehouse is projected in a region of high surplus and the warehouses are such as to alter the marginal propensity to part with the surplus, then the competitive pressure on prices is increased. If a warehouse is, on the other hand, situated in a surplus region and is at the disposal of the Government, purchases can be made and prices determined by the marginal propensity to part with the surplus. On the other hand, if the State wants to see that the prices to cultivators do not fall below a particular level, warehouses at surplus areas would help them in purchasing grains at prices remunerative to the farmers and store them in the region itself. If warehouses are to be situated in a region of high deficit and grain is purchased and stored at harvest time in godowns at the disposal of the Government, the competitive pressure on prices can be decreased. If a priority is to be set up for limited warehouses between constructing them in the surplus region rather than the deficit region or *vice versa,* or in a high surplus region, or a low deficit region, or a region with high per capita income, etc., the above analysis will help us in setting up the necessary priorities.

Supply conditions of substitute foods at high deficit regions and high per capita level of incomes will ease the situation much more than the improvement of supply conditions of subsidiary foods at regions with low deficit or low per capita income.

Conclusion.

In the foregoing analysis, we have indicated an approach to using factors affecting consumption levels as strategies in solving the food problem. These are long-term in nature. A strategic use of factors influencing production is of a short-term character and can be operated from year to year. These will be considered in another article.

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Index Numbers of Production of Principal Crops in the State of Maharashtra

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and

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Indices of Production of 21 *principal commodities for the period of nine years from* 1950-51 *to* 1958-59 *for the State of Maharashtra are presented in the statement going with this article. The index numbers have been constructed by the chain base method with* 1949-50 *as the base year.*

This series covers 21 crops which together occupy about 81 per cent of the total cropped area in the State. These 21 crops are classified under two main groups and eight sub-groups as follows:

(A) *Food Crops* :

(1) *Cereals* : Rice, Jowar (Kharif and Rabi), Bajri, Maize, Ragi, Kodra, Wheat and Barley.

(2) *Pulses* : Gram and Tur.

(3) *Sugars* : Sugarcane.

(4) *Vegetables* : Potatoes.

(5) *Condiments and Spices* : Chillies.

(B) *Non-Food Crops* :

(1) *Fibres* : Cotton

(2) *Oilseeds* : Groundnut, Sesamum, Rape, Mustard, Linseed and Castorseed.

(3) *Drugs and Narcotics* : Tobacco.

The remaining food and non-food crops could not be included in the present series as estimates of production of these crops were either not available at all or not available for all the years in all the component areas of the State. Further, kharif and rabi jowar have been considered together as the estimates of production were not separately available for some of the added areas in early years. Of the 21 crops included in the series the estimates of production of 12 crops, which cover roughly three-fourths of the cropped area, are based practically on the results of crop estimation surveys.

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Base period

The year 1949-50 is chosen as the base year, on the following considerations :

(*i*) During 1949-50, as a result of the merger of the former princely States in the areas of the former Bombay State, eight new districts were formed and the boundaries of most of the then existing districts had considerably enlarged.

(*ii*) This was a relatively normal year, from the point of agricultural production. The season was fairly satisfactory over large parts of the State.

(*iii*) The average price level during the year also was relatively normal.

(*iv*) This year was adopted by the Government of India and other States as the base year for the First Five Year Plan, and hence, enables easy comparison of the State figures with those of the Indian Union and other States.

Method of construction

The index numbers are constructed by the chain base method. The production of each crop in any year has been expressed as a percentage of the production in the preceding year. These percentages called production relatives have been linked with the production in the base year through the intervening relatives to obtain the production index of that crop. A weighted arithmetic average of these several indices has been taken to represent the index of all the crops included in the series.

Weights

The weights used are the ratio of the money value of the crop in the base year to the total money value of all the crops included in that year. These money values are worked out by multiplying the production in the base year by the annual farm harvest price of that year published in the State Season and Crop Report.

Source of information

The index numbers are based on the estimates of actual production published in the State Annual Season and Crop Report upto 1956-57. As these estimates are not yet available for 1957-58 and 1958-59, the final forecast estimates have been used for these two years. During the last decade, improvements have been effected in the methods of estimation of area and production of crops. While these have resulted in increased accuracy of yield and production statistics, these figures are not strictly comparable with the corresponding figures obtained by *anna-wari* method in the earlier years. As the crop estimation surveys on different crops did not start at the same time in all the component parts of the State, the absolute production estimates in two consecutive years, in particular, prior to 1956-57, are not strictly comparable. In view of this, in the analysis of trends in the production of any commodity, comparatively speaking, reliance should be placed on these indices rather than on the absolute figures.

Discussion of Results

The index numbers of the crops covered are given in the Appendix table for the period 1950-51 to 1958-59. A study of these figures shows that :

(*a*) The peak year of production is not the same for all the cereals and pulses. Similar is the case with the trough, *i.e.*, year of lowest production.

Commodity	Peak		Trough	
	Year	Index	Year	Index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cereals				
Rice	1958-59	136.31	1950-51	84·50
Jowar (Kharif & Rabi)	1958-59	167·58	1950-51	94·64

(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Bajra		1953-54	143·72	1952-53	69·31
Maize		1954-55	112.51	1951-52	55·73
Ragi		1956-57	109·87	1951-52	77·84
Kodra		1956-57	124·11	1950-51	79·90
Wheat		1958-59	154·29	1952-53	75·69
Barley		1956-57	149·99	1952-53	99·99
Pulses					
Gram		1955-56	96·93	1952-53	55·40
Tur		1953-54	111·98	1957-58	71·20

(*b*) The all commodity index reached its peak during 1958-59. It was higher by 36 per cent over that in the base year and by 2 per cent only over that of the preceding best year, *viz.*, 1956-57. The year 1958-59 was marked by well distributed and timely rainfall and generally favourable weather conditions prevailed in large parts of the State during both the kharif and rabi seasons.

(*c*) Rice recorded its highest production in the State during 1958-59. From 1954-55 to 1957-58, the index of production was practically stationary and was of the order of 126. It showed an increase of 36 per cent during 1958-59 over that of the base year.

(*d*) Jowar attained its highest mark at 167.58 during 1958-59. The increase of 67.6 per cent in production over the base year was mainly due to an increase in the yield rate, as area during the same year showed an increase of only 12 per cent.

(*e*) In the case of bajra, the index number reached its maximum, *viz.*, 143.72 during 1953-54 and did not regain that level during the subsequent five years. During this period, no constant trend in production has been noticed although the level of production was higher by 18 per cent to 37 per cent over that of the base year.

(*f*) Since 1954-55, the production of ragi has shown a slight increase of 5 to 10 per cent over that of the base year.

(*g*) Wheat reached its highest level at 154.29 during 1958-59.

(*h*) Gram and tur (except tur in 1953-54) did not attain the base year level during the period under study.

(*i*) Sugarcane, an important commercial crop, recorded its highest production in 1956-57. During 1958-59, it was higher by 44 per cent than in the base year. The increase in production was entirely due to increase in acreage under the crop as can be seen from the figures of acreage and average yield presented below :

Area and Average Yield of Sugarcane

1949-50		1958-59		Difference		% increase or decrease during 1958-59 over that of 1949-50	
Area ('000 acres)	Average yield lb/acre	Area ('000 acres)	Average yield lb/acre	Col. 3— Col. 1	Col. 4— Col. 2	Area	Yield
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
176	6334	263	6093	87	—241	+49	—4

(*j*) The index number of cotton during 1958-59 was higher by 111 per cent than that in the base year, and production reached its peak in 1956-57 showing an increase of 135 per cent over that of the base year.

(*k*) The groundnut crop, barring the solitary year of 1954-55, showed a decline in production in all the years in comparison with the base year. Although the area under the crop registered an increase of 22 per cent during 1958-59 over that of the base year, the decline in yield rate counterbalanced the increase in the area under the crop.

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STATEMENT

Index Numbers of Production of Principal

(Agricultural Year

Groups/Commodities	Weight	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
I—FOOD CROPS				
(*a*) Cereals:				
(*i*) *Kharif*				
Rice	14·60	84·50	97·81	102·97
Jowar (Kharif & Rabi)	23·98	94·64	118·16	114·01
Bajri	4·23	103·00	104·92	69·31
Maize	0·19	73·96	55·73	83·86
Ragi	1·40	88·47	77·84	92·60
Kodra	0·15	79·90	112·06	95·48
(*ii*) *Rabi*				
Wheat	5·36	100·18	91·29	75·69
Barley	0·01	112·50	118·74	99·99
(*b*) Pulses:				
Gram	2·09	81·80	63·30	55·40
Tur	3·20	79·71	98·23	80·27
(*c*) Sugars:				
Sugarcane	8·79	109·24	123·92	105·03
(*d*) Vegetables:				
Potatoes	0·35	94·00	72·40	72·00
(*e*) Condiments & Spices:				
Chillies	4·66	100·41	116·15	85·68
II—NON-FOOD CROPS				
(*f*) Fibres:				
Cotton	8·47	137·52	217·01	164·47
(*g*) Oilseeds:				
Groundnut	17·09	72·42	68·92	53·58
Sesamum	0·70	105·72	132·15	122·01
Rape, Mustard & Linseed	1·60	86·24	71·98	63·09
Castorseed	0·06	65·38	73·07	76·91
(*h*) Drugs & Narcotics:				
Tobacco	3·07	44·33	42·69	65·68
All Commodities	100·00	92·68	107·94	95·19

NOTE.—Index numbers of production for 1957-58 and 1958-59 are based on final forecast estimates and are subject to slight revision when production figures based on actuals would be available. The indices of production of potatoes for 1957-58 and 1958-59 are not worked out as comparable figures for these years are not available.

No. 1.

Crops in Maharashtra State

1949-50=100)

1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
120·22	124·31	127·23	128·49	125·60	136·31
135·32	160·37	119·14	156·45	154·95	167·58
143·72	136·56	118·38	118·65	132 85	122·39
84·90	112·51	78·13	76·57	63·02	71 87
99·37	108·01	101·95	109·87	105·23	104·52
100·50	112·56	110·55	124·11	99·49	108·53
102·64	137·38	146·82	119·95	109·80	154·29
143·74	137·49	106·24	149·99	106·24	118·73
76·48	90·89	96·93	84·98	77·14	85·27
111·98	81·85	85·84	76·45	71·20	76·00
106·37	125·13	134·93	155·98	146·57	143·86
44·80	68·40	151·20	211·60	—	—
85·47	112·86	93·84	123·90	105·70	110·20
214·45	207·12	144·90	234·52	224·27	211·44
81·48	107·38	91·04	96·89	93·98	97·74
148·88	161·21	114·09	129·95	128·62	124·22
75·00	82·55	85·90	97·14	90·43	95·96
92·29	84·60	80·75	49·98	115·34	84·58
64·04	61·57	45·56	57·46	64·44	50·48
118·32	132·96	114·76	134·74	130·35	136·39

News and Notes

PROBLEMS OF FLOOD

At the tenth meeting of the Central Flood Control Board Union Minister for Irrigation and Power said that the flood control programme during the Third Five Year Plan would form part of the State Plans.

Hitherto, State Governments had been sanctioned flood control schemes costing less than Rs. 10 lakhs each, without detailed technical scrutiny at the Centre. It was now proposed to raise this limit to Rs. one crore, thereby enabling State Governments to take up more schemes on their own.

A provision of Rs. 75 crores has been tentatively made for flood control, drainage and anti-waterlogging measures in the draft outline of the Third Five Year Plan. The proposals of the State Governments for their flood control programme in the Third Plan are being discussed by the representatives of the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and the States concerned. The final picture of the funds required for flood control, drainage and anti-waterlogging measures in the Third Plan would emerge only when the State Plans are finalised.

Recently the Government of West Bengal set up a Committee of Experts to investigate the causes of the severe floods of 1959 and to suggest comprehensive remedial measures. This Committee has already submitted an interim report and its final report is expected to be ready by the end of next year.

The interim report of the Committee set up by the Orissa Government after the floods of last year, to investigate the causes of floods in the Mahanadi delta, and to suggest remedial measures, is ready. The terms of reference of this Committee were enlarged by the Government of Orissa to include the other river systems affected by the floods of this year.

A comprehensive national programme for flood control was launched in September 1954, after the disastrous floods of that year. Since then, about 3,000 miles of embankments have been completed in the various States, affording protection to about 62 lakh acres of land. In addition, 51 towns have been protected from flooding or erosion and the levels of 4,280 villages have been raised. The experience gained so far has brought out forcefully the importance of an integrated basin-wise approach to the problem of flood control. On the basis of the data so far collected, most of the States having flood problems have formulated their long range plans, which, however, have to be returned to them to be revised in the light of the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Floods.

A proposal for setting up a unified authority for soil conservation works and for enacting necessary legislation was discussed at the meeting.

The Central Flood Control Board also reviewed the progress made by various States and Union Territories in regard to the enactment of legislation by State Governments for levy of a flood cess. It was pointed out that there were already enactments empowering the State Governments in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala and Mysore for levy of a flood cess, while Bihar had recently adopted a bill. The Governments of Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, U.P. and Gujarat were also considering the question.

In the opinion of the Board, it was necessary to promote legislation for the levy of a flood cess, as the beneficiaries in the areas protected by drainage, anti-water-logging and anti-erosion schemes should contribute towards the capital cost involved in the schemes.

The Board also underlined the importance of demarcating flood zones on the survey maps by the State Governments so that the people living in those areas could be cautioned.

Utilisation of Water Resources

The importance of investigations and surveys for irrigation and hydro-electric projects for the third and subsequent plans has been stressed in a communication sent to the States by the Government of India recently.

It is stated that in planning for utilisation of land and water resources in the country, it is necessary to ensure that adequate progress is made on such investigations and surveys. Much time will be saved in the selection and acceptance of projects for the third and subsequent plans if these investigations and surveys are full and complete, and conform to uniform standards all over the country.

The Central Water and Power Commission assist in the co-ordination of investigations, particularly where the river basins extend over more than one State and help the States in this work.

The State Governments have also been requested to set up adequately staffed investigation units under the State Chief Engineers, where such units have not so far been established.

The work of the investigation units will include location of areas required for irrigation, examination and recommendation in regard to the relative priorities for such areas, assessment of water resources available and the needs of the regions.

The preparation of preliminary reports on quantities of water that can be utilised at different sites in different river basins, surveys of possible project sites, and preparation of project reports will also be undertaken by these units.

THE CHAMBAL PROJECT

The power house at the Gandhisagar Dam in Madhya Pradesh, and the Kotah Barrage at Kotah in Rajasthan were opened by the Prime Minister on November 19 and 20 respectively.

Located on the river Chambal, the Gandhisagar Dam and the Kotah Barrage are part of the Chambal Valley Development Scheme, an inter-State project undertaken by the Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan Governments. The dam, 204 ft high and 1,685 ft. long, is located about five miles downstream of the Chaurasigarh fort on the border of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, and has created a reservoir for storage of 6.8 million acre ft. of water.

The barrage at Kotah, about 2,000 ft. long, is designed to allow 7.5 lakh cusecs of water. Two canals on either side of the Chambal river—162 miles in Rajasthan and 398 miles in Madhya Pradesh—will eventually irrigate 11 lakh acres of land in Bundi and Kotah districts of Rajasthan and Morena and Bhind districts of Madhya Pradesh.

With the completion of the Gandhisagar Dam and the power house, the network of transmission lines for distribution of power, the barrage at Kotah, and canals taking off from it, the first stage of the Chambal scheme has been completed.

In the second stage, another dam to be named after the Rajput hero, Rana Pratap, will be constructed at Rewatbhatta in Rajasthan, about 20 miles downstream of the Gandhisagar Dam. The preliminary work for this dam has already been started. The power house to be built below the dam will produce 90,000 Kw. of power. Further, by the construction of this dam, irrigation supplies will be available for an additional area of three lakh acres of land in the two States.

In the last stage of the Chambal scheme, a third dam at Kotah will be constructed, ten miles upstream of Kotah city, along with a power station. This will necessitate further extension of transmission lines.

The cost of the first stage, comprising the Gandhisagar dam, power house and the Kotah barrage, along with the transmission lines and the canal system is estimated to be Rs. 63.59 crores.

The ultimate benefits from the scheme will be irrigation for 14 lakh acres of land

and generation of 2,32,000 Kw. of power at 60 per cent load factor for the benefit of the people in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

DANDAKARANYA DEVELOPMENT

To step up the reclamation programme in Dandakaranya, orders for five more fully mechanised units—comprising 75 machines—have been placed on a Japanese firm and for another 3 units—comprising 45 machines—on an American firm. The deliveries are to start from December 1960 and are to be completed by February 1961. This is stated in the Progress Report of the Dandakaranya Project covering the period August 1 to November 15, 1960.

Out of the 1,931 families moved to Dandakaranya upto the end of October 1960, 1,735 families were farmers and 196 non-agriculturists. Of these, 919 farmer families were moved to village sites by that date and 648 families were allotted 4,721 acres of land.

The settler families have also been allotted homestead plots, village houses, agricultural implements, bullocks and given loans for seeds, fodder, milch cattle and carts.

Reviewing the progress under agriculture, the Report states that upto the end of October 1960, 3,120 acres were covered both with rabi and kharif crops under the follow-up cultivation scheme. Operations like weeding, earthing etc. were taken up at the mixed farm at Umarkote. Jute, maize, jowar and bajra showed good progress. Mulberry cuttings were planted in the nurseries for subsequent distribution to settlers in the area. About 12.34 acres were cropped with vegetables at the Central Horticultural Station at Dumriput.

About 19 lakh fries were imported from Calcutta and Cuttack and stocked in 15 nursery tanks in different places in the area. In addition, 50,000 fingerlings were transplanted to different tanks.

A poultry farm was started at Mana. This farm would be the nucleus for the supply of birds to the other farms in the area and would also serve as a centre for training displaced persons and tribals.

COOPERATIVE TRAINING AND EDUCATION

A ten-member Study Team on Cooperative Training and Education has been set up by the Government of India under the leadership of Shri S. D. Misra, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation.

This is in pursuance of the need to have a comprehensive study of the entire system of training and education in cooperation, which should be conducted during the Third Five Year Plan. The quality of cooperative personnel will be a contributory factor to the growth of cooperation as a sound people's movement. This aspect was also emphasised during the debates in Parliament.

The appointment of this team follows the earlier practice when Government appointed an Expert Committee on Cooperative Credit and a Working Group on Cooperative Farming, whose reports have been of considerable assistance to the Government to decide in which direction schemes on credit and farming should proceed in the Third Plan period.

The team has been entrusted with the task of examining the adequacy of the present arrangements for cooperative education and training and make recommendations for evolving a training programme, commensurate with the requirements of cooperative development during the Third Five Year Plan. It will suggest measures for ensuring active association of non-officials interested in the cooperative movement and recommend the administrative arrangements necessary for effective execution and coordination of the training programmes.

The team will also make recommendations relating to the programme of field study and research which can be conducted at training centres and universities and suggest suitable changes in the syllabus which will contribute to an understanding of the role of cooperation in relation to Community Development and Panchayati Raj. It will examine the question of training aids, including text books and other literature and the facilities for teaching of cooperation in village and high schools, colleges and universities. The team will also make an assessment of the financial requirements of the programme.

While conducting a study of the various training institutions the team will examine the quality of teaching staff, teaching methods, both practical and theoretical, and the system of organisation of training centres.

Measures are also being initiated to set up special teams to study the pattern of organisation for cooperative processing and consumers' cooperatives.

PILOT PROJECTS FOR RURAL MAN-POWER

The Planning Commission is proposing to undertake about 25 pilot projects for utilizing rural manpower. These projects will include works calling for considerable amounts of unskilled and semi-skilled labour such as irrigation and flood control projects, minor irrigation schemes, land reclamation schemes, afforestation and soil conservation schemes and road development.

The projects will commence this winter and will continue until the end of next year. Every State has been asked to take up at least one project, but a State may offer to carry out two.

The projects will be undertaken in areas where there is considerable unemployment or under-employment and where there is definite scope for undertaking short-term agricultural and allied programmes which are likely to add substantially to the increase in production.

There will be close co-operation with the local community development block organizations, the Panchayat samitis and panchayats. Labour co-operatives will be formed wherever possible for maintaining supplies of tools, obtaining contracts from Government departments, arranging for the execution of works and enabling batches of persons from different villages to work at convenient distances from their homes.

Wages will be paid at local rates and the works proposed will be executed as far as possible during the slack seasons. In the case of productive works, a portion of the cost will be treated as loans to the persons benefiting directly from them.

As a rough guide, it has been suggested that the cost of a pilot project up to the end of the next year may be of the order of Rs. 2 lakhs for a development block. The proposed works will be in addition to the schemes under the Plan.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Agricultural Intelligence: A National Agricultural Intelligence Board has been set up for developing agricultural outlook service in the country. The Secretary, Department of Agriculture, is the Chairman of the Board and Secretary, Department of Food and State Secretaries of Agriculture are members. The Economic and Statistical Adviser, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, is the Member-Secretary. The Board is an advisory body for improvement in the timeliness and accuracy of basic data, analysis of economic situation and outlook and dissemination of agricultural intelligence.

This information was given by Shri M. V. Krishnappa, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, in the Lok Sabha on December 1.

Minimum Prices of Foodgrains: While prices of foodgrains have declined they have nowhere gone down to a level where the question of Government action to prevent further drop in prices arises. This information was given by Shri M. V. Krishnappa, in the Rajya Sabha on December 5.

Chinese Method of Paddy Cultivation: Shri M. V. Krishnappa, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, informed the Rajya Sabha on December 5 that the Chinese method of paddy cultivation had been abandoned after experimental trials at certain centres. He said that the results of trials conducted at various centres had proved that this method was more expensive and was not superior to the Japanese or the local improved methods of paddy cultivation.

Fisheries Education: Shri M. V. Krishnappa said in the Lok Sabha on December 1 that the proposed Central Institute of Fisheries Education would provide training for District Fisheries Officers and for fisheries operatives. The District Fisheries Officers' training will start in Bombay in July 1961.

Fisheries in C. D. Blocks: To give an impetus to the fisheries programme in C. D.

Block areas, it has been decided that in blocks along the coast or areas where fisheries are a predominant occupation, an Extension Officer for Fisheries may be appointed in addition to the Extension Officer for Animal Husbandry. Provision for fisheries in the schematic budget is now made along with agriculture and animal husbandry under the head 'Agriculture and Land Improvement'. This is to ensure the availability of funds for the purpose in blocks where facilities for fish culture exist. To remove the conflicting jurisdiction of fishery rights in tanks and ponds, the panchayats are being entrusted with rights for fisheries in small tanks and ponds.

Water Resources Development: India participated in the fourth Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development held at Colombo from December 5 to 13. The Conference was convened by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and provided an opportunity to ECAFE countries to pool experience and exchange views on technique improvement and development of various phases of water resources in the region.

Books on Cooperation: To encourage the production of books and literature dealing with important aspects of the cooperative movement, the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation have decided to award prizes to authors and to purchase the copyright of books on specific subjects. The books are to be used by field workers, officials of cooperative societies and those interested in cooperation.

Sowing Rice by Helicopter: Helicopters may revolutionise the sowing of rice seeds in Australia's rice growing areas. The Australian Rice Marketing Board has asked an Australian airline to carry out test-sowing of rice from the air with helicopters. The orthodox method of sowing rice in Australia is by using special seed drills. Successful sowing with helicopters would mean a speeding up in sowing operations.

DIARY FOR NOVEMBER 1960

November

1. The Textile Commissioner requisitioned 4,500 bales of Indian cotton and allotted them to various textile mills and proposed to requisition further

November

quantities in areas where prices pierced ceilings.

2. India offered to deliver 500,000 tons of sugar a year to U.S.A. valued at some $ 55 million.

4. Union Food Minister inaugurated the 'Package Programme' at Pali, the first of the seven districts in the country where this programme is to be started from the rabi season this year.

5. The Government of India effected amendments to the bylaws relating to transferable specific delivery contractors in jute and jute goods with a view to enabling the East India Jute and Hessian Exchange Ltd., Calcutta to curb speculation.

   All-India First Estimate of tur, 1960-61.

6. The Union Government set up a National Cooperative Farming Advisory Board with Shri S. K. Dey, Minister for Community Development and Cooperation as Chairman to plan and promote cooperative farming on a voluntary basis.

   All India First Estimate of kharif pulses other than tur, 1960-61.

9. The Industrial Committee on Plantations recommended the constitution of three separate wage boards for tea, coffee and rubber plantations.

10. A ten-member Study Team on Cooperative Training and Education was set up by the Government of India.

12. The first consignment of wheat under the new India-U.S. agreement handed over by the American Ambassador in India to the Union Food Minister at a brief ceremony in Bombay.

13. The Forward Markets Commission imposed special margins to curb excessive speculation in groundnut and groundnut oil, castorseed, rapeseed and mustardseed.

14. India signed with East Germany an agreement on exchange of tea, coffee and jute fabrics for machine tools,

November

fertilisers, chemicals between the two countries.

18. Under the incentive scheme for encouraging exports of groundnut oil, it was decided to allow export of 3½ tons of groundnut (expeller) cake for every ton of groundnut oil exported. In addition, half a ton of copra will be allowed to be imported against every ton of groundnut oil exported.

19. Prime Minister Nehru inaugurated the Gandhi Sagar Dam and Power House marking completion of the first stage of the Chambal multi-purpose project in Madhya Pradesh.

23. It was decided to allow an import quota of 2 lakh bales of raw cotton stapling 1-1/16 in. and above from any area. The trade was requested to utilise not less than half of the quantity after 31 March 1961.

    India agreed to buy 200,000 tons of rice out of Burma's 1961 crop.

25. All India Second Estimate of Sesamum, 1960-61.

28. It was decided to throw open the quota of 2,000 tons of H.P.S. groundnuts in-shell released for exports to the U.K. and Netherlands to all shippers including established shippers and cooperative societies. Exports against this quota will be allowed up to the end of March 1961.

30. All India Second Estimate of Sugarcane, 1960-61.

Agricultural Development

WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

During the month under review, rainfall was in excess of the normal in Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Rayalaseema, Madras, Kerala and the Arabian Sea Islands, normal in Bay Islands, Telangana, Coastal and South Interior Mysore and generally light to moderate elsewhere.

Rainfall during the past monsoon period so far (*i.e.*, from 1 October, 1960 to 30 November, 1960) was in excess of the normal in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, (including Delhi), Madhya Pradesh, Konkan, Madras, Kerala and the Arabian Sea Islands, normal in the Bay Islands, Bihar, Vidarbha, Andhra Pradesh, Coastal and south Interior Mysore, deficient in West Bengal, Orissa, Deccan (including Marathwada) and North interior Mysore and scanty in Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, East Rajasthan and East Gujarat. Elsewhere, there was no rainfall.

Sowing of *rabi* crops, transplantation of paddy, harvesting of paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, groundnut sesamum, sugarcane and potatoes and picking of cotton were the main agricultural operations carried out in different parts of the country during the month. Sowing of *rabi* crops was, however, delayed in the water logged and flooded areas of Uttar Pradesh.

The condition of the standing crops was reported to be generally satisfactory in the country except in some of the drought affected areas of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Gujarat and Maharashtra and in the flood affected areas of Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. Standing crops were reported to have been affected for want of rains in parts of Dewas, Hoshangabad and Rajgarh districts in Madhya Pradesh, Cuttack, Puri and Ganjam districts in Orissa, Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh and Bikaner, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Udaipur districts in Rajasthan State and by heavy rains in parts of Cuddapah, Chittoor (Andhra Pradesh), South Satara (Maharashtra), Hassan, Chickmagalur, Belgaum, Shimoga and Dharwar districts (Mysore). Due to recent heavy rains, the paddy crop in Chingleput and South Arcot districts in Madras was submerged under water. Reports of locust attack on the standing crops were received from some parts of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan. Anti-locust measures were, however, in progress in these areas. Pests and crop diseases were also reported to be responsible for some damage to the standing crops like paddy, jowar, sugarcane, groundnut, sesamum, castorseed, cotton and tobacco in some parts of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra and Mysore.

The overall prospects of *kharif* cereals are, however, fairly satisfactory. The prospects of rice crop appear to be particularly good. As regards commercial crops the prospects of jute and groundnut crops are not quite satisfactory but the outlook for sugarcane is reported to be good.

The condition of cattle was reported to be generally satisfactory except in some parts of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Madras, Orissa and West Bengal where cattle diseases were reported to be prevalent.

LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Orissa Land Reforms Bill, 1960 has received the assent of the President. The main provisions of the Act are as follows :

Ceiling on Holdings

The ceiling limit has been fixed at 25 standard acres. (A standard acre means one acre of perennially irrigated land or two acres of seasonally irrigated land or three acres of rain-fed land or four acres of dry land). The ceiling will apply to the lands held by a person and not the aggregate area held by the members of a family. If a person has a family and the number of members in the family exceeds five, the ceiling shall be raised by five standard acres for each member in excess of five, subject to an outside limit of twice the ceiling area.

A land holder will have the right to dispose of the excess land within a prescribed period to persons in the following order of priority.

(*a*) an evicted tenant with less than a basic holding;

(*b*) contiguous raiyat holding a basic holding or less;

(*c*) a person in personal cultivation of not more than one standard acre;

(*d*) a landless person;

(*e*) any other raiyat holding land not exceeding one basic holding;

(*f*) a contiguous raiyat holding land less than his ceiling limit; and

(*g*) any other agriculturist holding land less than his ceiling limit.

The Revenue Officers have been empowered to dispose of the land if the land holders fail to do so. A land holder may dispose of the surplus land at such price as may be agreed upon between the parties. Where such land is to be sold to allottees selected by the Revenue Officer, the price will be the market value of similar land in the locality. The allottee may pay the price in three equal annual instalments carrying an interest at 4½ per cent per annum.

The following classes of land will be exempted from the ceiling limit :

(1) plantations of cashewnuts, coffee, casurina, tea, rubber and such other plantations as may be notified;

(2) orchards used as such before 30 March 1959;

(3) specialised farms engaged in cattle breeding and dairy farming;

(4) tanks and irrigation sources;

(5) homesteads, threshing floor, manure pits and cowsheds.
In respect of homestead covered by a kitchen garden, the exempted area should not exceed one acre;

(6) sugarcane farms owned and operated by sugar factories;

(7) efficiently managed farms engaged in raising crops, which consist of compact blocks on which heavy investment or permanent structural improvements have been made and whose break-up is likely to lead to a fall in production. Where a person owns more than one such farm the exemption limit will extend to only one such farm;

(8) lands held on the specific condition of performing services of a public nature;

(9) lands held by a cooperative farming society.

Raiyats and Tenants

The following classes of tenants shall become occupancy raiyats from the commencement of the Act :—

(a) persons holding lands immediately before the commencement of the Act, or any time thereafter, with rights of occupancy under or within the meaning of any law for the time being in force;

(b) a raiyat in the districts of Angul and Khondmals within the meaning of the Angul Laws Regulation, 1936 and the Khondmal Laws Regulation, 1936 respectively.

(c) a raiyat in a ryotwari village in the Sambalpur or Bargarh sub-division of the district of Sambalpur.

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(d) a person who, under an inamdar of an inam which is not an estate within the meaning of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 whether or not such inam has vested in the State, in the districts of Ganjam and Koraput or the sub-division of Balliguda holds land in such inam with heritable and transferable rights therein;

(e) the holder of a ryotwari patta under the ryotwari settlement in the districts of Ganjam and Koraput and in the Balliguda sub-division of Baudh district;

(f) a person with whom land has been settled for agricultural purposes after the commencement of this Act under a lease from a land-holder or under a permanent lease from Government;

(g) persons entitled to rights of occupancy under clauses (g) and (h) of Section 7 of the Orissa Merged States (Laws) Act, 1950;

(h) temporary lessees in personal cultivation; such persons shall pay the government an amount equal to one-fifth of the market value to be determined by the Revenue Officer;

(i) persons who, immediately before the commencement of this Act, are in personal cultivation of any land and recorded as sub-tenants or under-raiyats in respect of such land in the record of rights under any law in force in any part of the State. Persons belonging to this category shall pay compensation equal to half of the market value of the land.

Other tenants and share-croppers (Bhagchasis) who are not entitled to occupancy raiyat rights, will be granted security of tenure subject to a landlord's right of resumption.

A landlord who holds more than 15 standard acres under personal cultivation may resume 2/3rd of the area leased to tenants; and if he holds 15 standard acres or less, 3/4th of the area. The landlord is required to give notice of resumption to the tenant within three months from a date to be prescribed and apply to the prescribed authority for possession of such land. The tenants will have the right to purchase the resumable lands or any other lands not resumed by a landlord within a specified period on payment of the market price. The Bill provides for the transfer of ownership rights of non-resumable lands to tenants without payment of compensation.

* * * * *

The Government of Maharashtra have published a Bill to amend the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 in its application to the Marathwada areas and to secure uniformity in the three Tenancy Laws in the State. The Bill also proposes to replace the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Ordinance, 1960. (Details were given in the November 1960 issue of this Journal).

An additional chapter V-A is proposed to be added to the principal Act for the "Construction of Water-courses through Land of Another". The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1960 provides that "if any person desires to construct a water-course to take water for the purpose of agriculture from a source of water to which he is entitled, but such water-course is to be constructed through land which belongs to, or is in possession of another person.....and if no agreement is arrived at for such construction between the person and the neighbouring holder, the person desiring to construct the water-course may make an application in the prescribed form to the Tahsildar". If the Tahsildar is satisfied that for ensuring the full and efficient use for agriculture of the land belonging to the applicant it is necessary to construct the water-course, he may by order in writing direct the neighbouring holders to permit the applicant to construct the water-course under the following conditions :

"(i) The water-course shall be constructed through such land in such direction and manner as is agreed upon by the parties, or failing agreement as directed by the Tahsildar so as to cause as little damage to the land through which it is constructed as may be possible;

(ii) where the water-course consists of pipes, the pipes shall be laid at a depth not less than one foot and a half from the surface of the land;

(iii) where the water-course consists of a water-channel, the channel shall not exceed five feet in breadth;

(iv) the applicant shall pay to the neighbouring holder :

(*a*) such compensation for any damage caused to such land by reason of the construction of the water-course injuriously affecting such land;

(*b*) such annual rent as the Tahsildar may decide to be reasonable."

If the applicant fails to pay rent or compensation it shall be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue. The neighbouring holders or any person on their behalf, shall have the right to the use of any surplus water from the water-course on payment of such rates as may be agreed between the parties or as determined by the Tahsildars.

The principal Act provides for the setting up of a Land Commission to advise the State Government in matters relating to the assumption and management of surplus lands and consolidation of holdings. As the State Government propose to enact a uniform legislation for the whole State for imposition of ceiling and resumption of surplus lands and the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947 has been extended to the Marathwada area, the constitution of a Land Commission does not seem necessary. The amending Bill proposes to omit the sections concerning the Land Commission from the principal Act.

* * * * *

According to the information supplied by the Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh, 44,11,191 acres of land had been donated under the Bhoodan movement upto August 1960.

COOPERATION

The total outlay proposed for the development of cooperation during the Third Five Year Plan is about Rs. 80 crores. During this period 30,500 new service cooperatives are to be established and 53,700 existing societies are to be reorganised and revitalized as service cooperatives.

The membership of village cooperatives is expected to increase from about 19 million, at the end of the Second Plan, to about 39.3 million at the end of the Third Plan. During 1965-66 a sum of Rs. 500 crores is expected to be made available to members as short and medium term credit as against the anticipated figure of Rs. 190 crores in 1960-61.

As against a long-term credit of Rs. 33 crores likely to be outstanding against the cultivators at the end of the Second Plan, a sum of Rs. 156 crores is expected to be outstanding at the end of the Third Plan.

640 new primary marketing societies are expected to be set up during the Third Plan raising the total number to 2,500, covering all the important marketing centres and commodities in the country. 920 additional godowns at marketing centres and railheads and over 9,000 rural godowns are to be constructed under the auspices of cooperatives. For the purpose of developing the processing of agricultural produce 860 additional small processing units are to be set up in marketing and rural centres.

Cooperative sugar factories are expected to account for about 25 per cent of the total crystal sugar production in the country by the end of the Third Plan.

For the promotion of cooperative joint farming, 320 pilot projects—each project consisting of 10 societies—will be started during the Third Plan.

For the first time consumers' cooperatives are to be developed on a planned basis during the Third Plan. During this period 2,400 primary consumers' societies and 60 wholesale societies are to be assisted.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Working Group on Cooperative Farming the Government of India have constituted a National Cooperative Farming Advisory Board with the Union Minister of Community Development and Cooperation, as Chairman. The Board consists of 24 members including representatives of the Ministries of Community Development and Cooperation, Finance and Food and Agriculture, the Planning Commission, the Reserve Bank of India, four Ministers from the States and four Members of Parliament.

The Board has been entrusted with the task of planning and promoting the programme of cooperative farming on a

voluntary basis, reviewing its progress and suggesting modifications. The terms of reference of the Board include the organisation of studies and schemes of research relating to cooperative farming, technical supervision and guidance and recommendations regarding financial assistance. The Board will also coordinate inter-State activities and assist the State Governments and State Boards in formulating their schemes. An Executive Committee consisting of 8 members with the Deputy Minister of Community Development as Chairman, is to be appointed to review the programme of cooperative farming and ensure effective supervision and guidance. The Executive Committee has been authorized to appoint sub-committees to deal with different aspects of the programme. (For the major recommendations made at the first meeting of the Board, please see Monthly Newsletter).

IRRIGATION

The Madhya Pradesh Irrigation (Second Amendment) Act, 1960 (Act No. 23 of 1960) received the assent of the Governor on 30 October 1960. The details of the Act were given in the November 1960 issue of this Journal.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

The Madras Milk Project is well under way. The first unit of the cattle colony at Madhavaram was occupied on November 4, 1959. Another three units were inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Madras on September 27, 1960. About 600 milch animals dislodged from Madras city have been accommodated in the colony. Work on the construction of a dairy for the processing and bottling of 2,000 maunds of milk daily is being taken up. Plant and machinery for the dairy has been ordered by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals against the aid of £215,000 given by the Government of New Zealand under the Colombo Plan.

Shri Morarji Desai, Union Minister for Finance, inaugurated the Extension Wing of the Dairy Factory of the Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers Union, Anand, on October 31, 1960. The Union is now supplying about 1,000 maunds of pasteurised milk daily in rail-tankers to the Aarey Milk Colony and producing large quantities of butter, ghee, condensed milk and skim-milk powder. The Extension Wing has been designed to produce about 2,500 tons of baby foods and 450 tons of processed cheese annually.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

In the series of 43 subject matter refresher courses for the Extension Officers and Instructors of Extension Training Centres six more courses (2 in Agriculture, 2 in Animal Husbandry, 1 each in Home Science and Fisheries) have been organised, thereby raising the progressive total to 16 courses.

At the Extension Education Institute, Nilokheri, the fourth three-month course in Extension Education and Teaching Methods for Principals and Instructors of Extension Training Centres, Home Science Wings and Workshop Wings commenced from 12 September 1960. Thirty two persons are undergoing training.

At present 41 Home Science Wings are functioning. 2,666 Gram Sevikas have been trained upto 30 September 1960 and 819 are under training at present.

23 Workshop Wings have been established to train village artisans in repair and manufacture of improved agricultural implements which are recommended for adoption in the villages. 849 persons have been trained and 243 were undergoing training as on 30 September 1960.

Sanction for the third Extension Wing attached to the Agricultural College, Kanpur, was issued. Thus the total number of Extension Wings attached to Agricultural Colleges comes to eight.

Rural Youth Activities

The growing importance of the rural youth movement can be known from the fact that 665 Rural Youth Clubs including Mahila Mandals have been organised by the end of September 1960. The movement is gathering strength. The different types of projects taken up by the club members are kitchen gardening, crop growing, compost making, calf rearing, poultry keeping, plant protection, weaving, embroidery, home-making, child care (for girls only), construction and repairs of society roads, sanitation and literary drives, dramas, one act plays etc.

The subject of rural youth organisation has recently been incorporated in the regular syllabus of the three-month refresher training course for the instructors and principals of the Extension Training Centres and Home Science Wings.

A short institutional seminar on "Rural Youth Organisation" was held at the Extension Education Institute, Nilokheri, on 7, 8 and 9 November 1960. This helped the trainee participants to exchange their field experience with the speakers on the respective topics in the field of rural youth activities.

PANCHAYATS

In their 14th Report, the Law Commission recommended *inter alia,* that simple cases be entrusted to Panchayats and that Panchayat Courts should be popularised. These recommendations were discussed recently by the State Law Ministers, who suggested that a Committee be set up to go into the question of composition, functions, and working of panchayat courts. The Centre has appointed a three-man team to study the system of panchayat courts in the country to effect possible improvements. The main item for the study team is how to make Panchayat Courts effective organs to dispense speedy, cheap and impartial justice. It will also consider the steps that should be taken to popularize these courts in areas where they are not firmly established.

The study team will cover several aspects like the mode of appointment of panches, the qualifications for appointment and the requisite training if any. Further questions for study would relate to (a) whether the jurisdiction of panchayat courts in civil and criminal matters should be exclusive of or concurrent with the jurisdiction of regular courts; (b) whether these courts should have conciliatory functions in addition to, or in lieu of, adjudicatory functions; and (c) what should be the administrative and judicial superintendence over them.

AGRO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH

Taking into account the growing needs of research for the Third Five Year Plan and perspective planning, the Agro-Economic Research Centres located at the Delhi School of Economics, Delhi, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, Madras University, Madras, Visva Bharati University, Santiniketan and Agricultural College, Gwalior, have intensified their work. A sixth Centre for North East India was started in February 1960 and has been located at Agricultural College, Jorhat.

A Committee of Direction was set up to determine the priorities in the programme of work and assess periodically the work done by the Centres. It consists of Dr R. N. Poduval (Chairman), Prof D. R. Gadgil, Dr V. K. R.V. Rao, Dr S. R. Sen, Prof B. N. Ganguli, Dr R. Balakrishna and Dr K. S. Rao (Secretary).

Resurvey work has been started by Delhi, Poona and Visva Bharati Centres. Delhi Centre has resurveyed the village Sohalpur Gara in U.P.; Poona Centre resurveyed village Mithba in Maharashtra and Visva Bharati Centre resurveyed two villages—Kashipur in West Bengal and Mauzampur in Bihar. Resurvey reports on the villages are under preparation and are expected to be ready by June-July 1961. On the basis of the experience gained on the conduct of resurvey during the year and to discuss and resolve the difficulties and problems thrown up, a seminar on resurveys was held at Madras between 9 and 11 October 1960, at which representatives from all the Centres and the Directorate of Economics & Statistics participated. Papers on techniques of resurveys were presented by Delhi, Poona and Visva Bharati Centres. Besides completing the *ad hoc* studies undertaken earlier, studies on crop planning, marketable surplus and consumption pattern were initiated by the Centres during the year. In addition, the following studies were completed :

Delhi Centre :

1. Enquiry into the decline of agricultural prices in a few selected markets of U.P. and Punjab during May-July 1954 and May-July 1955 (This consists of two separate studies, published separately).

2. Survey of consumption pattern in Bhakra-Nangal Project Area.

3. Rural survey of Nawadah Subdivision of Gaya District, Bihar.

Poona Centre :

1. Enquiry into the working and clientele of fair price shops.

2. Study of socio-economic changes brought about by the Pravara Cooperative Sugar Factory in the area of forty villages.

Madras Centre :

1. Survey of conditions of labour in some of the developmental projects round about Madras, 1955.

2. Working of Fair Price Shops in Madras City, 1957.

3. Substitution between sugarcane and paddy in Madras State.

4. The Madras Land Reform Bill—A critical study.

Visva Bharati Centre :

1. Working of Fair Price Shops in Bihar and West Bengal.

2. Outlook on Production and Prices of Rice in Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal in January, 1958.

3. Abstract of Economic and Social Statistics of East India (published).

Each Centre has also undertaken cross-sectional studies based on village survey data on important aspects of agricultural economy, *viz.*, occupational pattern, investment pattern, distribution of income, marketed surplus, etc. As decided by the Committee of Direction, the Centres will be initiating analytical studies on regional situation and outlook; "Package" Programme; agricultural prices; important schemes relating to agricultural development programmes; and studies of the tribal communities of Madhya Pradesh and Assam. As the Gujarat region has not been covered so far, it is proposed to establish a new centre to cover Western India. The necessary coordination, technical assistance and liaison were provided by the Research Division of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

Commodity Reviews

FOODGRAINS

Sowing of rabi crops, transplantation of paddy, harvesting of paddy, jowar, bajra and ragi were carried out in different parts of the country during November 1960. Sowing of *rabi* crops was delayed in the water-logged and flooded areas of Uttar Pradesh. The condition of the standing kharif crops was reported to be generally satisfactory except in some of the drought-affected areas of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Gujarat and Maharashtra and in the flood-affected areas of Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. Due to recent heavy rains, paddy crop in Chingleput and South Arcot districts in Madras State was submerged under water. Reports of locust attack on the standing crops were also received from parts of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan. The overall prospects of *kharif* cereals are fairly satisfactory. The prospects of rice crop appear to be particularly good.

Regulatory Measures

The most important step taken in the field of food administration in November 1960 was the linking up of the surplus State of Madhya Pradesh with the adjoining deficit States of Gujarat and Maharashtra. Under the new arrangement, wheat and rice will move freely from Madhya Pradesh to Gujarat and Maharashtra through the agency of licensed dealers. For this purpose, the following two notifications were issued by the Central Government on 24 November, 1960 :

(*i*) Inter-Zonal Wheat Movement Control (Third Amendment) Order, 1960.

(*ii*) Madhya Pradesh Rice (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1960.

These two orders which are amendments of the Inter-Zonal Wheat Movement Control Order, 1957 and Madhya Pradesh Rice (Movement Control) Order, 1957 respectively, allow movement of wheat or rice (other than paddy) from Madhya Pradesh to places in Maharashtra and Gujarat in accordance with the Madhya Pradesh (Export Licence) Order, 1960, issued by the State Government. Simultaneously, the Madhya Pradesh Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1960 was issued whereby a levy of 25 per cent on stocks and production commencing from the date of the issue of the Order was imposed on the licensed millers/dealers of Chhatisgarh area excluding Sarguja and Bastar districts.

In view of the comfortable stock position of wheat in the State, the Punjab Government, with the prior concurrence of the Central Government, issued on 10 November 1960, orders for the withdrawal of the Punjab Wheat (Restrictions on Border Movement) Order, 1959 notified by the State Government on 18 May, 1959.

Imports

Imports of cereals into India during 1960 upto the end of November were 4,488 thousand tons (4,560 thousand metric tons) comprising 3,810 thousand tons (3,871 thousand metric tons) of wheat, 660 thousand tons (670 thousand metric tons) of rice and 18 thousand tons (18.3 thousand metric tons) of corn as against 3,553 thousand tons (3,610 thousand metric tons) comprising 3,265 thousand tons (3,317 thousand metric tons) of wheat, 268 thousand tons (272 thousand metric tons) of rice and 20 thousand tons (20.3 thousand metric tons) of coarse grains received during the corresponding period last year.

Prices

Prices of foodgrains recorded a decline during November. The all-India index number of wholesale prices of cereals registered a further decline from 105.4 in the last week of October to 102.8 in the last week of November, 1960 and that of pulses moved down from 94.7 in the third week of October to 93.9 in the third week of November 1960. Compared to the position during the corresponding week of last year, the index for cereals was lower by 0.8 per cent while in the case of pulses the index was slightly higher (by 0.1 per cent).

As for individual foodgrains, prices of rice, wheat, jowar, maize and gram showed a fall while those of bajra indicated a rise. The index for rice fell from 109 in the last week of October 1960 to 105.5 in the last week of November, that of wheat from 90.7 to 88.9, that of jowar from 126.3 to 124, that of maize from 103.8 to 102.4 and that of gram from 93.4 to 92. During the same period the index for bajra rose from 131.4 to 135.6.

Compared to the position during the corresponding week of the previous year, the index in the last week of November 1960 was lower by 8.6 per cent in the case of wheat and by 4.3 per cent in the case of maize but was higher by 0.8 per cent in the case of rice, by 4.4 per cent in the case of jowar, by 7.5 per cent in the case of bajra and by 29.6 per cent in the case of gram.

World situation

Production of wheat in the Northern Hemisphere (excluding China and Soviet Union) in 1960-61 promises to be substantially higher than in the previous season. Most of the increase has occurred in the United States and Canada. In Asia, increases are reported from Turkey, Pakistan and Japan. In the Southern Hemisphere, prospects of current crop are good. Production in Australia of the 1960-61 crop is estimated at a record figure of 220 to 225 million bushels (5.98 to 6.12 million metric tons) as against 194 million bushels (5.28 million metric tons) last year. Prospects for the 1960-61 rice crop in the principal producing countries are reported to be generally satisfactory. An increase in production in 1960-61 over last year is reported from India, Japan, Thailand, Turkey and United States.

According to the Grain Bulletin of November 1960 issued by the Commonwealth Economic Committee, exports of wheat from the main exporting countries *viz.*, United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina, France and Italy, so far* recorded in 1960 were appreciably greater than a year ago. Increases in shipments from the United States, Australia and France outweighed reductions in those from Canada. Argentina and Italy. According to the Rice Supplement of the Grain Bulletin, trade in the first half of 1960 was substantially greater than a year ago. Exports from Thailand in January-September 1960, at 955 thousand metric tons were considerably higher than last year. Shipments from Burma at the end of August at 1.5 million metric tons, were one-third more than a year earlier. Exports from South Viet-nam and United States were also higher in the first half of 1960 as compared to the corresponding period of last year.

Heavy overseas sales and holding of wheat by the farmers had a firming influence in the United States markets during the month under review. Cash prices of No. 2 Red Winter at Chicago advanced from 199¼ cents per bushel on October 30, 1960 to 202¼ cents per bushel on November 29, 1960. During the same period, cash prices of No. 2 Hard (ex-store) at Kansas City advanced from 198¾ cents per bushel to 199½ cents per bushel. In Canada, prices of wheat did not show any significant change. At Winnipeg, Northern Manitoba Class 2 in store was quoted at the previous month's level of 164½ cents per bushel.

SUGAR

Sugarcane : During November 1960 the harvesting of sugarcane crop continued satisfactorily and the crushing operations commenced in several parts of the country. The condition of the standing crop and its outturn prospects were reported to be generally satisfactory.

According to the All-India Second Estimate of Sugarcane for 1960-61 the estimate of acreage under sugarcane during the current season shows an increase of 11 per cent over the corresponding estimate of the previous season. This is shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh and to a small extent by Punjab, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar and has been attributed to favourable climatic conditions at sowing time.

Sugar : The month under review marked the commencement of the 1960-61 season. Total production of sugar in India during this season upto 30 November 1960 was 2.88 lakh tons as against 2.11 lakh tons produced during the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories reported to be in production during the week ending 30 November 1960 was 133 against 119 in the corresponding week of the previous season.

The opening stock of sugar with factories in India on 1 November 1960 was 5.95 lakh tons against 1.74 lakh tons on the corresponding date last year. Total despatches from factories in the first month of the 1960-61 season were 1.52 lakh tons against 1.31 lakh tons in the corresponding period of the previous season.

The Government of India released during November 1960, 2 lakh tons of sugar for internal consumption. During September 1960 a quantity of 50 thousand tons of sugar was released for export out of the previous season's production. The possibilities of further exports of sugar are currently being explored.

The market prices of sugar during November remained more or less steady at various centres. However, at Hapur the prices witnessed a mixed behaviour and at Kanpur they showed an easing tendency. The following table indicates week-end wholesale prices of sugar at some important centres in the country :

Week-end Wholesale Market Prices of Sugar

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Quality	Week ending				
		28-10-60	4-11-60	11-11-60	18-11-60	25-11-60
Hapur	D-29	40·36	40·27	39·91	40·00	40·09
Kanpur	D-29	45·00	44·75	44·75	44·62	44·62
Calcutta	Indian Medium	41·85	41·85	41·85	41·85	41·85
Madras	Parrys	43·02	43·02	43·02	43·02	43·02
Bombay	Medium	42·21	42·21	42·21	42·21	42·21
Patna	D-29	40·71	40·71	40·71	40·71	40·71

Gur : The average daily arrivals of gur in the Hapur market during November 1960 were 5,792 maunds against 511 maunds during October. The stock of gur in this market at the end of November was 15,000 maunds against 3,146 maunds at the end of October. Last year at the end of November, stocks were 37,000 maunds.

The price of gur during November generally witnessed a mixed behaviour at Madras and Bombay, a steady tendency at Patna and a sharp decline at Hapur and Calcutta. The table below shows week-

*—January—October for United States, Canada and Australia.
January—September for Argentina and France.
January—August for Italy.

end wholesale prices of gur at some important centres :

Week-end Wholesale Market Prices of Gur

(Rupees per maund)

Market	Quality	Week ending				
		28-10-60	4-11-60	11-11-60	18-11-60	25-11-60
Hapur	Phatwa No. 1	18·75	17·75	16·50	14·75	14·37
Calcutta	Bheli	24·00	23·00	23·00	22·00	20·00
Madras	II Sort	14·93	14·18	17·17	16·80	14·93
Bombay	Kolhapur	26·51	27·43	27·43	27·25	27·25
Patna..	Deshi	17·00	17·00	17·00	17·00	17·00

OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

The All-India Second Estimate of the 1960-61 crop of sesamum puts the area under the crop at 3,706 thousand acres compared to the corresponding Adjusted Estimate of 3,815 thousand acres during the previous year or a decrease of 2.9 per cent. This decrease in area has been shared mainly by Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar and is attributed generally to unfavourable climatic conditions at the sowing time. This fall in acreage has, however, been offset considerably by the increase in area in Madhya Pradesh. The information given in this Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of September 1960. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in some districts of Madhya Pradesh where continuous and excessive rains had damaged the crop to some extent. Drought conditions affected the crop in Kurnool, Chittoor. East Godavari, Anantapur and Krishna districts of Andhra Pradesh. The crop was also affected by prolonged drought in Deccan and Marathwada region of Maharashtra but its condition had improved considerably as a result of the rains received in September. This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the crop during 1960-61. Past experience shows that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 75 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

The All-India Second Estimate of the 1960-61 crop of groundnut puts the area under the crop at 14,312 thousand acres compared to the corresponding Adjusted Estimate of 13,998 thousand acres during the previous year or an increase of 2.2 per cent. The increase in area during the current year is accounted for mainly by Gujarat and is attributed generally to favourable weather conditions at sowing time. The increase in acreage has, however, been offset partly by the decrease registered in Andhra Pradesh. This Estimate generally covers the period upto the end of September 1960. The crop was affected by prolonged drought in Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and some parts of Maharashtra. This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the crop during 1960-61. Past experience shows that area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly about 90 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

In November 1960 it was decided to allow export of HPS groundnuts in-shell by all shippers including established shippers and co-operative societies to United Kingdom and Netherlands against the quota of 2,000 tons released in October, 1959. Exports against this quota will be licensed freely upto the end of March, 1961. Under the new incentive scheme announced in November 1960 exporters of groundnut oil will be allowed to import half a ton of copra and to export 3¼ tons of groundnut (expeller) cake for every ton of groundnut oil exported by them.

Prices of groundnut and groundnut oil showed a downward trend while those of linseed and castorseed and their oils advanced during the month under review.

Groundnut

Prices of groundnut and groundnut oil moved erratically during November. But the trend of prices on the whole was generally downward. The initial weakness in the groundnut section of the market was mainly due to fears of severe measures by the Forward Markets Commission to curb speculation. Another bearish factor was rumours that the export quota for groundnut oil under the new incentive scheme would be small. Substantial arrivals are also reported to have adversely affected market sentiment. Prices moved down further in the middle of the month when the Forward Markets Commission took stringent measures by way of imposition of heavier margins. In respect of groundnut at the Bombay Oilseeds and Oils Exchange Ltd., the rates of special margin of Rs. 20 and Rs. 60 payable by longs whenever the prices of groundnut futures February 1961 delivery rise above Rs. 187 and Rs. 212 per 250 kgms were raised to Rs. 40 and Rs. 100 respectively. Further, whenever the prices rule above Rs. 212, the margin payable by the members holding a long position in excess of 1,250 metric tons was stipulated at Rs. 150 per 250 kgms. During the delivery period the rate of special margin payable by all longs was prescribed at Rs. 212 per 250 kgms, whenever the prices rule above that rate irrespective of the quantum of long position held by them. In addition, the free limit of 75 metric tons to members holding a position up to 125 metric tons will not be available during the delivery period. Similar restrictions were also extended to the groundnut transferable specific delivery contracts for December 1960—January 1961 delivery traded in the exchange. Similar restrictions were also introduced in respect of groundnut and groundnut oil traded in other recognised associations. Added to these stringent measures, heavy seasonal arrivals of the crop also contributed to the fall in prices. Price of British West African groundnut oil at European ports ruled steady at Rs. 59.27 per maund and that of Indian groundnut oil at Rs. 52.41 during the month under review. The following table shows the trend of prices of groundnut and groundnut oil :

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	28-10-60	4-11-60	11-11-60	18-11-60	25-11-60
Groundnut (Kernel)					
Bombay (Bold)	32·85	32·29	31·73	30·79	31·07
Madras (Superior)	34·09	32·12	31·30	33·97	31·61
Hyderabad	46·66	44·04	43·67	40·31	N.Q.
Groundnut Oil					
Bombay	72·78	71·47	70·92	69·24	69·24
Madras	68·62	68·79	68·13	69·12	69·45
Hyderabad	78·38	74·65	71·85	71·85	69·05
European Ports					
(B.W. African)	59·27	59·27	59·27	59·27	59·27
(Indian)	52·41	52·41	52·41	52·41	52·41

Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil from India during September 1960 were 572 tons and 32 tons respectively as compared to 41 tons of groundnut and 461 tons of groundnut oil during September 1959. Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during January-September 1960 totalled 27,806 tons and 1,603 tons respectively compared to 22,877 tons of groundnut and 17,706 tons of groundnut oil during the corresponding period of 1959.

Linseed

Prices of linseed and linseed oil showed an almost steady improvement during the month. The tight supply position was the main factor responsible for the firmness in the market. Outlook for exports of linseed oil was, however, dull. Prices of linseed and linseed oil were influenced also by the general firmness in the castor market. Prices of linseed oil at European

Ports advanced significantly. The following table shows the trend of prices of linseed and linseed oil :

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	28-10-60	4-11-60	11-11-60	18-11-60	25-11-60
Linseed					
Bombay (Bold)	24·54	24·63	24·63	24·73	25·00
Calcutta (Small)	25·38	26·03	26·00	26·69	27·62
Kanpur (Bold)	22·86	23·70	24·61	24·61	24·61
Linseed Oil					
Bombay	53·63	54·36	53·56	53·19	55·43
Calcutta	58·50	58·00	60·47	60·47	65·32
Kanpur	57·00	57·00	57·00	58·00	58·00
European Ports					
(Argentinian)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	42·73
(Indian)..	55·35	57·80	N.A.	N.A.	58·78

Exports of linseed oil during September 1960 were 71 tons compared to 2,170 tons during September 1959. Total exports of linseed oil during January-September 1960 were 5,884 tons against 7,822 tons during the corresponding period of 1959.

Castorseed

The castorseed section of the oilseeds market displayed firmness throughout November. The market sentiment was reported to have been aided by bullish crop reports from Gujarat. The export performance of castor oil during the current year had been very encouraging and this is reported to have lent support even though overseas enquiries for castor oil were meagre. The Forward Markets Commission took measures to curb speculation in the market. A special margin of Rs. 20 per 250 kgms. was introduced for the first time during the current season in castorseed futures contract of May 1961 delivery traded in the Bombay Oilseeds and Oils Exchange whenever its prices rise above Rs. 187 per 250 kgms and above Rs. 186.50 per candy at Ahmedabad. This rate of special margin will be payable during the non-delivery period as well as the delivery period. A free limit of 75 metric tons or 300 candies is also permitted to those members holding a total long position not exceeding 125 metric tons or 500 candies. These measures, however, did not produce any perceptible effect on the market sentiment. The main factor was that there was considerable room for an advance without attracting special margins. In addition, U.K. was reported to have evinced keen interest in Indian castor oil, and this exerted a bullish influence on prices. Communist countries were also reported to have made enquiries for Indian oil. Price of Bombay commercial castor oil at European ports advanced significantly. The following table shows the trend of prices of castorseed and castor oil :

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	28-10-60	4-11-60	11-11-60	18-11-60	25-11-60
Castor Seed					
Bombay (Bold)	24·25	24·63	25·19	25·00	25·00
Kanpur (FAQ)	22·86	22·86	22·07	22·86	22·07
Badepalli (HCb)	24·55	24·55	N.R.	N.R.	25·38
Castor Oil					
Bombay (Commercial)	52·90	52·90	52·81	52·96	53·75
Kanpur (FAQ)	52·00	52·50	52·50	54·00	56·00
Madras (FAQ)	52·66	52·66	52·66	53·48	54·12
European ports					
Bombay (Commercial)	58·53	58·78	N.A.	59·76	60·98

Exports of castor oil during September 1960 were 3,716 tons compared to 3,276 tons during September 1959. Total exports of castor oil during January-September 1960 were 49,445 tons compared to 24,862 tons during the corresponding period of 1959.

COTTON

During November 1960 harvesting of cotton was in progress in most cotton growing tracts. Pests and crop diseases were reported to have affected cotton crop in Dhulia and Akola districts of Maharashtra. Standing crops were adversely affected in Broach district due to lack of sub-soil moisture and absence of sufficient dewfall.

The Government announced on 23 November the import quota of 2 lakh bales (400 lbs. each) of raw cotton stapling 1-1/16″ and above from all permissible sources. The distribution of this quantity would be as follows :

(*i*) A quantity of 50,000 bales will be allocated to mills against their retention quota under the Export Incentive Scheme; and

(*ii*) the balance of 1,50,000 bales will be distributed to the consumers of foreign cotton stapling 1-1/16″ and above. Out of these, 50,000 bales stapling 1-1/16″ and above but below 1-3/16″ will be distributed to consumers of foreign cotton on the basis of the allocation of such cottons during the last season. The balance of one lakh bales will be distributed to the consumers of foreign cotton of 1-3/16″ and above on the basis of allocation of such cottons during the last season. In both cases, for the purposes of calculation, the quantity under retention quota and the quota against which the shipment was to be made after 30 June, 1960 will be excluded.

It was also announced that a quantity not less than half of the quota announced should be shipped only after 31 March, 1961. The import quota would be valid upto 31 May, 1961. Mills applying for import licences will have to pay the following premium :

(*i*) Rs. 160 per bale for staple 1-3/16″ and above; and

(*ii*) Rs. 120 per bale for staple 1-1/16″ and above.

Imports of raw cotton in India during September 1960 were 1.48 lakh bales against 1.43 lakh bales in the previous month and 0.33 lakh bales in September 1959.

Exports of raw cotton from India during September 1960 were 0.76 lakh bales against 0.12 lakh bales in the preceding month and 0.18 lakh bales in September 1959.

Consumption of raw cotton by mills in India during September 1960 was 4.26 lakh bales against 4.34 lakh bales in the preceding month and 4.39 lakh bales in September 1959.

Stocks of raw cotton with mills in India at the end of September, 1960 were 11.46 lakh bales against 13.65 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 13.01 lakh bales at the end of September 1959.

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 September		Stocks as on	
	1960	1959	30-9-60	30-9-59
Indian	3·14	3·96	7·16	11·50
Pakistani	0·04	—	0·11	—
Egyptian	0·12	0·05	0·58	0·16
Other foreign	0·95	0·37	3·61	1·35
TOTAL ..	4·25	4·38	11·46	13·01

The latest position of arrivals, consumption and stock of raw cotton at Bombay was as follows :

(Lakh bales)

	1-9-60 to 17-11-60	Same period last year
Arrivals	6·88	7·70
Consumption by mills	2·33	2·68
Stocks with exporters mills and merchants on the last date of the period	3·71	4·13

During November 1960, no spot transactions in Jarilla MGF at Bombay were reported. At Abohar (Punjab), the quotations for Desi variety during the first week at Rs. 704 per candy remained unchanged at the preceding month-end level. Prices continued to rule steady in the second week but firmed up in the third week. There was a sharp rise in the fourth week when the quotations advanced to Rs. 780 per candy from Rs. 724 at the end of the third week. The prices of American variety (320F) at Abohar advanced in the first week to Rs. 933 compared to Rs. 923 per candy at the end of the previous month. Thereafter, the prices remained steady at that level throughout the month.

The following table gives the wholesale prices of some important varieties of cotton at some centres :

(Rs. per candy)

Week ending	Adoni (Andhra Pradesh) Laxmi	Bombay Jarilla M.G.F.	Abohar (Punjab) Deshi	Abohar (Punjab) American
28-10-60	N.T.	N.T.	704	923
4-11-60	N.T.	N.T.	704	933
11-11-60	N.T.	N.T.	704	933
18-11-60	N.T.	N.T.	724	933
25-11-60	N.T.	N.T.	780	933

During the month under review, the Karachi cotton market recorded minor fluctuations. The quotations of 4F Punjab (Roller Ginned) in the first week declined to Rs. 748 per candy from Rs. 752 at the end of the previous month. The bearish tendency continued in the subsequent week. However, prices advanced in the third week to Rs. 752.

The following table gives the wholesale prices of 4F Punjab (Roller Ginned) at Karachi :

Week ending	Rs. per candy
29-10-60	752
5-11-60	748
12-11-60	744
19-11-60	752
26-11-60	758

JUTE

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during October 1960 amounted to 6.02 lakh bales compared to 3.89 lakh bales during the preceding month and 5.32 lakh bales during October 1959. Total arrivals of both indigenous and Pakistan raw jute during the current season (July 1960—October 1960) were 14.15 lakh bales compared to 15.37 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during October, 1960 amounted to 0.58 lakh bales compared to 0.42 lakh bales during September, 1960 and 0.15 lakh bales during October 1959. Total imports of raw jute from Pakistan during the current season were 1.74 lakh bales compared to 0.65 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season. Consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of IJMA during October 1960 was 5.03 lakh bales compared to 5.11 lakh bales during the preceding month and 5.12 lakh bales during October 1959. Total consumption of raw jute during the current season was 20.58 lakh bales compared to 20.66 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta were 6.35 lakh bales at the end of October 1960 against 5.10 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 11.81 lakh bales at the end of October 1960.

During the month under review, the Calcutta loose jute market opened steady and remained so till the week ending 12 November 1960; thereafter, the market turned easier. The effect of the quota system recently introduced by the IJMA and also of the special margin deposits imposed on transferable specific delivery contracts was felt during the third week and prices began to fall considerably and rapidly. The East India Jute and Hessian Ltd., and the Forward Markets Commission introduced the following regulatory measures to curb speculative activities and over-trading.

(1) Special margin deposits were imposed on transferable specific delivery contracts. For 40 x 10 oz. hessians in November 1960, December 1960 and January-March 1961 deliveries, margins on transferable specific delivery contracts are payable at the rate of Rs. 30.50 a 100 metres on transactions above the marginal line of Rs. 55.77 a 100 metres. For 40 x 7½ oz. hessians, the margin deposit is Rs. 24 a 100 metres for transactions above Rs. 42 a 100 metres. In heavy goods, for B Twills and heavy cees for the same shipping periods the margin is Rs. 86.50 a 100 bags for contracts above the marginal line of Rs. 140 a 100 bags. In the case of Australian corsacks, the margin rises to Rs. 94.50 for transactions above Rs. 144.50. For raw jute, the margin has been fixed at Rs. 72.35 a 100 Kgs. (Rs. 27 a maund) for transactions above Rs. 116.55 a 100 Kgs. (Rs. 43.50 a maund) in the November 1960 and November-December 1960 deliveries in T.S.D. contracts in all varieties of raw jute and mesta. The special margins are not payable on transactions made by member mills either through direct purchases, or purchases made through members or licensed brokers, upto the extent of actual quotas sanctioned to them under the quota system of the IJMA.

(2) The Exchange extended the prohibition of fresh transactions in hedge contracts from 15 November to 29 November. The maximum prices already in force on trading in hedge contracts for November were extended for a similar period.

(3) E.I.J. & H. Exchange Ltd. decided on 30 November to close outstanding contracts in jute and jute goods at specified prices. The emergency's clearing price for B Twills for November 1960 was Rs. 151.50 a 100 bags and for hessian cloth it was Rs. 53 a 100 yards. The price fixed for raw jute for December was Rs. 44.50. The previous maximum prices for these three commodities were Rs. 140, Rs. 51 and Rs. 43.50 respectively. Outstanding hedge contracts were deemed as having been closed at the emergency rates.

The following table shows the prices of some of the bottom varieties of raw jute at Calcutta during November 1960 :

November/December Delivery

(Rs. per quintal)

Variety	Week ending 29-10-60	5-11-60	12-11-60	19-11-60	26-11-60
Assam	142·00	139·25	139·25	130·00	130·00
Northern	139·25	138·00	138·00	128·50	128·50
Deshal	136·75	135·25	135·25	127·25	126·00
Orissa	144·74	140·75	142·00	134·00	134·00
Murshidabad	134·00	134·00	134·00	124·50	123·25
Jungli	132·50	132·50	134·00	123·25	122·00
Daisee (Selected)	144·75	142·00	143·25	135·25	134·00

During the month under review, the price movements in the pucca bales sector were generally in sympathy with the raw jute market. While prices remained steady during the first and second weeks, there was a substantial fall during the subsequent weeks.

The following table gives the weekly quotations of some of the important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta.

November/December Delivery

(Rs. per bale of 180 kgs)

Variety	Week ending				
	29-10-60	5-11-60	12-11-60	19-11-60	26-11-60
Mill Firsts	340	340	340	325	325
Mill Lightnings	320	320	320	305	305
Daisee L.G.	295	295	290	280	280
Indian N.C.	225	235	230	215	215
Pakistan N.C.	230	250	240	220	220

The raw jute market in up-country centres opened firm due to mills buying their quotas mostly from the agencies. With the increase in arrivals prices subsequently came down. The following table gives the weekly prices of raw jute at Calcutta and some important mofussil centres :

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	Week ending				
	28-10-60	4-11-60	11-11-60	18-11-60	25-11-60
Nowgong (Assam)	49·37	51·22	48·87	47·31	44·22
Purnea (Bihar)	45·00	47·00	47·00	43·00	43·00
Calcutta (West Bengal)	52·00	52·00	53·00	49·50	48·50
Kendrapara (Orissa)	46·00	47·50	47·50	45·00	41·00

The Calcutta jute goods market opened firm during the month under review. During the third week both hessian 40 x 10 oz. and sacking B Twills prices declined due to the imposition of special margin deposits on T.S.D. contracts in certain itmes of manufactured goods. During the last week the prices of sacking B Twills moved up due to reports of a tender from the Government of India for 10,000 bales of B Twills for December delivery. Hessian prices also moved up mainly in sympathy with sacking prices. The following table gives the quotation for hessian and sacking at Calcutta :

Variety	Week ending				
	28-10-60	4-11-60	11-11-60	18-11-60	25-11-60
Hessian 40″ × 10 oz. (Rs. per 100 yds.) ..	57·75	56·00	57·00	54·50	56·50
Sacking B. Twills (Rs. per 100 bags)	180·00	177·00	176·00	168·50	176·00

TOBACCO

During the month under review the price of Nipani (chewing) tobacco at Bombay ruled steady at Rs. 82.68 per maund which was about Rs. 2.68 higher than the previous month-end quotation. At Calcutta, the Motihari (medium) variety was quoted at Rs. 191.16 per maund during the first half of November. In the second half, this variety was rated lower and the month-end quotation was Rs. 171.16 against Rs. 196.16 at the end of October. The price of jatty medium variety at Calcutta, which remained steady at Rs. 191.16 per maund during the first three weeks of November, dropped to Rs. 171.16 at the end of the month. At Guntur in Andhra Pradesh, there was no transaction in redried strips (Grade IV) variety during November; LBY variety (redried strips) was transacted at Rs. 139.03 per maund during the third week and at Rs. 139.88 during the fourth week. The month-end quotation for LBY 2 (redried leaf) was Rs. 43.61 per maund as against the opening rate of Rs. 46.08.

Arrivals of tobacco in Guntur market during September 1960, comprised 4.07 million lbs of Flue-cured virginia, 0.64 million lbs of sun-cured virginia and 2.14 million lbs of sun-cured Natu and other varieties totalling 6.85 million lbs against 10.07 million lbs in the previous month. The despatches of raw tobacco from Guntur market consisted of 5.10 million lbs of flue-cured virginia, 0.61 million lbs of sun-cured virginia and 2.65 million lbs of sun-cured Natu (country) and other varieties totalling 8.36 million lbs against 15.49 million lbs in the previous month. It is estimated that stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the Guntur market at the end of September were 64.7 million lbs. According to trade circles, this stock included about 10 million lbs of chura, butts and stems mostly used for internal consumption.

During October about 2.3 million lbs of various varieties of tobacco were graded for export compared to 3.1 million lbs in September. Of the quantities graded in October, 2.1 million lbs were of flue-cured virginia variety.

Exports of raw tobacco during September 1960 amounted to 9.3 million lbs valued at Rs. 78.0 lakhs against 8.4 million lbs valued at Rs. 53.9 lakhs during the corresponding month of the previous year. Of the million lbs exported during September 1960, flue-cured virginia accounted for 6.6 million lbs valued at Rs. 52 lakhs. Total exports of unmanufactured tobacco during the nine months ended September 1960 were 77.2 million lbs valued at Rs. 1359.4 lakhs against 71.3 million lbs valued at Rs. 1210.2 lakhs in the corresponding period last year.

FRUITS AND NUTS

Coconut

Arrivals during September 1960 and October 1960 in some of the important assembling markets of South India were of the order of 28.9 million (numbers) and 25.4 million (numbers) respectively of coconuts and 7.4 thousand tons and 3.2 thousand tons respectively of copra.

Price of copra at Bombay, which was quoted at Rs. 63.45 per maund at the end of October, rose to Rs. 64.19 during the week ending 11 November. During the subsequent two weeks, the price rose further to Rs. 67.18. At Alleppey too, the trend of prices was upward and the price at the end of November stood at Rs. 68.75 against Rs. 64.37 at the end of October. Price of coconut oil at Bombay rose to Rs. 100.81 during the week ending 11 November compared to Rs. 94.24 at the end of October. During the subsequent two weeks, there was a slight fall and the price at the end of the month was Rs. 98.91. At Cochin, there was a rise in prices of coconut oil during the month, and the price during the week ending 18 November was Rs. 96.57 compared to Rs. 92.50 at the end of October. The following were the weekly quotations :

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	28-10-60	4-11-60	11-11-60	18-11-60	25-11-60
Copra					
Bombay	63·45	63·45	64·19	67·18	67·18
Alleppey	64·37	65·00	66·25	68·12	68·75
Coconut oil					
Bombay	94·24	94·80	100·81	100·78	98·91
Cochin	92·50	93·05	93·08	96·57	N.R.

Imports of copra and coconut oil into India during September 1960 were 13,174 tons and nil tons respectively against 13,185 tons of copra and 41 tons of coconut oil imported during September 1959. Total imports of copra and coconut oil during January-September 1960 aggregated 71,033 tons and 1,012 tons respectively against 64,988 tons of copra and 2,593 tons of coconut oil imported during January-September 1959.

Arecanut

During October 1960, improvement in transactions was noticed in Mangalore, Shimoga, Sirsi and Tumkur markets, while the transactions in Kozhikode declined further as shown below :

Market	Arrivals in Quintals		Disposals in Quintals	
	Current month	Previous month	Current month	Previous month
Mangalore	2,772	1,948	3,401	2,062
Sirsi	1,335	669	1,630	895
Tumkur	1,163	814	1,091	846
Shimoga	4,836	1,652	4,052	4,492
Kozhikode	2,470	4,355	1,876	3,901

Slight seasonal fluctuations in prices were noticed in most of the markets in Mysore State, during October-November, 1960.

Prices of 'Kalichur' and 'Arasil' varieties declined in the latter half of the month under review in the Trichur market, while the commodity (choor variety) was not available in Palghat during the fortnight ending 14 November 1960.

The prices of Singapore (imported) variety improved by Rs. 40 per quintal (Rs. 15 per st. maund) during the fourth week of the period under review in the Calcutta market while the price of sun-dried sliced (indigenous) remained steady at Rs. 428.67 per quintal (Rs. 160 per st. maund).

Imports and Exports : During August 1960, 7,935 quintals of arecanut (betelnut) valued at Rs. 4,55,534 were imported into India from Singapore and Malaya against 9,335 quintals valued at Rs. 5,61,435 during July 1960.

The export during the same month was 93 quintals valued at Rs. 75,361 as against 68 quintals valued at Rs. 44,083 during the previous month.

New Delhi, 18 November 1960

G.S.R. 1364.— In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the Indian Maize (Prohibition of Use in Manufacture of Starch) Order, 1959, namely :

1. This Order may be called the Indian Maize (Prohibition of Use in Manufacture of Starch) Amendment Order, 1960.

2. In the Indian Maize (Prohibition of Use in Manufacture of Starch) Order, 1959, for sub-clause (a) of clause 2, the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(a) "Indian maize" means maize other than hybrid maize, grown in India;"

New Delhi, 24 November 1960

G.S.R. 1405.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following Order, namely :—

1. **Short title, extent and commencement.**—(1) This Order may be called the Madhya Pradesh Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1960.

(2) It extends to the districts of Raipur, Bilaspur, Durg, Raigarh, Shahdol and Balaghat of the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. **Definitions.**—In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "controlled price", in relation to any variety and grade of rice, means the maximum price fixed for that variety and grade in the Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1958, dated the 23rd December, 1958, as amended from time to time;

(b) "Enforcement Officer" means an officer of the Government of India not below the rank of Quality Inspector and includes the Purchase Officer and any Police Officer not below the rank of Head Constable;

(c) "Purchase Officer" means the Joint Director (Food), Government of India, Bilaspur, Madhya Pradesh and includes the Deputy Director (Food) or any other officer appointed by the Central Government to exercise the powers of the Purchase Officer under this Order;

(d) "licensed dealer" means a person holding a valid licence under the Madhya Pradesh Foodgrains Dealers Licensing Order, 1958;

(e) "licensed miller" means the owner or other person incharge of a rice mill holding a valid licence under the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958 (21 of 1958);

(f) "rice" means any variety of rice produced or manufactured in a rice mill worked by power;

(g) "rice mill" means the plant and machinery with which, and the premises including precincts thereof in which, or in any part of which, rice milling operation is carried on.

3. **Levy on rice.**—(1) Every licensed miller shall sell to the Purchase Officer at the controlled price,—

(a) at the commencement of this Order, 25 per cent of the quantity of rice held in stock by him at such commencement; and

(b) beginning with such commencement until such time as the Purchase Officer otherwise directs, 25 per cent of the total quantity of rice produced or manufactured by him in his rice mill every day.

(2) Every licensed dealer shall sell to the Purchase Officer at the controlled price,—

(a) at the commencement of this Order, 25 per cent of the quantity of rice held in stock by him at such commencement; and

(b) beginning with such commencement until such time as the Purchase Officer otherwise directs,—

(i) 25 per cent of the total quantity of rice got milled by him every day out of his stocks of paddy; and

(ii) 25 per cent of the total quantity of rice purchased or otherwise acquired by him for the purpose of sale from persons other than licensed millers or licensed dealers.

(3) The rice required to be sold to the Purchase Officer under sub-clause (1) or (2) shall be delivered by the licensed miller or the licensed dealer to the Purchase Officer or to such other person as may be authorized in this behalf by the Purchase Officer.

(4) The Central Government may, by order notified in the Official Gazette, vary the percentage of rice required to be sold to the Purchase Officer under this Order.

4. **Powers of entry, search, seizure, etc.**—(1) Any Enforcement Officer may, with a view to securing compliance with this Order or to satisfying himself that this Order has been complied with,—

(i) enter, with such assistance as may be necessary, any rice mill or other premises where he has reason to believe that rice is produced or stocked;

(ii) ask of any person all necessary questions;

(iii) examine any books or documents;

(iv) search, and so far as may be necessary for that purpose, detain any person or seize rice found in such person's possession in respect of which he has reason to believe that a contravention of any of the provisions of this Order has been, is being or is about to be committed and thereafter take or authorize the taking of all measures necessary for the production of stocks so seized, in a court and for their safe custody, pending such production.

(2) The provisions of sections 102 and 103 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, relating to search and seizure shall, so far as may be, apply to searches and seizures under this clause.

G.S.R. 1406.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Madhya Pradesh Rice (Movement Control) Order, 1957, namely:—

1. This Order may be called the Madhya Pradesh Rice (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1960.

2. In clause 3 of the Madhya Pradesh Rice (Movement Control) Order, 1957, after the proviso, the following further proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

"Provided further that nothing contained in sub-clause (1) shall apply to the export of rice (other than paddy) under the Madhya Pradesh Foodgrains (Export Licence) Order, 1960."

G.S.R. 1407.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Inter-Zonal Wheat Movement Control Order, 1957, namely :—

1. This Order may be called the Inter-Zonal Wheat Movement Control (Third Amendment) Order, 1960.

2. In clause 3 of the Inter-Zonal Wheat Movement Control Order, 1957, after the second proviso, the following further proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

"Provided further that nothing contained in sub-clauses (1) and (2) shall apply to the export of wheat to, or the import of wheat into, any place within the State of Maharashtra or Gujarat from any place within the State of Madhya Pradesh under the Madhya Pradesh Foodgrains (Export Licence) Order, 1960."

New Delhi, 26 *November* 1960

G.S.R. 1409.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following Order to amend the Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control Order, 1960, namely :—

1. This Order may be called the Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1960.

2. In the Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control Order, 1960,—

(i) in each of the Appendices I and II, after item 7 and the entries relating thereto, the following item and entries shall be inserted, namely :—

(1)	(2)	(3)
"8. Dehusked grains	2	Over 2 per cent at 1/8th value.";

(ii) in each of the Appendices III (a) and III(b), after item 6 and the entries relating thereto, the following item and entries shall be inserted, namely :—

(1)	(2)	(3)
"7. Dehusked grains	3	Over 3 per cent at 1/8th value.";

(iii) in Appendix IV, in the table below each of the headings "(1) Begmi Rice" and "(2) Dara Rice", after item 6 and the entries relating thereto, the following item and entries shall be inserted, namely :—

(1)	(2)	(3)
"7. Dehusked grains	4	Over 4 per cent at 1/8th value".

G.S.R. 1410.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following Order to amend the Rice (Eastern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1959, namely :—

1. This Order may be called the Rice (Eastern Zone) Movement Control (Third Amendment) Order, 1960.

2. In the Rice (Eastern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1959, after clause 4, the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

4A. **Saving.**—The provisions of this Order shall not apply to the export of rice to any place within the Union territory of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands or to the transport of rice to the border area in the course of export to any place within such territory.

PART II

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STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Second Estimates of Sugarcane, Groundnut, Sesamum and Mesta, 1960-61

Area and Production of Tur in India, 1958-59 and 1959-60

District-wise Area and Production of Sugarcane in India, 1957-58 and 1956-57

Area and Production of Tobacco in India for the four years ending 1959-60

Irrigation Rates in force in Uttar Pradesh (as on 31-3-1957)

1. *Rainfall during November* 1960

(*Between* 3 *November* 1960 *and* 30 *November* 1960 *and from* 1 *October to* 30 *November* 1960)

(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

Rainfall Regions	3 Nov. 1960 to 30 Nov. 1960		Post-Monsoon Period (*i.e.* 1 Oct. to 30 Nov. 1960)	
	Actual Rainfall (mms.)	Excess or shortfall when compared to normal† (mms.)	Actual Rainfall (mms.)	Excess or shortfall when compared to normal (per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Bay Islands	213	(—) 49	555	(—) 5
2. Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	8	(—) 15	59	(—) 62
3. Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	0	(—) 11	85	(—) 46
4. Gangetic West Bengal	0	(—) 22	83	(—) 40
5. Orissa	2	(—) 41	139	(—) 30
6. Bihar Plateau	3	(—) 9	73	(—) 17
7. Bihar Plains	0	(—) 8	61	(—) 17
8. Uttar Pradesh, East	0	(—) 10	153	(+)153
9. Uttar Pradesh, West	0	(—) 5	184	(+)510
10. Punjab (including Delhi)	0	(—) 2	29	(+) 97
11. Himachal Pradesh*	1	—	6	—
12. Jammu & Kashmir	3	(—) 12	3	(—) 94
13. Rajasthan, West	0	(—) 2	0	(—)100
14. Rajasthan, East	0	(—) 8	4	(—) 81
15. Madhya Pradesh, West	0	(—) 15	79	(+) 71
16. Madhya Pradesh, East	0	(—) 13	110	(+) 22
17. East Gujarat State	0	(—) 9	8	(—) 77
18. Saurashtra and Kutch	0	(—) 5	0	(—) 100
19. Konkan	8	(—) 9	169	(+) 59
20. Deccan (including Marathwada)	17	(—) 10	67	(—) 31
21. Vidarbha	0	(—) 16	69	(+) 2
22. Coastal Andhra Pradesh	190	(+) 50	316	(—) 15
23. Telangana	24	(+) 2	79	(—) 7
24. Rayalaseema	112	(+) 57	163	(+) 1
25. Madras State	479	(+)261	705	(+) 57
26. Coastal Mysore	55	(+) 3	197	(—) 16
27. Interior Mysore, North	20	(—) 9	66	(—) 46
28. Interior Mysore, South	63	(+) 4	192	(—) 4
29. Kerala	273	(+)129	548	(+) 21
30. Arabian Sea Islands	259	(+)131	528	(+) 63

*Excess or deficit of rainfall is not marked due to absence of normals.

†In calculation of excesses and deficits and their percentages rainfall figures are taken correct to 0·1 mm.

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 & 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.
Gujarat	Wheat, rabi, jowar, pulses.	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.
Maharashtra	Wheat, jowar and pulses.	Jowar, cotton groundnut and sugarcane.
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.

2. *All-India Second Estimate of Sugarcane*, 1960-61

SUMMARY

	1960-61 (Second Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	5,702	5,139	(+)563	(+)11·0
In Metric Units				
Area (thousand hectares)	2,305·5	2,079·7	(+)227·8	(+)11·0

The increase in acreage has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh and to a small extent by Punjab, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar and is attributed to favourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. In the case of Maharashtra, the increase in area is due partly to more irrigation facilities offered and partly to better prices fetched by the crop.

This estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of October 1960. The crop was reported to have been affected by drought and inadequate water facilities in Chittoor and Nizamabad districts of Andhra Pradesh and in parts of Salem district of Madras State. The crop was also affected by 'Pyrilla' in parts of Nasik district of Maharashtra and in parts of Tiruchirapalli district of Madras State. The condition of the crop in other parts of the country wos reported to be generally satisfactory.

This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to sugarcane crop during 1960-61. Past experience shows that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 95 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

DETAILS

State	Area ('000 Acres) 1960-61 (Second Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	152	139	(+) 13
Assam	69@	68	(+) 1
Bihar	450	437	(+) 13
Gujarat	40	36(A)	(+) 4
Kerala	23	22	(+) 1
Madhya Pradesh	103	100	(+) 3
Madras	106	101	(+) 5
Maharashtra	296	273(A)	(+) 23
Mysore	146	139(A)	(+) 7
Orissa	58	58(A)	—
Punjab	600	543	(+) 57
Rajasthan	68	56	(+) 12
Uttar Pradesh	3,496	3,082	(+)414
West Bengal	69	60	(+) 9
Jammu & Kashmir	3	3	—
Delhi	13	12	(+) 1
Himachal Pradesh	3	3	—
Tripura	7	7	—
TOTAL INDIA ..	5,702	5,139(A)	+563

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

@ First Estimate data repeated for want of information.

NOTE.—Sugarcane is not grown to any appreciable extent in Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.

2·1. *All-India Second Estimate of Groundnut*, 1960-61

SUMMARY

	1960-61 (Second Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	14,312	13,998	(+)314	(+)2·2
In Metric Units				
Area (thousand hectares)	5,792	5,665	(+)127	(+)2·2

The increase in area is accounted for mainly by Gujarat attributed generally to favourable weather conditions at sowing time. The increase in acreage has, however, been offset to some extent by decrease registered in Andhra Pradesh.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the end of September 1960. The crop was affected by prolonged drought in Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and the Deccan and Marathwada regions of Maharashtra, though the rains received in September were beneficial to the crop in these areas. Some damage to the crop was also reported from Buldana, Akola, Yeotmal, West Khandesh, East Khandesh, Sholapur and Aurangabad districts of Maharashtra due to locust attack, from East Nimar, Betul, Mandsaur and Jhabua districts of Madhya Pradesh due to heavy rains and from parts of Deccan (Maharashtra) and Madurai (Madras) due to insect pests.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the crop during 1960-61. Past experience shows that area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly about 90 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1960-61 (Second Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	2,321	2,445	(—)124
Gujarat	4,052	3,619 (A)	(+)433
Kerala	33	32	(+)1
Madhya Pradesh	1,079	1,096	(—)17
Madras	1,268	1,265	(+)3
Maharashtra	2,646	2,647 (A)	(—)1
Mysore	2,025	1,999 (A)	(+)26
Orissa	59	59 (A)	—
Punjab	163	153	(+)10
Rajasthan	206	210 (A)	(—)4
Uttar Pradesh	460	473	(—)13
Himachal Pradesh	(a)	(a)	—
TOTAL	14,312	13,998	(+)314

(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, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

2·2. *All-India Second Estimate of Sesamum*, 1960-61

SUMMARY

	1960-61 (Second Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate	Decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	3,706	3,815	(—)109	(—)2·9
In Metric Units				
Area (thousand hectares)	1,500	1,544	(—)44	(—)2·9

The decrease in area is shared mainly by Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar and is attributed generally to unfavourable climatic conditions at sowing time. This decrease has, however, been offset to a considerable extent by the increase in Madhya Pradesh.

The information given in this Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of September, 1960. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in Sagar, Damoh, Seoni and Bilaspur districts of Madhya Pradesh where continuous and excessive rains damaged the crop to some extent. Drought conditions affected the crop in Kurnool, Chittoor, East Godavari, Anantapur and Krishna districts of Andhra Pradesh. The crop was also affected by prolonged drought in Deccan and Marathwada region of Maharashtra but its condition improved considerably as a result of the rains received in September.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the crop during 1960-61. Past experience shows that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 75 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1960-61 (Second Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	507	536	(—)29
Bihar@	30	42	(—)12
Gujarat	246	311	(—)65
Kerala	10	17	(—)7
Madhya Pradesh	815	758	(+)57
Madras	171	170	(+)1
Maharashtra	173	181	(—)8
Mysore	141	147 (A)	(—)6
Orissa	225	225 (A)	—
Punjab	50	50	—
Rajasthan	1,166	1,166 (A)	—
Uttar Pradesh	159	197	(—)38
West Bengal*	5	5	—
Himachal Pradesh	1	2	(—)1
Tripura	7	8 (A)	(—)1
TOTAL	3,706	3,815	(—)109

(A)—Adjusted Estimate.

@—Data relate to First Forecast issued by Bihar.

*Data relate to summer til 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 & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

2·3. *All-India Second Estimate of Mesta*, 1960-61

SUMMARY

	1960-61 (Second Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	665	675	(—)10	(—)1·5
In Metric Units				
Area (thousand hectares)	269·1	273·1	(—)4·0	(—)1·5

The decrease in area has occurred mainly in West Bengal and is attributable to low market price of mesta fibre. This decrease has, however, been offset to some extent by the increase in area in Tripura, Assam and Maharashtra due to favourable weather conditions at sowing time.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the end of October or beginning of November 1960. Till then, the condition of the crop was generally satisfactory except in Shivpuri, Rewa, Datia and Chhatarpur districts of Madhya Pradesh where it was affected by excessive rains in August and September 1960.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to mesta crop. Past experience shows that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 95 per cent of the area finally reported.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1960-61 (Second Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	100	98	(+)2
Assam	16@	8	(+)8
Bihar	98	93(A)	(+)5
Gujarat	2	5	(—)3
Madhya Pradesh	26	24	(+)2
Madras	1	1	—
Maharashtra	151	144(A)	(+)7
Mysore	38	44	(—)6
Orissa	20	19(A)	(+) 1
West Bengal	178	214	(—)36
Tripura	35	25(A)	(+)10
TOTAL INDIA ..	665	675(A)	(—)10

(A)—Adjusted Estimate.
@ First Estimate data repeated for want of information.

NOTES.—(*i*) Information relating to Punjab will be included in the Final Estimate only.
(*ii*) U. P. is non-reporting for mesta estimate.
(*iii*) Mesta is not grown to any appreciable extent in other States.

3. *Production of Tea in North India*

('000 kilograms)

	January to November	
	1960	1959
Assam Valley	137,589	148,959
Cachar	13,392	18,292
Darjeeling	8,910	7,669
Dooars	61,705	61,975
Terai	8,146	8,294
Bihar	37	53
All Others	3,168	3,381
TOTAL ..	232,947	248,623

Source : Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

3·1. *Tea Production in South India*

('000 lbs.)

District	August 1960 (R)	September 1960 (P)	September 1959
Anamalais	1,673	2,585	3,076
Kanyakumari	38	34	44
Madurai	87	130	168
Nilgiris	1,538	1,704	1,853
Nilgiris-Wynaad	1,017	1,493	1,157
Tirunelveli	65	60	53
MADRAS STATE ..	4,418	6,006	6,351
Central Travancore	2,209	2,794	2,991
Cochin	127	194	229
Kanan Devans	1,295	2,349	3,323
Malabar	30	39	30
Mundakayam	208	211	181
South Travancore	461	430	492
Wynaad	816	1,210	813
KERALA STATE ..	5,146	7,227	8,059
Coorg	20	43	25
Mysore	178	233	129
MYSORE STATE ..	198	276	154
Estimated production of factories without estates (8%) ..	781	1,081	1,165
GRAND TOTAL ..	10,543	14,590	15,729

(R)—Revised. (P)—Provisional.
Source: United Planters' Association of Southern India, Coonoor.

4. *Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates*, 1960-61

Crop	Estimate	Released on	Area (thousand acres)		
			Current Estimate	Previous years' Corresponding Adjusted Estimate	Percentage increase or decrease of Col. (4) over Col. (5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Tur	First	5-11-60	5,043	5,133	(—) 1·8
Kharif Pulses other than Tur	First	6-11-60	12,442	12,707	(—) 2·1
Sugarcane	Second	30-11-60	5,702	5,139	(+)11·0
Groundnut	Second	12-12-60	14,312	13,998	(+) 2·2
Sesamum	Second	25-11-60	3,706	3,815	(—) 2·9
Jute	First	31-8-60	1,605	1,752	(—) 8·4
Mesta	Second	9-12-60	665	675	(—) 1·5

5. *Area and Production of Principal Crops in India* (1958-59 *and* 1959-60)

Crop	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons unless otherwise indicated)		
	1958-59*	1959-60†	Percentage increase or decrease of col. (3) over col. (2)	1958-59*	1959-60†	Percentage increase● or decrease of Col. (6) over Col. (5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Foodgrains						
(*a*) Kharif cereals						
Rice	81,437	81,343	(—) 0·1	30,354	29,338	(—) 3·3
Jowar	42,584	41,602	(—) 2·3	8,714	7,866	(—) 9·7
Bajra	27,999	26,699	(—) 4·6	3,789	3,484	(—) 8·0
Maize	10,457	10,457	—	3,381	3,615	(+) 6·9
Ragi	6,192	6,211	(+) 0·3	1,877	1,860	(—) 0·9
Small Millets	12,417	12,340	(—) 0·6	2,072	2,012	(—) 2·9
Total Kharif Cereals	181,086	178,652	(—) 1·3	50,187	48,175	(—) 4·0
(*b*) Rabi cereals						
Wheat	31,141	31,508	(+) 1·2	9,772	9,734	(—) 0·4
Barley	8,243	8,220	(—) 0·3	2,672	2,605	(—) 2·5
Total Rabi Cereals	39,384	39,728	(+) 0·9	12,444	12,339	(—) 0·8
Total Cereals	220,470	218,380	(—) 0·9	62,631	60,514	(—) 3·4
(*c*) Pulses						
Gram	24,865	25,046	(+) 0·7	6,881	5,390	(—)21·7
Tur	5,931	5,843	(—) 1·5	1,671	1,589	(—) 4·9
Other Pulses	28,589	28,863	(+) 1·0	4,320	4,257	(—) 1·5
Total Pulses	59,385	59,752	(+) 0·6	12,872	11,236	(—)12·7
Total Foodgrains	279,855	278,132	(—) 0·6	75,503	71,750	(—) 5·0
II. Other Crops						
Sugarcane (Gur)	4,803	5,178	(+) 7·8	7,113	7,579	(+) 6·6
Black Pepper ‡	2,301	2,320	(+) 0·8	255	254	(—) 0·4
Chillies (dry)	1,471	1,499	(+) 1·9	326	339	(+) 4·0
Ginger (dry) ‡	357	370	(+) 3·6	123	134	(+) 8·9
Tobacco	897	934	(+) 4·1	261	281	(+) 7·7

5. *Area and Production of Principal Crops in India* (1958-59 *and* 1959-60)—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
III. Oilseeds						
Groundnut (nuts in shell)	14,575	15,305	(+) 5·0	4,812	4,390	(—) 8·8
Castor	1,203	1,178	(—) 2·1	112	108	(—) 3·6
Sesamum	5,500	5,510	(+) 0·2	511	392	(—)23·3
Rapeseed & Mustard	6,021	7,167	(+)19·0	1,025	1,037	(+) 1·2
Linseed	3,965	3,921	(—) 1·1	447	425	(—) 4·9
Total Oilseeds	31,264	33,081	(+) 5·8	6,907	6,352	(—) 8·0
IV. Fibres						
Cotton (thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	19,926	19,252	(—) 3·4	4,686	3,835	(—)18·2
Jute (thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)	1,811	1,707	(—) 5·7	5,158	4,548	(—)11·8
Mesta (thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)	825	706	(—)14·4	1,488	1,098	(—)26·2
Sann-hemp	807 (546**)	813 (546**)	(+) 0·7	81**	80**	(—) 1·2

*Relates to partially revised estimate.
†Relates to final estimate.
**Relates to fibre crop only.
‡Figures in hundred.

6. *Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for Pakistan*

Crop	Forecast	Year	Released on	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons)		
				Current Estimate	Corresponding Estimate of previous year	Percentage increase or decrease	Current Estimate	Corresponding Estimate of previous year	Percentage increase or decrease
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Cereals—									
Rice	Final	1959-60	20-6-60	24,125	22,493	(+) 7·3	9,461	7,892	(+)19·9
Jowar	First	1960-61	20-10-60	1,055	1,130*	(—) 6·6	—	—	—
Bajra	Final	1959-60	30-5-60	1,990	1,968	(+) 1·1	324	302	(+)7·3
Maize	Final	1959-60	13-5-60	1,199	1,139	(+) 5·3	480	467	(+)2·8
Wheat	Final	1959-60	5-10-60	12,193	11,999	(+) 1·6	3,876	3,853	(+)0·6
Barley	Final	1959-60	25-7-60	630	537	(+)17·3	149	139	(+)7·2
Pulses—									
Gram	Final	1959-60	23-7-60	2,954	3,070*	(—) 3·8	627	574*	(+)9·2
Sugarcane (Cane)	First	1960-61	12-7-60	1,251	1,250	(+) 0·08	—	—	—
Tobacco	Final	1959-60	17-10-60	205	199	(+) 3·0	198	218	(—)9·3
Oilseeds—									
Rape & Mustard	Second	1959-60	30-5-60	1,930	1,831	(+) 5·4	330	304	(+)6·8
Sesamum	Final	1959-60	24-8-60	218	200*	(+) 9·0	34	34	—
Fibres—									
Cotton	First	1960-61	—	3,198	3,305	(—) 3·2	—	—	—
Jute	First	1960-61	1-8-60	1,518	1,375	(+)10·4	—	—	—
Tea	Final	1959-60	23-1-60	78	76	(+) 2·6	57,000†	53,500†	(+)6·5

*Revised.
†In thousand lbs.
Source : Estimates issued by Government of Pakistan.

L/M11Dte of E&S (60)—5

7. *Imports of Cereals into India*

Cereals	Measure	During the week ending 2-11-60	9-11-60	16-11-60	23-11-60	30-11-60	Progressive total from 1-1-60
Wheat	Long Tons ..	91,088	33,136	78,156	42,936	91,093	3,810,700*
	Metric Tons ..	92,550	33,668	79,410	43,625	92,555	3,871,862*
Rice	Long Tons ..	3,772	8,938	2,790	—	9,714	659,671
	Metric Tons ..	3,833	9,081	2,835	—	9,870	670,259
Corn	Long Tons ..	—	—	—	—	—	18,011
	Metric Tons ..	—	—	—	—	—	18,300
Total	Long Tons ..	94,860	42,074	80,946	42,936	100,807	4,488,382
	Metric Tons ..	96,383	42,749	82,245	43,625	102,425	4,560,421

*Amended figure.

8. *Coffee Cured*

1959-60 Crop

(Metric tons)

	Month	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
1960—	August	324	256	780	1,360
	September	255	242	834	1,331
	October	144	145	1,061	1,350

Source : Coffee Board, Bangalore.

8·1. *Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee*

A. 1958-59 Crop (Final)

(Metric tons)

Particulars	During October 1960				Upto October 1960			
	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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipts into the pool upto 31-10-60 (inclusive of grain-in-weight).	—	—	—	—	17,867	7,535	21,118 (*a*)	46,520
Sold against pool sales, local sales & allotments upto 31-10-60 (inclusive of driage).	1		7	9	9,699	4,405	16,016	30,120

(*a*) Includes 1,223 metric tons of Robusta Plantation.

8·1. *Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Sold for export upto 31-10-60	—	—	—	—	8,168	3,130	5,102	16,400 (*b*)
Balance as on 31-10-60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
To be sold for export out of balance as on 31-10-60.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*b*) Includes
- (*i*) 84 metric tons sent to London in connection with the production of suitable quality coffee,
- (*ii*) 300 metric tons sent to London for sale on consignment basis,
- (*iii*) 1,600 metric tons sold to G.D.R.,
- (*iv*) 1,050 metric tons sold to U.S.S.R., and
- (*v*) 24 metric tons Station Selection sent to London.

B. 1959-60 Crop

(Metric tons)

Particulars	During October 1960				Upto October 1960			
	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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipts into the pool upto 31-10-60 (inclusive of gain-in-weight).	19	11	24	54	25,181	6,667	17,312 (*c*)	49,160
Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments upto 31-10-60 (inclusive of driage).	1,271	358	1,418	3,047	9,111	2,195	4,888	16,194
Sold for export upto 31-10-60	1,318	924	651	2,833	9,724	1,830	1,126	12,680 (*d*)
Balance as on 31-10-60	2,570	1,271	2,045	5,886	6,346	2,642	11,298	20,286
To be sold for export out of balance as on 31-10-60	—	—	—	2,893	—	—	—	7,920

(*c*) Includes 1,127 metric tons of Robusta Plantation.

(*d*) Includes
- (*i*) 129 metric tons Plantation sent to London in connection with the production of quality coffee, and
- (*ii*) 485 metric tons sold to G.D.R.

8·2. *Pool Auction Prices of Coffee*

(Rs. & N.P. per 50 kilos)

Date	Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flats	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
26-10-60 ..	Coimbatore	225·10 to 232·90	229·41	160·10 to 185·55	175·84	150·00 to 157·90	152·44
11-10-60 ..	Mysore	219·10 to 234·10	227·00	160·00 to 181·25	160·75	139·10 to 159·60	153·35

Source : Coffee Board.

9. *Imports of Raw Tobacco*

Variety	Nine months ended September,			
	1960		1959	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	524	23·2	2,543	123·4
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	—	—	—	—
Others	5	0·1	635	8·6
TOTAL ..	529	23·3	3,178	132·0

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

9·1. *Exports of Raw Tobacco*

Variety	Nine months ended September,			
	1960		1959	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
For manufacture of *bidis*	97	0·9	49	0·7
For the manufacture of chewing tobacco	6,332	38·6	6,192	40·0
Natu desi flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	—	—	—	—
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	53,492	1,024·0	59,498	1,121·0
Natu desi sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	2,828	22·6	873	11·9
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	2,239	17·1	2,635	22·1
For manufacture of cigars and cheroots	26	0·5	37	0·8
For manufacture of *Hookah* tobacco	20	0·4	14	0·3
Other tobacco (raw)	12,210	255·3	2,026	13·5
TOTAL ..	77,244	1,359·4	71,324	1,210·2

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

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		
			November 1960 (25-11-60)	October 1960 (28-10-60)	November 1959 (27-11-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains					
Wheat	Moga	591	16·10	15·60	16·12
	Chandausi	White	17·00	16·12	—
	Sagar	Pissi	11·75	13·25	15·80
Jowar	Akola		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Gram	Abohar		15·87	16·01	11·55
Maize	Bahraich		11·25	11·31	10·50
Pulses					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		19·78 (53·00Q)	20·90 (56·00Q)	16·11
Arhar (Split)	Patna	Desi	20·00	20·00	17·50
	Delhi		19·00	18·50	23·00
	Patna		20·00	20·00	25·00
	Bombay		26·50 (71·00Q)	26·50 (71·00Q)	30·00
	Madras	Nagpur	27·69 (74·20Q)	27·30 (73·13Q)	33·72
Potatoes	Patna		12·00	15·00	23·00
	Calcutta	Desi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Mettupalayam	Nainital Rasi I	12·12 (32·48Q)	12·75 (34·72Q)	N.R.
Sugar and Gur					
Sugar	Bombay		42·21 (113·09Q)	42·21 (113·09Q)	42·21 (113·09Q)
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	41·85 (112·12Q)	41·85 (112·12Q)	46·75
Gur	Hapur	Phatwan No. 1	14·37	18·75	18·87
	Madras	II Sort	14·93 (40·00Q)	14·93 (40·00Q)	24·03
	Bombay	Kolhapur	27·25 (73·00Q)	26·51 (71·02Q)	33·00
Livestock Products					
Milk	Delhi		20·00	22·00	20·00
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	250·00	255·00	240·00
	Khurja	Desi	212·00	225·00	220·00
	Bombay	Porbandar	281·80 (755·00Q)	283·66 (760·00Q)	260·00
Fish and Eggs		*Sea Fish*			
Fish	Bombay	Prawns	28·00 (0·75 kg.)	37·32 (1·00 kg.)	66·85
		Pomfret	46·66 (1·25 kg.)	92·19 (2·47 kg.)	82·28
	Calcutta	Rohu	N.R.	90·00	90·00
		Hilsa	N.R.	90·00	100·00
Eggs (per 1,000)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	N.R.	150·00	150·00
	Madras	Ungraded	160·00	150·00	140·00
	Bombay		160·00	150·00	160·00
	Jullundur		N.R.	N.R.	167·00

10. *Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oilseeds, Oils and Cakes					
Mustard seed	Calcutta	Rai U.P.	36·25 (97·12Q)	33·75 (90·42Q)	29·50
	Kanpur	Yellow	35·56	34·50	32·00
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	34·34 (92·00Q)	N.A.	29·02
Groundnut kernel	Bombay	Bold	31·07 (83·25Q)	32·85 (88·00Q)	26·82
	Madras	Superior	31·61 (84·70Q)	34·09 (91·34Q)	26·51
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	25·00 (67·00Q)	24·54 (65·75Q)	25·71
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	24·61	22·86	23·70
Castorseed	Bombay	Bold	25·00 (67·00Q)	24·45 (65·50Q)	22·77
	Badepally		25·38	24·55	21·67
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	45·16 (120·99Q)	45·16 (120·99Q)	33·00
		Black	45·16 (120·99Q)	45·16 (120·99Q)	31·50
Cottonseed	Bombay	Mogalai	18·81 (50·40Q)	16·05 (43·00Q)	15·20
	Abohar	Desi	15·12	14·62	14·50
Copra	Alleppey	Rasi	68·75	64·37	59·57
Mustard oil	Calcutta		91·44 (245·00Q)	82·25	74·00
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	81·00	80·00	68·50
Groundnut oil	Bombay		69·24 (185·50Q)	72·78 (195·00Q)	56·94
	Madras		69·45 (186·06 Q)	68·62 (183·36 Q)	54·47
Linseed oil	Bombay		55·43 (148·50Q)	53·63 (143·68Q)	51·42
	Kanpur		58·00	57·00	50·50
Castor oil	Bombay	Commercial	53·75 (144·00 Q)	52·90 (141·72 Q)	51·06
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	56·00	52·50	50·50
Sesamum oil	Madras	Salem	92·16 (246·92 Q)	87·22 (233·69 Q)	69·12
	Bombay		82·11 (220·00 Q)	88·27 (236·50 Q)	N.T.
Coconut oil	Cochin	F.A.Q.	N.R.	92·50	83·04
Mustard cake	Kanpur		10·75	10·50	10·31
Groundnut cake	Kanpur	Decorticated	11·00	11·31	10·75
	Bombay		12·17 (32·60Q)	12·58 (33·70Q)	12·17
		Decoiled 50%	11·87 (31·80Q)	11·94 (32·00Q)	13·79

10. *Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Cotton, Wool and Jute					
Kapas (per candy of 392 lbs.) ..	Abohar	Desi	185·64	172·12	147·56
	Tirupur	Cambodia	N.R.	204·24	193·00
Cotton lint (392 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	390·32	352·24	323·69
		320-F	466·48	461·72	454·20
	Bombay	Jarilla M.G.F.	N.Q.	N.Q.	392·50
Wool	Bombay	Joria White Fine	244·85 (656·00Q)	244·85 (656·00 Q)	251·79
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.) ..	Calcutta	Indian Mill Firsts	327·59 (325·00 ‡)	342·71 (340·00 ‡)	235·00
		Mill Lightnings	307·43 (305·00 ‡)	322·55 (320·00 ‡)	200·00
Loose Jute (per maund) ..	Calcutta	Assam Middles	51·04 (136·75 Q)	55·22 (148·75 Q)	28·50
		Assam Bottom	48·50	52·00 (139·25Q)	25·50
Beverages					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India.*			
		Medium Dooars		2·11	2·08
		Dust.	N.R.	4·65 kg.	
		Export			
		Clean Black Pekoe.	N.R.	2·45 (5·40 kg.)	2·10
Coffee (per cwt.) ..	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	N.R.	249·00 (245·00 W)	255·00
		Plantation 'PB'	N.R.	249·00 245·00 W	270·00
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	250·00 (*a*) 246·00 W(*a*)	244·00 (*a*) 240·00 W(*a*)	242·00
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	249·00 245·00W	N.S.	245·00
Spices					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	47·00	47·00	48·00
	Cochin	F.A.Q.	N.R.	38·85	30·60
Chillies	Patna	—	70·00	82·00	125·00
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	131·15	157·07	153·00
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	N.R.	56·27	56·30
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalimpong)	91·00	95·00	100·00
		Small (Mysore)	840·00	880·00	880·00
Other Commodities					
Tobacco	Guntur	*Flue-cured Virginia redried strips* (Grade 4)‡	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	123·17	128·10	125·07
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	10·42	10·42	12·50
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	10·00	8·00	12·00

10. *Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres*—concld.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Other Commodities—contd.					
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	204·07 (546·75Q)	204·07 (546·75Q)	194·19
		Mangalore	230·40 (617·30Q)	230·40 617·30	200·78
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay (Dry)	12·00 (new)	8·50	14·50
Chemical Fertilizers (per metric ton)					
Sulphate of Ammonia ..	F.O.R. works/ Ports Freight paid by fertilizers pool upto rail head destination by shortest and cheapest route		344·50	344·50	344·50
Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate ..	Do.		408·50	408·50	408·50
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate ..	Do.		324·80	324·80	324·80
Urea	For industrial users f.o.r. despatching station freight paid upto maximum of Rs. 62/- per metric ton.		730·00	730·00	—

‡ = Rupees per 180 kilogram.
W = Rupees per 50 kilogram.
Q = Rupees per quintal.
Kg. = Rupees per 1 kilogram.
(*a*) = Relates to previous week.

10·1. *Issue Prices of Cereals*

(Rupees per maund)

Rice	
Superfine*	25·00
Superfine†	30·00
Fine**	20·00 / 22·00§
Medium‡	18·00
Coarse/Common@	16·00
Broken	—
Wheat	14·00
Milo	11·00
Maize (corn)	11·00

*Bangarathegalu of Andhra origin, Hansraj Mushkin, Ramjawain, Parmal and Chahora varieties of Punjab and Fine II of Madhya Pradesh origin.

†Basmati of Punjab origin.

**This includes some fine varieties of indigenous rice superfine of Orissa origin and Fine III of Madhya Pradesh origin.

‡Begmi and Mongra of Punjab origin and Medium varieties of Madhya Pradesh origin and medium rice imported from U.S.A.

@ Includes Orissa fine rice also.

§ This is for imported U.S.A. long grain rice

11. *Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Pakistan*

Commodity	Market	Quality and other description	Date	Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wheat	Lyallpur	Ordinary	7-11-60	15·50 / 41·53(Q)
Rice	Lyallpur	Sela Basmati	7-11-60	45·00 / 120·57(Q)
	Dacca	—	18-11-60	32·00 / 85·74(Q)
Gur	Lyallpur	Desi	5-11-60	25·00 / 66·98(Q)
Cotton Lint	Karachi	4-F Punjab Roller ginned	12-11-60	78·00 / 372·00*
		Sind N.T. Saw ginned	12-11-60	90·00 / 429·00*
Cottonseed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	12-11-60	14·00 / 37·51(Q)*
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow	12-11-60	180·00 / 482·00(Q)*
Jute	Dacca	White (Mid's)	18-11-60	66·00 / 321·00†

*Rupees per bale of 392 lbs. Q—Rupees per quintal. †Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

11·1. *Prices in Other Foreign Countries*

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality and other description	Unit	Date	Prices in foreign currency	Equivalent prices in Indian currency (in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wheat ..	U.S.A.	Chicago	No.2 Winter Red (cash)	Bushel (60lbs.)	23-11-60	204-3/4 cents	13·37 / 35·82(Q)
		Chicago	No. 2 Red Winter Dec.	"	23-11-60	203-7/8 cents	13·31 / 35·66(Q)
		Minneapolis	Spring 13%Protein Dec.	"	23-11-60	206-1/4 cents	13·47 / 36·09(Q)
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba	"	23-11-60	164-5/8 cents	10·96 / 29·36(Q) @
	U.K.	London	Australian bulk cargoes (c.i.f.) Dec. /Jan.	Ton	25-11-60	£24-10-0	12·00 / 32·15(Q)
Maize ..	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Yellow Cash	Bushel (56 lbs.)	23-11-60	97 cents	6·79 / 18·19(Q)
Barley ..	Canada	Winnipeg	December	(48 lbs.)	25-11-60	95-1/2 cents	7·94 / 21·27(Q) @
Groundnut ..	European Ports	—	Sudan shelled (c.i.f.) Dec./ Jan.	Metric Ton	25-11-60	£64-10-0	32·10 / 86·00(Q)

11·1. *Prices in Other Foreign Countries*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Groundnut Oil	European Ports	—	British West African 3/5% (c.i.f.)	Ton	25-11-60	£121-0-0 (nominal)	59·27 150·80(Q)
Linseed ..	European Ports	—	Ethiopian 1% (c.i.f.) U.K. Feb./Mar.	Metric Ton	5-2-60	£61-0-0	30·36 81·34(Q)
Linseed Oil ..	European Ports	—	Argentina (c.i.f.) (excl. duty) Dec.	Ton	25-11-60	£87-5-0	42·73 114·48(Q)
Castor Oil ..	European Ports	—	Bombay Commercial (c.i.f.) bulk c.o.p. Nov./Dec.	Ton	25-11-60	£124-10-0	60·98 163·38(Q)
Cotton ..	U.S.A.	New York	Spot Dec.	Lb. Lb.	18-8-60 23-11-60	32-54 cents 31-44 cents	607·00* 587·00*
Jute ..	U.K.	London	Mill Firsts (c.i.f.) New Crop Nov./Dec.	Ton	23-11-60	£197-0-0 (nominal)	469·00 †

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 25-11-60 (Canada 2·74-5/8 to 2·74-3/4 dollars=1 sterling).

*Rupees per bale of 392 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

Q—Rupees per quintal.

C.O.P.—cash on presentation of documents

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.

12. *Retail Prices of Fruits and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India*

(In rupees)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: November 1960 (25-11-60)	October 1960 (28-10-60)	November 1959 (27-11-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and Dry)						
Oranges ..	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	3·00	3·00	2·50
	Calcutta		Dozen	N.R.	0·72	1·44
Bananas ..	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0·62	0·62	0·62
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	N.R.	0·72	0·60
Cashew ..	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	5·58	6·00	6·00
			Kg.	6·00	6·50	—
Almonds ..	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	11·62	11·62	11·00
		Irani soft	Kg.	12·50	12·50	—
Walnuts ..	Bombay	In shell	Seer	4·65	5·12	3·50
			Kg.	5·00	5·50	—
Raisins ..	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	3·72	4·19	4·00
			Kg.	4·00	4·50	—
Vegetables						
Peas	Madras		Seer	2·20	1·63	1·81
			Kg.	2·37	1·75	—
Tomatoes	Madras		Seer	0·58	0·47	0·47
			Kg.	0·62	0·50	—
Lady's Fingers	Madras		Seer	0·93	0·47	0·55
			Kg.	1·00	0·50	—
Cauliflowers	Madras		Each	0·75	0·50	0·56
Onions ..	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	N.R.	0·31	0·50

Kg.=kilogram.

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

(In rupees)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: November 1960 (25-11-60)	October 1960 (28-10-60)	November 1959 (27-11-59)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	N.R.	2·75	3·00
	Madras	Prawns	Kg.	1·10	1·10	—
Eggs	Bombay	Large	Dozen	2·25	2·25	2·37
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	2·00	2·25	N.R.
Poultry						
Chicken ..	Bombay	Big	Each	1·75	1·50	1·50
	Madras	Small	Each	1·50	1·25	1·25
Fowls ..	Bombay		Each	4·00	3·50	3·50
	Madras	Medium	Each	2·75	2·75	2·75
Ducks ..	Madras		Each	1·75	2·00	1·75

Kg.=Kilogram.

14. *Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres*

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: November 1960 (25-11-60)	October 1960 (28-10-60)	November 1959 (27-11-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow ..	*Bihar* Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	100·00	95·00	60·00
	Andhra Pradesh Ongole	1st and 2nd calving (4 to 8 lbs. milk yield).	Each	280·00 (*b*)	280·00	N.T.
	Punjab Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	N.R.	400·00
Milch Buffalo ..	*Bihar* Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation.	Each	300·00	225·00	250·00
	Punjab Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	N.R.	N.R.	700·00
Bullocks	*Bihar* Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	125·00	122·00	125·00
	Punjab Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	N.R.	900·00

(*b*) Relates to first fortnight of the month.

15. *Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres*

(Rupees per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices		
			November 1960 (25-11-60)	October 1960 (28-10-60)	November 1959 (27-11-59)
Milk	Bombay		1·00	1·00	1·00
	Calcutta	Cow	N.R.	0·75	0·62
Mutton	Bombay		2·79 (3·00 Kg.)	2·79 (3·00Kg.)	2·50
	Calcutta		N.R.	2·75	2·75
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	3·08 (3·31 Kg.)	3·08 (3·31 Kg.)	2·81
		Without bones	3·49 (3·75 Kg.)	3·59 (3·86 Kg.)	3·31
	Calcutta		N.R.	2·75	2·50
Pork	Bombay		2·79 (3·00 Kg.)	2·79 (3·00 Kg.)	2·50
	Madras		2·58 (2·76 Kg.)	2·58 (2.76 Kg.)	2·56
Beef	Bombay		1·16 (1·25 Kg.)	1·63 (1·75 Kg.)	1·00
	Calcutta		N.R.	1·50	1·50

Kg.=Rupees per kilogram.

16. *Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India*

(*Base* : 1952-53=100)

Group of articles	Weekly					Monthly		
	29-10-60	22-10-60	15-10-60	8-10-60	1-10-60	October 1960	Sept. 1960	Oct. 1959
Food Articles	121·6	121·5	121·5	122·1	122·9	121·9	123·9	123·8
Liquor & Tobacco	118·4	119·0	105·5	105·5	105·5	113·5	104·5	101·4
Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	119·9	120·0	119·9	119·6	119·5	119·9	119·8	117·0
Industrial Raw Materials	146·9	147·0	150·2	145·3	142·2	146·3	138·7	122·6
Manufactures	125·1	125·0	126·6	123·4	122·7	124·6	122·7	111·1
All Commodities	126·4	126·4	127·0	125·6	125·4	126·2	125·3	119·3

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

17. *Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and some Principal Foreign Countries*

(*Base* : 1953=100)

Year/Month	India	U.S.A.	Canada	Australia†
1953	100	100	100	100
1954	96	100	98	99
1955	88	101	99	102
1956	99	104	102	106
1957	104	107	103	107
1958	107	108	103	105
1959	111	108	104	106
1959 July	112	109	105	107
1960 June	118	109	105	115
1960 July	120	109	105	116

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

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

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
1958	133	129	94	98	121	119	124	124
1959	140	134	94	98	136	132	134	133
1959 August	143	137	94	98	138	134	136	134
1960 July	143	138	95	101	139	137	146	145
1960 August	142	137	95	101	139	137	147	146

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

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
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	97	99	99	102	101	102	102	112
1957	103	104	102	105	105	106	105	116
1958	109	109	107	108	108	108	107	119
1959	115	114	105	109	108	110	108	120
1959 July	119	117	105	109	107	110	107	119
1960 June	115	116	107	111	107	110	109	121
1960 July	—	118	107	111	107	110	109	122

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

20. *Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at different Centres in Andhra Pradesh and Madras*

(*Base* : July 1935 to June 1936=100)

State/District	Centre	September 1960	August 1960	September 1959
Andhra Pradesh				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	546	539	539
Srikakulam	Thettangi	659	659	665
West Godavari	Alamuru	538	533	509
Kurnool	Madhavaram	624	604	535
Madras				
South Arcot	Puliyur	499	498	505
	Agaram	490	490	497
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	505	503	479
Madurai	Eriodu	559	551	591
	Gokilapuram	458	457	457
Coimbatore	Kinathukudayu	527	495	479
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	534	507	478
	Kunnathur	509	500	472

21. *Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States*

(In Rupees)

State/District	Village	Month & Year	Normal daily working hrs.	Field labour			Other agricultural labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
Andhra Pradesh									
East Godavari	Korukonda	Aug., 1960		——Report not received——					
Krishna	Gudur	Do.	6	1·50	1·00	0·75	1·50	1·25	1·00
Guntur	Addanki	Do.	7	1·50	0·75	0·75	1·00	0·75	0·50
Hyderabad	Ibrahimpatam	Do.	8	1·00	0·62	0·50	1·00	0·62	0·50
Bihar									
Patna	Mahadeopur	June, 1960	8	1·00	1·00	—	1·00	1·00	—
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	Do.	7	1·00	0·75	0·50	1·00	1·00	0·50
Ranchi	Itki	Do.	8	1·00	0·75	0·62	1·00	0·75	0·62
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	Do.	8	0·90	0·75	0·60	0·90	0·75	0·60
Maharashtra									
Thana	Palghar	Sept., 1960		——Not reported——					
Yeotmal	Babhulgaon	Do.	8	1·25	0·50	0·44	1·00	0·50	0·44
Kerala									
Trichur	Vilvattom	July, 1960		——Not reported——					
Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	Do.		——Not reported——					
Quilon	Quilon	Do.	8	2·00	1·50	1·00	1·75	1·25	0·80
Mysore									
Bangalore	Harisandra	Aug., 1960	7	2·00	0·50	—	1·37	0·50	—
Tumkur	Guddalahalli	Do.	8½	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50
West Bengal									
24-Parganas	—	July, 1960	7	1·57	1·12	0·87	1·49	1·00	0·87
Burdwan	—	Do.	6	2·25	2·06	0·87	2·12	1·67	0·94
Cooch-Behar	—	Do.	7	2·37	1·75	1·50	2·00	1·75	1·50
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	June, 1960	8	1·75	1·50	1·00	—	—	—
Tripura	Govt. Agril. Farm	Aug., 1960	8	—	—	—	2·00	1·12	0·50

21·1. *Daily Agricultural Wages in Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab and U.P.*

(In rupees)

State/District	Village	Month & year	Type of labour	Normal daily working hrs.	Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Harvesting	Other agricultural labour
Madhya Pradesh									
Hoshangabad	Sangakheda Kalan	Sept. 1960	Man	8–10	1·06	1·12	1·00	—	1·00
			Woman		—	1·00	0·75	—	1·00
			Child		—	0·62	0·62	—	0·75
Surguja	Basdai	Do.	Man	8	—	1·25	1·00	—	1·00
			Woman		—	—	1·00	—	—
			Child		—	—	1·00	—	—
Morena	Bijaipur	Do.	Man	7	2·00	2·00	0·75	2·00	1·50
			Woman		—	1·50	0·75	2·00	1·50
			Child		—	1·00	0·75	1·50	1·00
Satna	Kotar	Do.	Man	7-8	1·00	—	1·00	—	1·00
			Woman		—	—	0·75	—	0·75
			Child		—	—	0·50	—	0·75
Madras									
Tanjore	Alangudy	Do.	Man	8	1·50	1·25	1·33	—	1·33
			Woman		—	1·00	1·00	—	1·00
			Child		—	—	—	—	—
Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	Do.	Man	8	1·25	1·00	1·00	—	0·87
			Woman		—	0·87	0·87	—	0·75
			Child		—	0·75	0·75	—	0·62
Punjab									
Kangra	Berta	May 1960	Man	8	3·75	2·50	2·50	2·25	—
			Woman		—	—	2·00	2·00	—
			Child		1·75	1·75	1·75	1·75	—
		June 1960	Man	8	2·75	2·50	2·50	—	—
			Woman		—	—	2·00	—	—
			Child		1·75	1·75	1·75	—	—
Jullundur	Jamsher	May 1960	Man	8	2·62	2·12	2·62	2·62	2·62
			Woman		—	1·87	—	2·12	—
			Child		—	—	1·75	1·50	1·50
		June 1960	Man	8	2·62	2·62	2·62	—	2·62
			Woman		—	1·62	—	—	—
			Child		—	—	1·50	—	1·50
Uttar Pradesh									
Meerut	Rachoti	Sept. 1960	Man	8	1·50	—	1·25	1·00	—
			Woman		—	—	—	1·00	—
			Child		—	—	—	1·00	—
Varanasi	Chandi	Do.	Man	8	0·62	—	—	—	—

21·2. *Daily Rural Wages in Some States*

(In rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & year	Normal daily working hrs.	Skilled Labour			Herdsman		
				Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
Andhra Pradesh									
East Godavari	Korukonda	Aug. 1960		——Report		Not	Received——		
Krishna	Gudur	Do.	6	2·50	2·50	2·50	1·50	1·00	0·75
Guntur	Addanki	Do.	7	2·50	2·50	2·00	1·00	—	—
Hyderabad	Ibrahimpatam	Do.	8	2·50	1·00	1·00	1·00	0·62	0·50
Bihar									
Patna	Mahadeopur	June 1960	8	2·50	2·50	—	—	—	—
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	Do.	7	2·75	2·25	2·00	0·50	0·37	0·12
Ranchi	Itki	Do.	8	2·50	0·79	—	—	—	0·74
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	Do.	8	2·50	2·50	—	0·75	0·75	0·60
Maharashtra									
Thana	Palghar	Sept. 1960		——Not		reported——			
Yeotmal	Babhulgaon	Do.	8	3·00	3·00	1·50	1·00	0·50	0·37
Kerala									
Trichur	Vilvattom	July 1960		——Not		reported——			
Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	Do.		——Not		reported——			
Quilon	Quilon	Do.	8	3·25	3·00	3·00	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh									
Hoshangabad	Sangakheda Kalan	Sept. 1960	8—10	3·00	3·00	2·00	1·12	1·00	0·75
Surguja	Basdai	Do.	8—10	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	—	—
Morena	Bijaipur	Do.	8—9	3·00	2·00	2·00	1·50	—	1·00
Satna	Kotar	Do.	7	3·00	2·50	2·50	1·00	—	0·75
Madras									
Tanjore	Alangudy	Sept. 1960	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	Do.	8	2·00	2·00	1·13	0·87	0·75	0·62
Mysore									
Bangalore	Harisandra	Aug. 1960	7	1·75	0·50	—	0.62	—	0·44
Tumkur	Gaddalehalli	Do.	8½	1·00	1·00	—	—	—	—
Punjab									
Jullundur	Jamsher	May 1960	8	5·00	5·00	—	—	—	—
		June 1960	8	5·00	5·00	—	—	—	—
*West Bengal**									
24-Parganas		July 1960	7	—	—	—	1·12	1·00	0·68
Burdwan		Do.	6	—	—	—	1·50	1·38	0·62
Cooch Behar		Do.	7	—	—	—	2·00	—	1·75
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	June 1960	8	3·00	2·50	2·00	—	1·00	0·75

22. *Cotton Press Returns for September and October* 1960

Quantity of cotton pressed in India during September and October 1960 (from 1 September 1960 to 28 October 1960) with comparative figures for the corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

State and Region	Variety (Trade Description)	September		October Since 1st September 1960				Districts included in the region
		Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. *Andhra Pradesh*								
A. Andhra	1. Chinnapathi including H. 420	—	—	4	—	4	—	Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, East Godavari and Krishna.
	2. Lakshmi Cotton	40	1,102	—	275	40	1,377	
	3. Northerns including Nandyal	—	59	—	113	—	172	
	4. Westerns	—	754	—	665	—	1,419	
	5. Mungari	—	—	—	5	—	5	
	6. Coconadas	—	311	—	73	—	384	
	TOTAL	40	2,226	4	1,131	44	3,357	
B. Telangana	1. Hyderabad American							Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Mahboobnagar and Nalgonda.
	2. Jarilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	7. Mungari	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	8. Warangal and Kakinadas	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	STATE TOTAL—							
	Cotton Lint	40	2,226	4	1,131	44	3,357	
	Cotton Waste	—	179	286	—	286	179	
2. *Assam**								
	Cotton Lint							
	Comillas	—	—	—	—	877	1,965	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	

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22. *Cotton Press Returns for September and October* 1960—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
3. *Gujarat*								
A. Gujarat ..	1. Broach Vijaya ..	—	3	—	—	—	3	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banas-Kantha, Sabar-kantha, Baroda and Mehsana.
	2. Surti Suyog ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	3. Gujarat Dholleras	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathio)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	5. Others	—	15	—	—	—	15	
	TOTAL ..	—	18	—	—	—	18	
B. 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 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	STATE TOTAL—							
	Cotton Lint ..	—	18	—	—	—	18	
	Cotton Waste ..	4,764	5,723	3,386	4,661	8,150	10,384	
4. *Madhya Pradesh*								
A. Mahakoshal ..	1. Madhya Pradesh American (including Buri and Cambodia).							The whole region.
	2. H-420 (including Verum and others).				N. A.			
	3. Jarilla							
	4. Madhya Pradesh Oomras ..							
	TOTAL ..							
B. Madhya Bharat	1. U. P. Desi ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	The whole region.
	2. M. B. & Rajasthan American (including 197/3, Buri, Upland, Cambodia, 0394 and Co-2) ..	—	—	344	—	344	—	
	3. Jarilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	4. Malvi	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	5. M. B. Oomras ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL ..	—	—	344	—	344	—	
C. Bhopal ..	1. Malvi							The whole region.
	2. M. B. Oomras ..							
	TOTAL ..				N. A.			
	STATE TOTAL— Cotton Lint ..							
	Cotton Waste ..							

22. *Cotton Press Returns for September and October* 1960—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
5. *Madras*								
	1. Westerns ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	The whole State.
	2. Mungari ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	3. White and Red Northerns	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	4. Madras Cambodia ..	4,860	8,577	7,179	6,692	12,039	15,269	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda	6,629	6,286	4,803	3,865	11,432	10,151	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	7. Warangal and Coconadas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	8. Tirunelveli ..	—	222	—	—	—	222	
	9. Karunganni ..	43	579	—	395	43	974	
	10. Chinnapathi ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	STATE TOTAL—							
	Cotton Lint	11,532	15,664	11,982	10,952	23,514	26,616	
	Cotton Waste	6,827	8,244	4,243	6,348	11,070	14,592	
6. *Maharashtra*								
A. The Konkan and Greater Bombay	1. Broach Vijaya ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	Thana, Kolaba & Greater Bombay.
	2. Surti Suyog ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	3. Gujarat Dholleras	—	—					
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathio)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	5. Jarilla	—	576	202	472	202	1,048	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 ..	—	576	202	472	202	1,048	
	Cotton Waste ..	5,415	6,180	5,753	7,399	11,168	13,579	
B. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	—	—	1,733	—	1,733	—	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	3. Cambodia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	4. Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL ..	—	—	1,733	—	1,733	—	

22. *Cotton Press Returns for September and October* 1960—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
C. Marathawada	1. Jarilla	—	—	54	—	54	—	Aurangabad, Bhir, Parbhani, Nanded and Osmanabad.
	2. Hyderabad Oomras ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	3. Hyderabad Gaorani ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	5. Warangal and Kakinadas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	6. Mungari ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	7. Verum (including H-420 and 197/3) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	8. Hyderabad American ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	9. Other Americans	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	10. Cambodia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	11. Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL ..	—	—	54	—	54	—	
D. Vidarbha ..	1. Jarilla	—	—	11,768	5	11,768	5	Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda, Amravati, Akola, Buldana and Yeotmal.
	2. Verum (including H-420 and 197/3). ..	—	—	154	11	154	11	
	3. Oomras	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	4. Cambodia (including Buri) ..	—	—	165	—	165	—	
	5. M. P. American	—	—	169	—	169	—	
	6. Other Americans	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	7. Others	—	—	283	—	283	—	
	TOTAL ..	—	—	12,539	16	12,539	16	
E. South Deccan	1. Jarilla	5,406	4,797	7,542	6,881	12,948	11,678	Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	4. Cambodia ..	3,810	—	3,312	302	7,122	302	
	5. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi ..	102	—	50	—	152	—	
	6. Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL ..	9,318	4,797	10,904	7,183	20,222	11,980	
	STATE TOTAL**— Cotton Lint ..	9,318	4,797	25,230	7,199	34,548	11,996	
	Cotton Waste	—	—	810	—	810	—	
7. *Mysore*	1. Mysore American .. 2. Kumpta Ordinary .. 3. Jayadhar .. 4. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	N. A.						The whole State.

22. *Cotton Press Returns for September and October* 1960—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Mysore—contd.	5. Lakshmi .. 6. Others .. STATE TOTAL— Cotton Lint .. Cotton Waste	N. A.						
8. *Punjab* A. Ambala ..	1. Punjab Desi ..	—	—	1,696	1,530	1,696	1,530	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala & Simla.
	2. Punjab American	—	—	—	2,950	—	2,950	
	TOTAL ..	—	—	1,696	4,480	1,696	4,480	
B. Jullundur ..	1. Punjab Desi ..	—	—	3,383	4,337	3,383	4,337	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur & Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American	—	—	251	2,065	251	2,065	
	TOTAL ..	—	—	3,634	6,402	3,634	6,402	
C. Amritsar ..	1. Punjab Desi ..	—	—	3,600	3,658	3,600	3,658	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American	—	—	989	390	989	390	
	TOTAL ..	—	—	4,589	4,048	4,589	4,048	
D. Ferozepore ..	1. Punjab Desi ..	—	—	12,992	8,796	12,992	8,796	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American	—	—	2,617	7,778	2,617	7,778	
	TOTAL ..	—	—	15,609	16,574	15,609	16,574	
E. Patiala ..	1. Punjab Desi ..	—	—	10,420	17,821	10,420	17,821	Patiala, Sangrur, Bhatinda, Mohindergarh and Kapurthala.
	2. Punjab American	—	—	—	2,519	—	2,519	
	TOTAL ..	—	—	10,420	20,340	10,420	20,340	
	STATE TOTAL— Cotton Lint ..	—	—	35,948	51,844	35,948	51,844	
	Cotton Waste	—	—	—	202	—	202	
9. *Rajasthan*	1. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans 2. Rajasthan Desi 3. M. B. Oomras .. 4. Malvi .. .. 5. U. P. Desi .. 6. Jarilla .. .. 7. Others .. .. STATE TOTAL— Cotton Lint .. Cotton Waste	N. A.						The whole State.
10. *Uttar Pradesh* A. Upper Doab	1. U. P. Desi ..	—	181	—	3,333	—	3,514	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso American	—	58	—	1,118	—	1,176	
	TOTAL ..	—	239	—	4,451	—	4,690	

22. *Cotton Press Returns for September and October* 1960—concld.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Uttar Pradesh—contd.								
B. Middle Doab	1. U. P. Desi ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	2. Perso American	—	—	—	690	—	690	
	TOTAL ..	—	—	—	600	—	690	
C. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand	1. U. P. Desi ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso American	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
D. Rohilkhand	1. U. P. Desi ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Badaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora and Garhwal.
	2. Perso American ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
E. Rest of the State	1. U. P. Desi ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mirzapur, Banaras, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Barabanki, Raibareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso American	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	STATE TOTAL—							
	Cotton Lint ..	—	239	—	5,141	—	5,380	
	Cotton Waste ..	365	181	155	144	520	604	
11. *West Bengal*								
	1. Comillas ..	587	44	409	4	996	48	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	STATE TOTAL—							
	Cotton Lint ..	587	44	409	4	996	48	
	Cotton Waste ..	255	161	282	105	537	266	
12. *Tripura*								
	Cotton Lint— Comillas .. / Cotton Waste ..	N. A.						The whole State.
ALL INDIA ..	Cotton Lint .. / Cotton Waste ..							

**Excludes Konkan and Greater Bombay region.
*Factory closed.

23. *Area and Production of Tur*, 1958-59 *and* 1959-60

State/District	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh				
1. Srikakulam ..	5,800	5,400	800	800
2. Visakhapatnam ..	9,900	10,000	1,400	1,500
3. East Godavari ..	7,000	7,300	900	1,100
4. West Godavari ..	6,900	7,000	1,100	1,200
5. Krishna ..	6,400	6,300	1,000	1,100
6. Guntur ..	28,900	31,500	3,600	4,100
7. Nellore ..	8,600	8,600	700	700
8. Kurnool ..	43,700	42,400	3,800	4,700
9. Anantapur ..	63,100	58,200	5,300	6,200
10. Cuddapah ..	6,900	6,100	700	600
11. Chittoor ..	6,300	6,700	1,100	1,400
12. Hyderabad ..	15,000	15,600	1,600	900
13. Nizamabad ..	4,100	4,600	200	200
14. Medak ..	17,200	13,500	1,700	1,800
15. Mahbubnagar ..	35,000	33,600	3,700	3,600
16. Nalgonda ..	24,000	25,000	3,400	4,300
17. Warangal ..	18,800	19,000	2,100	1,100
18. Khammam ..	15,800	15,700	1,100	1,000
19. Karimnagar ..	18,200	18,400	1,200	1,000
20. Adilabad ..	50,400	51,500	5,900	4,800
TOTAL ..	392,000	386,400	41,300	42,100
Assam				
1. Cachar ..	200	200	58	54
2. Goalpara ..	1,100	1,100	295	270
3. Kamrup ..	2,260	1,100	656	270
4. Darrang ..	1,350	1,400	392	375
5. Nowgong ..	200	150	58	35
6. Sibsagar ..	300	100	80	25
7. Lakhimpur ..	100	100	27	27
8. Mikir & N.C. Hills ..	1,400	800	313	171
9. Garo Hills ..	270	250	60	56
10. K. & J. Hills ..	—	—	—	—
11. Mizo Hills ..	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	7,180	5,200	1,938	1,283
Bihar				
1. Patna ..	13,857	9,457	1,822	2,696
2. Gaya ..	28,634	27,786	4,523	7,921
3. Shahbad ..	52,304	40,321	24,075	11,494
4. Saran ..	90,978	91,071	22,425	25,058
5. Champaran ..	26,504	26,342	7,068	6,919
6. Muzaffarpur ..	34,238	38,208	8,213	10,611
7. Darbhanga ..	38,039	51,218	10,271	11,722
8. Monghyr ..	71,685	46,472	17,222	8,655
9. Bhagalpur ..	26,621	13,115	4,958	2,023

23. *Area and Production of Tur*, 1958-59 *and* 1959-60—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
10. Saharsa	6,635	5,776	1,063	1,101
11. Purnea	15,431	12,911	3,225	1,143
12. S. Parganas	20,441	18,727	6,503	3,928
13. Hazaribagh	10,850	13,224	3,380	2,113
14. Ranchi	24,340	37,180	4,426	6,815
15. Palamau	51,067	70,593	8,929	10,347
16. Dhanbad	1,409	1,103	154	233
17. Singhbhum	2,291	2,182	436	358
TOTAL ..	515,324	505,686	128,693	113,137
Gujarat				
1. Jamnagar	—	—	—	—
2. Rajkot	—	—	—	—
3. Surendranagar	—	—	—	—
4. Bhavnagar	—	—	—	—
5. Junagadh	—	—	—	—
6. Kutch	—	—	—	—
7. Amreli	—	—	—	—
8. Banaskantha	53	165	9	24
9. Mehsana	2,478	2,245	377	351
10. Sabarkantha	24,407	21,388	4,068	3,565
11. Ahmedabad	2,031	1,670	339	313
12. Kaira	4,030	4,030	638	638
13. Panch Mahals	46,035	38,000	10,872	6,828
14. Baroda	17,422	20,000	4,459	6,548
15. Broach	38,625	37,908	9,915	8,759
16. Surat	18,775	18,017	4,585	4,357
17. Dangs	42,042	35,200	10,742	6,233
TOTAL ..	4,262	3,602	1,522	1,029
	200,160	182,225	47,526	38,645
Kerala				
1. Trichur	2,364	2,364	369	369
2. Palghat	12,130	12,130	2,394	2,394
3. Kozhikode	4,151	4,054	926	920
4. Other districts	1,958	1,547	335	331
TOTAL* ..	21,793	21,257	4,226	4,215
Madhya Pradesh				
1. Sagar	12,100	10,900	5,000	3,200
2. Damoh	10,300	9,100	4,300	2,900
3. Jabalpur	22,200	21,800	14,100	11,500
4. Mandla	3,600	3,500	2,500	1,800
5. Hoshangabad	56,800	51,600	33,800	24,600
6. Narsimhapur	20,100	20,000	13,100	10,000
7. East Nimar	32,100	31,900	17,800	10,800
8. Balaghat	4,300	4,400	2,500	2,000
9. Betul	77,100	75,500	27,200	18,400

*Include data for crop grown in Rabi season.

23. *Area and Production of Tur*, 1958-59 *and* 1959-60—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madhya Pradesh—contd.				
10. Chhindwara	46,600	43,200	28,500	20,200
11. Seoni	5,900	5,700	4,000	2,800
12. Durg	89,800	86,000	23,700	34,700
13. Raipur	17,000	17,600	4,300	5,900
14. Bilaspur	22,300	22,000	11,500	10,600
15. Surguja	14,500	14,600	9,200	6,400
16. Raigarh	5,400	5,100	3,700	2,900
17. Bastar	4,400	4,500	2,800	2,000
18. Bhind	48,600	47,900	14,500	10,600
19. Morena	32,600	33,200	8,200	6,200
20. Gwalior	12,100	12,300	3,100	3,500
21. Shivpuri	6,200	6,100	1,400	1,300
22. Guna	1,900	1,900	400	300
23. Bhilsa	5,700	3,800	1,100	600
24. Rajgarh	12,200	11,500	1,800	1,300
25. Shajapur	23,300	20,900	4,600	800
26. Ujjain	21,200	20,200	6,000	3,700
27. Ratlam	6,600	6,800	1,000	1,200
28. Mandsaur	6,100	6,200	1,000	700
29. Dewas	22,100	19,300	5,500	2,800
30. Indore	32,200	26,100	4,600	2,400
31. West Nimar	44,500	43,500	6,300	6,300
32. Dhar	23,200	21,600	4,500	2,400
33. Jhabua	10,800	11,300	1,000	1,500
34. Rewa	36,200	37,200	5,200	4,100
35. Satna	34,500	30,600	4,900	3,500
36. Sidhi	27,200	29,000	6,500	3,700
37. Shahdol	11,400	12,200	6,100	6,100
38. Datia	6,300	6,300	1,100	800
39. Tikamgarh	900	1,400	200	300
40. Chhatarpur	12,200	13,400	2,900	2,400
41. Panna	18,600	19,000	6,200	3,400
42. Sehore	33,900	28,900	11,400	6,000
43. Raisen	12,000	8,800	4,200	2,000
44. Non-reporting Areas	5,000	5,000	500	500
TOTAL ..	952,000	911,800	322,200	249,100
Madras				
1. Chingleput	600	600	100	100
2. South Arcot	13,500	12,000	2,200	2,100
3. North Arcot	39,900	38,000	6,400	6,500
4. Salem	15,000	15,500	2,200	2,300
5. Coimbatore	10,700	11,000	1,300	1,400
6. Tiruchirapalli	35,000	36,500	4,000	4,500
7. Thanjavur	4,200	4,900	600	700
8. Madurai	3,600	4,000	400	500
9. Ramanathapuram	4,600	4,800	500	600
10. Tirunelveli	1,900	2,000	200	200
11. The Nilgiris	—	—	—	—
12. Kanyakumari	4,000	3,500	500	400
TOTAL ..	133,000	132,800	18,400	19,300

23. *Area and Production of Tur*, 1958-59 *and* 1959-60—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Maharashtra				
1. West Khandesh	16,933	20,201	4,838	5,772
2. East Khandesh	28,193	27,946	10,069	5,988
3. Nasik	25,946	20,092	8,340	5,741
4. Ahmednagar	45,247	43,480	12,928	12,423
5. Poona	24,000	23,133	6,429	6,609
6. Sholapur	61,164	83,384	12,451	18,761
7. North Satara	19,781	19,482	5,440	5,566
8. South Satara	42,130	42,465	11,887	12,133
9. Aurangabad	101,483	93,778	10,571	9,769
10. Parbhani	93,500	87,196	14,609	15,571
11. Nanded	89,672	99,560	14,595	18,519
12. Bhir	53,225	55,000	4,505	5,320
13. Osmanabad	154,603	153,637	23,777	24,234
14. Rajura	7,000	7,000	1,139	1,302
15. Buldana	59,142	56,775	20,721	20,812
16. Akola	76,790	75,279	21,470	27,594
17. Amraoti	92,037	90,406	45,435	33,139
18. Yeotmal	100,207	96,577	40,221	26,796
19. Wardha	68,789	62,514	33,725	15,495
20. Nagpur	112,239	110,027	34,784	22,948
21. Bhandara	14,304	14,893	3,916	2,957
22. Chanda	15,055	14,806	4,122	3,183
23. Bombay Suburban	—	—	—	—
24. Kolaba	2,924	2,790	312	340
25. Ratnagiri	994	2,924	124	374
26. Thana	9,897	9,897	1,226	1,226
27. Kolhapur	17,510	17,000	4,690	4,857
TOTAL	1,332,765	1,330,242	352,324	307,429
Mysore				
1. Bangalore	11,157	11,157	522	1,257
2. Kolar	9,545	10,170	446	1,146
3. Tumkur	25,842	25,842	1,208	2,912
4. Mysore	19,890	17,558	930	1,978
5. Mandya	5,150	5,150	241	580
6. Hassan	3,562	3,780	167	425
7. Shimoga	10,727	10,549	501	1,189
8. Chickmagalur	802	935	37	109
9. Chitaldurg	63,036	62,836	13,142	7,670
10. Bellary	13,859	16,684	648	1,880
11. Dharwar	55,626	55,626	5,623	6,269
12. Belgaum	62,182	62,182	4,723	10,889
13. Bijapur	60,394	60,394	6,994	6,100
14. North Kanara	188	169	9	19
15. Bidar	48,712	49,604	10,286	5,590
16. Raichur	49,087	52,783	4,727	6,922
17. Gulbarga	166,501	160,829	13,490	21,091
18. S. Kanara	—	—	—	—
19. Coorg	—	—	—	—
20. Non-reporting Areas	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	606,260	606,248	63,694	76,026

23. *Area and Production of Tur*, 1958-59 *and* 1959-60—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Orissa				
1. Cuttack	1,300	1,300	308	308
2. Puri	1,500	1,500	296	296
3. Balasore	15	15	Neg.	Neg.
4. Sambalpur	500	500	152	152
5. Ganjam	1,000	1,000	130	130
6. Koraput	2,000	2,000	529	529
7. Dhenkanal	4,000	4,000	363	363
8. Keonjhar	2,300	2,300	454	454
9. Mayurbhanj	600	600	150	150
10. Sundargarh	1,000	1,000	249	249
11. Bolangirpatna	7,600	7,600	1,591	1,591
12. Kalahandi	9,000	9,000	2,665	2,665
13. Boudh Phulbani	2,400	2,400	398	398
TOTAL	33,200	33,200	7,285	7,285
Rajasthan				
1. Ajmer	22	37	4	4
2. Alwar	12,396	16,484	227	444
3. Bharatpur	14,933	22,815	1,333	2,037
4. Jaipur	4,323	6,997	432	935
5. Jhunjhunu	—	—	—	—
6. Sawai Madhopur	2,466	4,039	352	577
7. Sikar	2	14	Neg.	1
8. Tonk	762	360	109	39
9. Bikaner	—	—	—	—
10. Churu	—	—	—	—
11. Ganganagar	22	4	2	Neg.
12. Barmer	—	—	—	—
13. Jaisalmer	—	—	—	—
14. Jalore	65	36	3	2
15. Jodhpur	—	—	—	—
16. Nagour	—	2	—	—
17. Pali	1,323	168	94	12
18. Sirohi	51	216	7	30
19. Bundi	121	265	22	47
20. Jhalawar	3,241	3,978	501	568
21. Kotah	355	449	64	64
22. Banswara	2,881	5,666	768	1,500
23. Bhilwara	147	25	15	1
24. Chittorgarh	846	1,112	90	119
25. Dungarpur	383	506	134	156
26. Udaipur	263	327	54	51
TOTAL	44,602	63,500	4,211	6,587

Neg.—Negligible.

23. *Area and Production of Tur*, 1958-59 *and* 1959-60—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Uttar Pradesh				
1. Dehra Dun	1,546	1,945	1,007	2,415
2. Saharanpur	508	408	331	507
3. Muzaffarnagar	536	680	349	845
4. Meerut	9,696	10,870	6,317	13,500
5. Bulandshahr	19,387	21,583	12,631	26,805
6. Aligarh	37,346	39,201	17,385	38,685
7. Mathura	32,956	33,908	8,444	9,879
8. Agra	76,282	75,957	11,350	47,215
9. Mainpuri	31,403	33,480	8,351	25,212
10. Etah	35,740	36,906	21,425	18,999
11. Bareilly	22,517	24,162	13,108	9,232
12. Bijnor	2,978	2,803	1,734	1,071
13. Badaun	56,759	61,128	14,993	18,237
14. Moradabad	36,771	35,216	6,573	10,768
15. Shahjahanpur	33,689	38,363	18,377	17,968
16. Pilibhit	7,554	10,240	4,397	3,913
17. Rampur	11,088	15,144	6,454	5,786
18. Farrukhabad	32,897	32,627	21,659	15,128
19. Etawah	47,072	47,649	16,763	16,604
20. Kanpur	74,736	74,009	58,429	38,682
21. Fatehpur	44,853	45,113	13,657	26,701
22. Allahabad	67,483	69,627	60,454	47,276
23. Jhansi	39,415	35,190	10,975	5,370
24. Jalaun	54,273	51,644	14,038	15,179
25. Hamirpur	81,167	75,162	28,269	19,191
26. Banda	72,289	70,367	37,044	41,495
27. Varanasi	50,774	49,837	19,578	20,647
28. Mirzapur	50,458	50,780	13,328	16,765
29. Jaunpur	30,023	29,958	21,151	16,283
30. Ghazipur	45,214	42,923	16,408	19,452
31. Ballia	43,877	44,466	12,471	16,653
32. Gorakhpur	7,391	8,863	2,312	2,474
33. Deoria	16,891	17,471	5,092	7,213
34. Basti	2,380	2,269	507	589
35. Azamgarh	50,992	50,713	21,319	25,232
36. Naini Tal	423	368	162	132
37. Lucknow	23,550	25,239	8,037	4,719
38. Unnao	58,694	59,645	13,364	12,368
39. Rae Bareli	54,009	56,172	23,153	19,288
40. Sitapur	12,679	14,597	4,327	2,729
41. Hardoi	58,712	64,865	16,323	10,832
42. Kheri	20,808	20,998	7,101	3,926
43. Faizabad	12,707	12,941	7,722	4,373
44. Gonda	7,174	7,497	1,298	1,507
45. Bahraich	3,719	3,753	1,106	922
46. Sultanpur	32,045	34,988	16,352	17,519
47. Pratapgarh	57,772	57,880	17,030	22,997
48. Bara Banki	12,914	13,156	7,825	12,847
49. Conventional Estimates	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,584,148	1,612,761	650,480	716,130

23. *Area and Production of Tur*, 1958-59 *and* 1959-60—concld.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
West Bengal				
1. 24-Parganas	1,600	400	400	100
2. Nadia	38,900	5,700	11,200	1,200
3. Murshidabad	35,600	19,700	10,200	3,800
4. Burdwan	2,700	2,100	700	400
5. Birbhum	1,500	1,300	500	500
6. Bankura	3,300	3,900	900	800
7. Midnapore	4,000	2,100	1,100	400
8. Hooghly	500	200	100	(*a*)
9. Howrah	200	—	100	—
10. Jalpaiguri	200	200	100	(*a*)
11. Darjeeling	—	100	—	(*a*)
12. Malda	4,200	4,300	1,200	900
13. West Dinajpur	1,500	1,500	400	300
14. Cooch Behar	600	400	200	100
15. Purulia	12,900	9,500	2,200	700
16. Islampur	1,200	900	300	200
TOTAL	108,900	52,300	29,600	9,400

(*a*) Below 50 tons.

24. *District-wise Area and Production of Sugarcane in India*, 1957-58 *and* 1956-57

Area : Acres.
Production : Tons.

State/District	Area		Production			
			1957-58		1956-57	
	1957-58	1956-57	Cane	Gur	Cane	Gur
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh						
1. Srikakulam	18,700	21,250	438,000	43,800	616,200	61,620
2. Visakhapatnam	31,400	37,106	970,000	97,000	1,443,400	144,340
3. East Godavari	22,000	21,042	847,000	84,700	732,300	73,230
4. West Godavari	18,200	17,478	524,000	52,400	613,500	61,350
5. Krishna	11,700	12,080	482,000	48,200	430,100	43,010
6. Guntur	700	1,192	23,000	2,300	42,400	4,240
7. Nellore	—	61	—	—	2,200	220
8. Kurnool	600	754	20,000	2,000	26,800	2,680
9. Anantapur	8,900	8,442	276,000	27,600	313,200	31,320
10. Cuddapah	1,800	991	60,000	6,000	35,300	3,530
11. Chittoor	24,100	19,958	829,000	82,900	730,500	73,050
12. Hyderabad	2,500	1,982	83,000	8,300	35,200	3,520
13. Nizamabad	38,100	39,697	1,433,000	143,300	998,600	99,860
14. Medak	6,700	7,455	223,000	22,300	168,300	16,830
15. Mahbubnagar	400	337	13,000	1,300	3,900	390
16. Nalgonda	—	4	—	—	—	—
17. Warangal	—	4	—	—	—	—
18. Khammam	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Karimnagar	—	45	—	—	500	50
20. Adilabad	300	135	10,000	1,000	1,800	180
TOTAL	186,100	190,013	6,231,000	623,100	6,194,200	619,420

24. *District-wise Area and Production of Sugarcane in India*, 1957-58 *and* 1956-57—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam						
1. Cachar	8,500	8,000	100,290	10,029	89,290	8,929
2. Goalpara	6,930	6,800	91,270	9,127	75,890	7,589
3. Kamrup	11,000	10,000	135,190	13,519	89,290	8,929
4. Darrang	5,400	5,500	71,120	7,112	49,100	4,910
5. Nowgong	7,250	7,800	94,150	9,415	83,570	8,357
6. Sibsagar	15,000	14,000	220,180	22,018	156,250	15,625
7. Lakhimpur	5,580	5,300	73,490	7,349	59,150	5,915
8. Mikir & N.C. Hills	4,800	5,000	63,210	6,321	53,570	5,357
9. Garo Hills	370	350	4,870	487	3,440	344
10. Mizo Hills	570	600	7,510	751	6,700	670
TOTAL ..	65,400	63,350	861,280	86,128	666.250	66,625
Bihar						
1. Patna	10,866	13,700	187,749	18,775	85,596	8,960
2. Gaya	31,916	28,436	386,903	38,690	49,837	4,984
3. Shahbad	25,082	22,728	330,259	33,026	151,903	15,190
4. Saran	87,924	81,165	1,086,311	108,631	585,431	58,543
5. Champaran	120,753	161,726	1,425,514	142,551	1,722,877	172,288
6. Muzaffarpur	30,029	27,224	381,300	38,130	253,367	25,377
7. Darbhanga	32,585	35,881	407,989	40,799	697,382	69,738
8. Monghyr	12,873	7,370	92,024	9,202	15,080	1,508
9. Bhagalpur	6,607	9,491	41,114	4,111	59,079	5,908
10. Saharsa	1,700	1,528	9,267	927	11,392	1,139
11. Purnea	904	1,708	5,625	563	12,096	1,210
12. S. Parganas	2,566	1,216	5,675	568	9,045	904
13. Hazaribagh	7,094	5,204	85,997	8,600	3,628	363
14. Ranchi	75	309	813	81	431	43
15. Palamau	4,137	4,051	44,832	4,483	9,265	926
16. Dhanbad	483	1,479	5,234	523	2,061	206
17. Singhbhum	127	43	980	98	62	6
TOTAL ..	375,721	403,259	4,497,586	449,758	3,672,532	367,253
Gujarat & Maharashtra						
1. Jamnagar	3,939	2,900	93,860	9,386	69,100	6,910
2. Rajkot	5,775	6,502	140,960	14,096	116,070	11,607
3. Surendranagar	229	200	3,900	390	3,900	390
4. Bhavnagar	7,197	6,400	172,050	17,205	153,000	15,300
5. Junagadh	5,396	3,900	117,050	11,705	84,600	8,460
6. Kutch	700	712	6,000	600	12,040	1,204
7. Amreli	5,120	3,034	87,076	9,143	51,600	5,418
8. Banaskantha	2,221	2,191	37,762	3,965	46,581	4,891
9. Mehsana	3,416	—	72,619	7,625	—	—
10. Sabarkantha	694	433	7,381	775	5,524	580
11. Ahmedabad	259	219	3,857	405	2,790	293
12. Kaira	43	55	733	77	933	98
13. Panch Mahals	244	280	3,886	408	4,467	469
14. Baroda	85	178	1,809	190	3,781	397
15. Broach	32	24	638	67	600	63
16. Surat	3,700	3,258	73,410	7,708	72,723	7,636

24. *District-wise Area and Production of Sugarcane in India*, 1957-58 *and* 1956-57—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Gujarat & Maharashtra—contd.						
17. Dangs	2	2	29	3	29	3
18. West Khandesh	3,588	3,702	50,848	5,339	52,467	5,509
19. East Khandesh	2,537	1,609	39,552	4,153	24,514	2,574
20. Nasik	19,492	19,226	442,000	46,410	490,457	51,498
21. Ahmednagar	66,377	41,886	2,351,790	246,938	1,187,248	124,661
22. Poona	21,526	20,000	762,686	80,082	708,619	74,405
23. Sholapur	18,496	16,265	458,733	48,167	409,152	42,961
24. North Satara	14,282	12,228	318,790	33,473	294,171	30,888
25. South Satara	10,744	10,315	266,467	27,979	253,267	26,593
26. Aurangabad	11,766	12,805	206,270	20,627	214,370	21,437
27. Parbhani	2,644	2,580	46,610	4,661	45,520	4,552
28. Nanded	4,050	4,147	77,050	7,705	83,310	8,331
29. Bhir	2,988	2,589	51,740	5,174	44,830	4,483
30. Osmanabad	7,516	9,565	118,170	11,817	160,130	16,013
31. Rajura	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Buldana	2,138	1,559	23,741	2,386	16,238	1,632
33. Akola	335	297	3,791	381	2,249	226
34. Amraoti	247	175	2,746	276	1,811	182
35. Yeotmal	457	467	4,348	437	4,438	446
36. Wardha	110	70	1,214	122	796	80
37. Nagpur	121	78	1,542	155	876	88
38. Bhandara	2,472	2,535	29,721	2,987	31,910	3,207
39. Chanda	1,227	1,408	24,527	2,465	27,691	2,783
40. Bombay Suburban	—	—	—	—	—	—
41. Kolaba	88	59	1,000	105	667	70
42. Ratnagiri	258	390	3,038	319	4,971	522
43. Thana	150	70	1,705	179	952	100
44. Kolhapur	52,962	50,126	1,688,838	177,328	1,278,724	134,266
TOTAL ..	285,623	244,439	7,799,937	813,413	5,967,116	621,226
Jammu & Kashmir						
Jammu	1,503	2,039	4,400	440	6,000	600
Udhampur	345	274	1,000	100	800	80
Kathua	977	879	3,000	300	2,580	258
Doda	5	4	—	—	10	1
Poonch-Rajouri	24	30	100	10	90	9
TOTAL ..	2,854	3,226	8,500	850	9,480	948
Kerala						
1. Trivandrum	—	280	—	—	4,200	420
2. Quilon	14,350	11,860	239,000	23,900	237,200	23,720
3. Kottayam	4,250	4,080	58,900	5,890	61,200	6,120
4. Trichur	1,590	1,570	23,900	2,390	23,600	2,360
5. Kozhikode	1,380*	1,360*	26,600*	2,660*	26,300*	2,630*
TOTAL ..	21,570	19,150	348,400	34,840	352,500	35,250

*Relates to Malabar and Kasargod districts.

24. *District-wise Area and Production of Sugarcane in India*, 1957-58 *and* 1956-57—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madhya Pradesh						
1. Sagar	500	416	4,000	400	5,000	500
2. Damoh	300	271	2,000	200	4,000	400
3. Jabalpur	1,100	1,201	6,000	600	11,000	1,100
4. Mandla	700	788	7,000	700	10,000	1,000
5. Hoshangabad	200	180	1,000	100	2,000	200
6. Narsimhpur	1,300	967	7,000	700	10,000	1,000
7. East Nimar	300	319	4,000	400	5,000	500
8. Balaghat	2,400	2,344	44,000	4,400	43,000	4,300
9. Betul	4,400	4,070	65,000	6,500	137,000	13,700
10. Chhindwara	3,600	3,306	43,000	4,300	43,000	4,300
11. Seoni	800	760	11,000	1,100	10,000	1,000
12. Durg	1,700	1,380	7,000	700	7,000	700
13. Raipur	1,700	1,857	22,000	2,200	26,000	2,600
14. Bilaspur	4,400	4,195	20,000	2,000	42,000	4,200
15. Surguja	700	630	8,000	800	8,000	800
16. Raigarh	2,500	2,447	29,000	2,900	35,000	3,500
17. Bastar	1,100	1,183	15, 000	1,500	17,000	1,700
18. Bhind	1,600	1,891	23,000	2,300	25,000	2,500
19. Morena	7,300	8,046	60,000	6,000	94,000	9,400
20. Gwalior	15,900	16,610	239,000	23,900	286,000	28,600
21. Shivpuri	6,900	8,631	62,000	6,200	179,000	17,900
22. Guna	3,300	3,179	18,000	1,800	3,000	300
23. Bhilsa	800	712	7,000	700	6,000	600
24. Rajgarh	3,900	4,625	17,000	1,700	17,000	1,700
25. Shajapur	4,000	4,907	38,000	3,800	34,000	3,400
26. Ujjain	3,100	6,325	23,000	2,300	45,000	4,500
27. Ratlam	6,400	10,451	66,000	6,600	148,000	14,800
28. Mandsaur	5,800	7,576	57,000	5,700	136,000	13,600
29. Dewas	3,200	4,454	19,000	1,900	27,000	2,700
30. Indore	3,000	4,145	37,000	3,700	52,000	5,200
31. West Nimar	1,000	1,200	17,000	1,700	14,000	1,400
32. Dhar	1,800	2,310	15,000	1,500	32,000	3,200
33. Jhabua	300	288	7,000	700	8,000	800
34. Rewa	200	171	3,000	300	3,000	300
35. Satna	100	142	1,000	100	3,000	300
36. Sidhi	—	39	—	—	—	—
37. Shahdol	200	147	1,000	100	1,000	100
38. Datia	500	835	4,000	400	7,000	700
39. Tikamgarh	5,000	5,202	55,000	5,500	30,000	3,000
40. Chhatarpur	2,200	2,073	13,000	1,300	19,000	1,900
41. Panna	800	546	6,000	600	4,000	400
42. Sehore	10,300	9,636	91,000	9,100	82,000	8,200
43. Raisen	200	165	2,000	200	2,000	200
TOTAL ..	115,500	130,620	1,176,000	117,600	1,672,000	167,200
Madras						
1. Chingleput	180	215	4,480	510	5,260	600
2. South Arcot	24,160	20,704	635,210	73,050	579,510	66,640
3. North Arcot	27,570	19,896	693,570	70,000	506,450	51,090
4. Salem	18,100	14,905	405,620	43,340	359,730	37,610

24. *District-wise Area and Production of Sugarcane in India*, 1957-58 *and* 1956-57—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras (contd.)						
5. Coimbatore	24,860	19,754	827,130	93,750	640,680	73,370
6. Tiruchirapalli	23,360	17,612	560,260	62,650	404,970	45,220
7. Thanjavur	9,320	8,356	168,540	18,110	162,370	17,610
8. Madurai	10,750	9,346	290,400	30,590	244,060	25,744
9. Ramanathapuram	4,280	3,323	84,200	8,930	66,460	7,040
10. Tirunelveli	710	646	18,680	1,980	14,340	1,500
11. The Nilgiris	—	3	70	10	70	10
12. Kanya-Kumari	60	—	1,590	170	—	—
TOTAL	143,350	114,760	3,689,750	403,090	2,983,900	326,430
Mysore						
1. Bangalore	5,568	5,587	49,277	4,928	59,668	5,967
2. Kolar	8,108	11,842	72,301	7,230	214,775	21,478
3. Tumkur	3,434	3,874	56,805	5,680	99,606	9,961
4. Mysore	3,362	3,426	87,392	8,739	83,328	8,333
5. Mandya	18,842	15,772	756,280	75,628	589,889	58,989
6. Hasan	5,912	5,003	77,377	7,738	63,423	6,342
7. Shimoga	8,088	7,279	116,328	11,633	102,183	10,218
8. Chickmagalur	2,321	2,242	58,025	5,802	54,050	5,405
9. Chitaldurg	2,474	2,812	36,350	3,635	48,280	4,828
10. Bellary	12,742	12,282	471,894	47,189	287,348	28,735
11. Dharwar	2,366	2,447	58,739	5,874	75,000	7,500
12. Belgaum	31,262	32,922	750,046	75,005	757,150	75,715
13. Bijapur	2,275	2,458	61,341	6,134	60,060	6,006
14. North Kanara	3,022	3,121	49,697	4,970	57,860	5,786
15. Bidar	13,842	11,189	375,200	37,520	370,530	37,053
16. Raichur	5,600	4,408	75,130	7,513	73,100	7,310
17. Gulbarga	1,547	1,602	19,580	1,958	20,990	2,099
18. South Kanara	4,502	6,166	112,550	11,255	110,850	11,085
19. Coorg	30	41	750	75	1,025	102
TOTAL	135,297	134,473	3,285,062	328,506	3,129,115	312,912
Orissa						
1. Cuttack	8,100	8,100	97,120	9,712	97,120	9,712
2. Puri	5,300	5,300	66,720	6,672	66,720	6,672
3. Balasore	1,600	1,600	15,990	1,599	15,990	1,599
4. Sambalpur	7,900	7,900	110,500	11,050	110,500	11,050
5. Ganjam	2,200	2,200	12,280	1,228	12,280	1,228
6. Koraput	11,800	11,800	284,200	28,420	284,200	28,420
7. Dhenkanal	6,400	6,400	117,000	11,700	117,000	11,700
8. Keonjhar	1,500	1,500	27,420	2,742	27,420	2,742
9. Mayurbhanj	1,500	1,500	21,760	2,176	21,760	2,176
10. Sundargarh	1,200	1,200	26,120	2,612	26,120	2,612
11. Bolangir Patna	5,300	5,300	86,130	8,613	86,130	8,613
12. Kalahandi	4,000	4,000	73,180	7,318	73,180	7,318
13. Boudh Phulbani	700	700	3,900	390	3,900	390
TOTAL	59,000* (57,500)	59,000* (57,500)	942,320	94,232	942,320	94,232

*District-wise breakup does not add up to State Total. This is due to revision in the district-wise figures subsequent to the release of the All-India Estimate.

NOTE :—Figure in bracket is the actual total of the district-wise breakup.

L/M11 Dte of E&S(60)—7

24. *District-wise Area and Production of Sugarcane in India, 1957-58 and 1956-57*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Punjab						
1. Hissar	11,000	14,912	160,000	16,000	164,000	16,400
2. Rohtak	80,000	78,427	1,450,000	145,000	1,152,000	115,200
3. Gurgaon	18,000	18,243	220,000	22,000	165,000	16,500
4. Karnal	62,000	52,558	830,000	83,000	542,000	54,200
5. Ambala	69,000	58,791	690,000	69,000	474,000	47,400
6. Ludhiana	18,000	19,901	260,000	26,000	229,000	22,900
7. Ferozepore	11,000	12,631	140,000	14,000	139,000	13,900
8. Bhatinda	4,000	4,153	50,000	5,000	46,000	4,600
9. Kapurthala	14,000	13,827	200,000	20,000	195,000	19,500
10. Mahendragarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Patiala	25,000	29,876	350,000	35,000	300,000	30,000
12. Sangrur	31,000	34,359	520,000	52,000	378,000	73,800
13. Simla	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Kangra	3,000	2,667	20,000	2,000	17,000	1,700
15. Hoshiarpur	41,000	38,051	410,000	41,000	316,000	31,600
16. Jullundur	38,000	36,909	610,000	61,000	526,000	52,600
17. Amritsar	32,000	32,815	400,000	40,000	359,000	35,900
18. Gurdaspur	37,000	42,998	430,000	43,000	438,000	43,800
TOTAL	494,000	491,118	6,740,000	674,000	5,440,000	544,000
Rajasthan						
1. Ajmer	1,129	1,091	8,568	857	6,020	602
2. Alwar	385	404	2,750	275	2,958	296
3. Bharatpur	7,034	6,230	61,710	6,171	54,980	5,498
4. Jaipur	2,216	2,028	17,425	1,742	25,455	2,545
5. Jhunjhunu	15	29	100	10	203	20
6. Sawai Madhopur	6,796	6,274	39,857	3,986	62,651	6,265
7. Sikar	90	67	224	22	177	18
8. Tonk	4,260	3,610	22,770	2,277	18,030	1,803
9. Bikaner	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Churu	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Ganganagar	8,273	9,315	71,480	7,148	81,440	8,144
12. Barmer	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Jaisalmer	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Jalore	11	14	70	7	70	7
15. Jodhpur	—	7	—	—	35	4
16. Nagour	401	334	2,807	281	4,200	420
17. Pali	580	63	680	68	1,080	108
18. Sirohi	23	19	630	63	517	52
19. Bundi	5,826	5,435	52,018	5,202	48,527	4,853
20. Jhalwar	3,660	4,920	48,630	4,863	35,142	3,514
21. Kotah	2,961	3,962	29,610	2,961	39,402	3,940
22. Banswara	1,788	2,151	11,420	1,142	14,432	1,443
23. Bhilwara	7,916	6,790	68,530	6,853	48,540	4,854
24. Chittorgarh	9,965	10,290	66,730	6,673	68,600	6,860
25. Dungarpur	1,625	2,370	6,740	674	15,709	1,571
26. Udaipur	19,331	17,559	212,380	21,238	150,710	15,071
TOTAL	84,285	82,962	725,129	72,513	678,878	67,888

24 *District-wise Area and Production of Sugarcane in India, 1957-58 and 1956-57*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Uttar Pradesh						
1. Dehra Dun	7,951	7,489	114,790	11,479	117,802	11,780
2. Saharanpur	160,503	184,132	2,150,360	215,036	2,372,192	237,219
3. Muzaffarnagar	216,602	221,783	2,010,340	201,034	2,973,278	297,328
4. Meerut	318,573	321,832	3,942,340	394,234	4,314,560	431,456
5. Bulandshahr	149,270	157,844	769,000	76,900	2,192,291	219,229
6. Aligarh	74,464	71,709	689,030	68,903	622,963	62,296
7. Mathura	46,411	46,695	430,010	43,001	416,962	61,696
8. Agra	18,563	17,357	127,100	12,710	147,078	14,708
9. Mainpuri	16,723	16,617	172,450	17,245	148,514	14,851
10. Etah	38,952	40,180	342,750	34,275	328,272	32,827
11. Bareilly	90,321	99,282	705,350	70,535	1,459,445	145,945
12. Bijnor	156,125	159,609	1,792,750	179,275	1,905,942	190,594
13. Badaun	63,575	68,106	635,460	63,546	804,887	80,489
14. Moradabad	135,404	146,225	1,354,400	135,440	1,723,880	172,388
15. Shahjahanpur	83,764	83,737	998,290	99,829	923,200	92,320
16. Pilibhit	72,009	74,265	921,750	92,175	783,981	78,398
17. Rampur	58,801	59,763	609,690	60,969	658,887	65,889
18. Farrukhabad	33,011	31,809	339,770	33,977	330,824	33,082
19. Etawah	20,771	20,587	188,830	18,883	160,569	16,057
20. Kanpur	19,275	17,775	195,520	19,552	221,184	22,118
21. Fatehpur	21,701	20,032	224,900	22,490	158,377	15,838
22. Allahabad	19,213	15,289	171,560	17,156	147,477	14,748
23. Jhansi	2,187	2,207	16,130	1,613	22,499	2,250
24. Jalaun	6,713	6,071	50,610	5,061	50,322	5,032
25. Hamirpur	6,054	6,664	43,380	4,338	70,321	7,032
26. Banda	1,373	1,044	9,860	986	7,889	789
27. Varanasi	46,307	36,910	479,360	47,936	338,715	33,872
28. Mirzapur	14,186	8,781	132,170	13,217	85,246	8,525
29. Jaunpur	45,255	44,465	428,860	42,886	421,785	42,178
30. Ghazipur	28,949	26,268	260,350	26,035	251,509	25,151
31. Ballia	37,864	32,391	272,740	27,274	51,745	5,175
32. Gorakhpur	59,911	51,569	563,030	56,303	543,237	54,324
33. Deoria	179,132	163,708	1,739,740	173,974	1,689,783	168,978
34. Basti	74,655	68,346	700,270	70,027	551,661	55,166
35. Azamgarh	86,276	78,061	701,140	70,114	531,959	53,196
36. Naini Tal	49,349	50,516	516,060	51,606	569,875	56,988
37. Lucknow	7,325	6,988	66,140	6,614	75,956	7,596
38. Unnao	22,862	21,457	245,780	24,578	239,004	23,900
39. Rae Bareli	9,063	8,726	89,470	8,947	92,885	9,288
40. Sitapur	99,302	117,315	942,130	94,213	1,110,696	111,070
41. Hardoi	58,643	74,935	805,920	80,592	817,296	81,730
42. Kheri	149,677	166,426	1,549,150	154,915	2,296,665	229,666
43. Faizabad	48,685	48,009	454,880	45,488	568,100	56,810
44. Gonda	69,324	62,360	729,750	72,975	722,065	72,206
45. Bahraich	14,105	13,276	128,530	12,583	131,617	13,162
46. Sultanpur	23,115	21,169	229,580	22,958	139,716	13,972
47. Pratapgarh	12,039	12,898	76,100	7,610	83,238	8,324
48. Bara-Banki	56,776	53,488	584,520	58,452	596,681	59,668
49. Conventional Estimates ..	24	24	180	18	180	18
TOTAL	3,031,133	3,066,189	30,702,270	3,070,227	34,973,210	3,497,321

24 *District-wise Area and Production of Sugarcane in India,* 1957-58 *and* 1956-57—concld.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
West Bengal						
1. 24-Parganas	2,300	2,000	35,000	3,500	37,400	3,740
2. Nadia	7,800	7,100	104,000	10,400	137,500	13,750
3. Murshidabad	11,200	14,300	184,000	18,400	301,500	30,150
4. Burdwan	6,900	8,700	100,000	10,000	181,000	18,100
5. Birbhum	7,100	10,500	90,000	9,000	199,300	19,930
6. Bankura	4,400	4,300	60,000	6,000	84,600	8,460
7. Midnapore	2,800	2,400	40,000	4,000	44,900	4,490
8. Hooghly	2,000	1,300	35,000	3,500	25,200	2,520
9. Howrah	900	500	11,000	1,100	9,400	940
10. Jalpaiguri	300	300	4,000	400	5,600	560
11. Darjeeling	300	200	5,000	500	3,100	310
12. Malda	6,700	3,400	94,000	9,400	50,000	5,000
13. West Dinajpur	1,500	1,300	20,000	2,000	15,400	1,540
14. Cooch-Behar	100	100	1,500	150	1,900	190
15. Purulia	2,300	4,000	25,000	2,500	73,200	7,320
16. Islampur	1,700		37,000	3,700		
TOTAL	58,300	60,400	845,500	84,550	1,170,000	117,000
Himachal Pradesh						
1. Mahasu	71	66	142	14	150	15
2. Sirmur	2,410	2,366	14,630	1,463	14,360	1,436
3. Mandi	660	621	3,300	330	3,090	309
4. Chamba	1	1	5	1	10	1
5. Bilaspur	517	355	1,108	111	1,470	147
TOTAL	3,659	3,409	19,185	1,919	19,080	1,908
Delhi	11,000	10,000	70,000	7,000	70,000	7,000
Tripura	6,800	6,500	77,300	7,730	73,300	7,330

25. *Area and Production of Tobacco in India for the four years ending* 1959-60.

Area—In acres.
Production—In tons.

State/District	Area				Production			
	1959-60	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57	1959-60	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57
1	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. *Andhra Pradesh*								
Anantapur	3,100	3,100	2,200	2,286	1,500	1,000	800	740
Chittoor	200	200	300	167	100	100	100	60
Cuddapah	500	500	400	391	100	200	200	200
Kurnool	11,600	11,600	10,500	11,906	3,000	2,800	2,300	3,380
Godavari (East)	27,000	26,000	31,700	40,777	8,200	8,100	9,900	12,700
Godavari (West)	34,000	33,400	34,300	38,077	12,600	12,400	11,200	13,880
Guntur	202,000	192,400	185,500	208,160	66,000	60,700	60,400	74,660
Krishna	25,900	26,400	23,000	28,515	7,600	7,400	6,400	8,940
Nellore	12,500	12,400	12,200	13,096	3,400	3,500	3,400	4,840
Srikakulam	3,100	2,800	2,600	3,870	1,300	1,100	1,000	1,57
Visakhapatnam	7,300	7,100	6,800	6,282	2,900	2,700	2,400	2,000

25. *Area and Production of Tobacco in India for the four years ending* 1959-60—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh (contd.)								
Adilabad	900	800	500	1,170	100	100	100	230
Hyderabad	1,700	1,700	800	1,887	100	200	100	230
Karimnagar	1,800	1,900	1,500	2,037	500	500	400	610
Khamman	17,100	16,900	10,500	10,366	4,500	4,500	2,900	2,460
Mahbubnagar	6,600	6,600	1,900	5,852	1,000	900	300	990
Medak	2,000	2,100	1,400	2,914	500	300	100	680
Nalgonda	7,300	7,100	4,400	9,734	1,300	600	500	1,930
Nizamabad	300	200	200	518	100	—	—	100
Warangal	5,200	5,500	4,600	7,906	1,400	1,700	1,400	2,330
TOTAL ..	370,100	358,700	335,300	395,991	116,200	108,800	103,900	132,530
2. *Assam*								
Cachar	1,400	1,150	1,150	1,150	438	359	359	411
Darrang	2,500	2,750	2,300	3,050	446	491	411	817
Goalpara	5,700	6,100	6,000	4,500	1,654	1,770	1,875	1,447
Kamrup	8,100	9,000	8,100	8,100	2,531	2,813	2,531	2,531
Lakhimpur	1,500	1,270	1,350	1,300	502	425	422	406
Nowgong	1,800	1,700	1,620	1,700	562	531	434	531
Sibsagar	700	1,100	1,190	1,050	234	368	398	328
Garo Hills	600	600	580	560	121	121	117	125
Mizo Hills	650	600	525	450	174	161	129	100
Naga Hills	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Khasi and Jantia Hills	50	50	50	50	11	11	11	11
United Mikir & North Cachar Hills.	1,050	1,000	1,250	1,280	188	179	223	343
TOTAL ..	24,050	25,320	24,115	23,190	6,861	7,229	6,910	7,050
3. *Bihar*								
Champaran	561	534	427	602	206	107	160	131
Darbhanga	12,302	9,758	9,285	11,493	5,495	3,219	2,104	1,026
Muzaffarpur	15,493	14,691	14,587	13,583	4,701	6,508	3,376	2,086
Purnea	10,299	8,894	6,789	10,706	2,822	2,512	2,374	3,221
Saharsa	668	658	436	442	90	164	62	78
Saran	1,444	1,471	723	1,522	530	853	168	259
Bhagalpur	446	365	152	40	115	114	49	7
Gaya	27	24	11	8	9	8	1	1
Monghyr	762	919	614	582	197	351	197	103
Patna	307	220	120	314	100	80	13	55
Shahabad	54	55	23	21	18	9	2	4
Dhanbad	119	98	125	235	14	7	20	81
Hazaribagh	628	620	460	380	75	101	60	67
Palamau	4	9	6	6	1	1	1	1
Ranchi	632	585	557	429	76	77	73	76
Santhal Parganas	954	795	674	486	176	136	100	63
Singhbhum	603	509	453	422	72	109	158	39
TOTAL ..	45,303	40,205	35,442	41,271	14,697	14,356	8,918	7,298

25. *Area and Production of Tobacco in India for the four years ending* 1959-60—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
4. *Maharashtra & Gujarat*								
Ahmednagar	1,625	1,624	1,999	1,999	408	399	232	232
Khandesh (East)	308	308	405	422	30	30	39	46
Khandesh (West)	70	70	161	61	7	7	12	6
Kolahapur	30,501	27,000	39,378	36,983	7,435	4,647	9,069	6,266
Nasik	70	70	70	70	7	7	7	7
Poona	450	357	357	357	93	51	51	51
Satara North	2,546	2,430	2,430	1,825	625	550	550	464
Satara South	16,555	18,186	19,598	18,986	4,035	3,130	3,991	3,741
Sholapur	1,553	1,624	2,037	1,870	259	260	438	514
Ahmedabad	5,162	3,286	3,031	2,518	1,403	981	732	603
Amerli	42	54	41	36	6	9	6	5
Banaskantha	73	73	162	159	10	10	21	58
Baroda	33,263	36,481	39,180	41,141	9,099	9,185	4,645	11,070
Broach	2,084	2,146	2,192	2,601	566	524	280	504
Kaira	113,658	100,000	110,669	119,501	32,344	30,106	27,660	36,072
Mehsana	5,969	3,955	5,146	4,674	1,681	1,238	1,525	1,210
Panch Mahals	3,829	3,827	3,439	3,184	1,040	934	319	878
Sabarkantha	318	242	380	679	47	36	57	82
Surat	385	385	470	470	59	59	76	76
Gohilwad	62	81	46	100	10	17	6	15
Kutch	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Sorath	62	62	47	175	10	10	9	32
Akola	45	45	62	155	11	11	13	35
Amraoti	210	164	245	410	44	38	57	39
Bhandara	7	30	29	57	2	8	8	12
Buldana	214	133	149	313	50	32	35	74
Chanda	1,486	1,189	1,416	1,798	387	330	369	450
Nagpur	260	333	715	2,620	61	65	168	614
Wardha	12	9	22	25	3	2	6	4
Yeotmal	88	156	169	174	18	38	36	30
Aurangabad	390	437	673	673	87	116	164	164
Bhir	300	322	322	322	74	81	81	81
Nanded	550	599	634	634	123	133	142	142
Osmanabad	738	806	519	1,062	138	157	125	177
Parbhani	219	201	201	201	49	45	45	45
TOTAL ..	223,140	206,721	236,395	246,265	60,230	53,255	50,974	63,809

25. *Area and Production of Tobacco in India for the four years ending* 1959-60—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
5. *Madhya Pradesh*								
Balaghat	200	200	200	861	100	100	100	158
Bastar	1,700	1,500	1,200	1,635	400	400	300	428
Bilaspur	200	200	200	299	100	100	—	85
Durg	200	300	300	516	100	100	100	145
Raighar	300	300	200	280	100	100	100	72
Raipur	100	200	100	187	100	(a)	—	52
Surguja	100	500	500	559	(a)	100	100	144
Betul	(a)	(a)	(a)	10	(a)	(a)	(a)	2
Chhindwara	400	200	400	966	100	100	100	227
Damoh	(a)	(a)	(a)	29	(a)	(a)	(a)	2
Hoshangabad	(a)	(a)	(a)	89	(a)	(a)	(a)	23
Jabalpur	100	100	(a)	104	(a)	(a)	(a)	43
Mandla	500	400	200	377	100	100	(a)	115
Narsimhapur	100	100	100	105	(a)	(a)	(a)	27
Nimar East	100	100	100	57	(a)	(a)	(a)	17
Sagar	100	100	100	75	(a)	(a)	(a)	21
Seoni	(a)	(a)	100	89	(a)	(a)	(a)	23
Bhind	300	400	100	352	100	100	(a)	92
Gird (Gwalior)	100	100	100	142	100	(a)	(a)	18
Morena	400	400	200	332	100	100	100	69
Bhilsa (Vidisha)	200	200	100	132	(a)	(a)	(a)	19
Dewas	200	200	200	346	100	100	(a)	75
Guna	200	200	200	219	(a)	(a)	(a)	29
Indore	500	600	400	883	100	100	100	251
Mandsaur	100	100	100	144	(a)	(a)	(a)	25
Rajgarh	(a)	(a)	(a)	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	—
Ratlam	100	100	100	193	(a)	(a)	(a)	18
Shajapur	200	200	200	285	(a)	(a)	(a)	43
Shivpuri	300	200	100	385	(a)	100	(a)	97
Ujjain	1,200	1,100	900	1,808	100	100	100	357
Dhar	400	400	300	770	100	100	100	106
Jhabua	200	300	100	237	(a)	(a)	(a)	22
Nimar West	200	300	200	1,102	(a)	100	100	636
Chhatarpur	200	200	200	311	100	(a)	100	44
Datia	100	100	100	172	(a)	100	(a)	43
Panna	100	100	(a)	130	(a)	(a)	(a)	5
Rewa	400	400	300	396	100	(a)	(a)	69
Satna	200	200	100	216	(a)	(a)	(a)	38
Shahdol	400	300	300	364	100	100	100	194
Sidhi	500	400	200	412	200	100	(a)	30
Tikamgarh	100	100	100	97	100	100	100	47
Raison	100	100	100	66	(a)	100	(a)	39
Sehore	(a)	100	—	85	(a)	(a)	(a)	57
TOTAL	10,800	11,000	8,400	15,825	2,400	2,400	1,700	4,007

(a) —Below 50 acres in case of area and 50 tons in case of production.

25. *Area and Production of Tobacco in India for the four years ending* 1959-60—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
6. *Madras*								
Arcot North	600	600	400	950	300	300	200	590
Arcot South	700	500	700	1,035	300	200	300	440
Coimbatore	27,500	26,500	17,100	84,133	17,600	16,300	10,900	21,720
Madurai	1,800	1,500	1,200	3,287	800	700	600	1,210
Ramanathapuram	400	200	500	362	200	100	200	190
Salem	3,600	2,900	2,700	4,500	1,400	1,000	900	1,760
Tanjore	1,600	1,500	1,200	1,488	700	700	600	650
Tiruchirapalli	1,800	1,500	900	2,433	900	700	500	1,260
Tirunelveli	500	500	200	161	200	200	100	70
TOTAL	38,500	35,700	24,900	48,349	22,300	20,200	14,300	27,890
7. *Kerala*								
Cannanore	1,450	1,230	1,180	1,230	800	650	630	659
Kozhikode	90	90	20	—	50	50	10	—
TOTAL	1,540	1,320	1,200	1,230	850	700	640	659
8. *Mysore*								
Belgaum	60,790	61,189	63,948	90,365	12,892	13,010	11,852	14,368
Bidar	420	420	240	353	75	81	53	109
Bijapur	490	615	629	886	51	85	85	64
Dharwar	2,065	1,596	1,768	2,000	344	261	278	320
Gulbarga	1,049	1,033	932	1,124	208	186	192	386
Raichur	522	522	507	392	98	98	99	55
North Kanara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Kanara	138	136	139	20	30	30	18	1
Bangalore	1,173	1,173	396	244	88	88	26	48
Bellary	1,342	1,165	1,084	1,099	243	212	159	206
Chickmagalur	142	144	144	144	13	13	13	14
Chitaldrug	2,981	2,350	2,180	2,364	1,161	913	484	480
Coorg	9	18	15	5	4	3	3	1
Hassan	1,232	1,204	1,306	1,192	135	126	145	126
Kolar	6,295	6,315	5,870	5,035	2,222	2,232	1,956	1,075
Mandya	2,022	1,580	1,879	1,739	3,246	2,510	834	362
Mysore	19,113	19,113	20,804	24,788	2,507	2,507	2,216	2,201
Shimoga	172	179	205	220	24	25	23	16
Tumkur	3,105	3,105	3,339	2,678	1,740	1,740	1,801	1,539
TOTAL ..	103,060	101,857	105,385	134,648	25,081	24,110	20,237	21,371

25. *Area and Production of Tobacco in India for the four years ending* 1959-60—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
9. *Orissa*								
Bolangir	800	800	800	900	189	189	179	212
Dhenkanal	700	700	600	600	172	172	150	134
Ganjam	900	900	1,200	1,200	269	269	267	267
Kalahandi	1,000	1,000	2,100	2,100	335	335	469	469
Keonjhar	100	100	100	100	45	45	45	45
Koraput	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,600	897	897	897	580
Mayurbhanj	500	500	500	500	125	125	125	125
Phulbhani	100	100	100	100	13	13	13	17
Sambalpur	900	900	900	900	225	225	270	315
Sundergarh	200	200	200	200	45	45	50	56
Balasore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuttack	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	510	510	340	510
Puri	200	200	200	100	50	50	33	32
TOTAL	10,100	10,100	11,400	11,000	2,875	2,875	2,838	2,762
10. *Punjab*								
Kangra	432	469	373	668	36	54	55	57
Simla	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ambala	200	300	100	100	52	66	22	22
Amritsar	36	53	34	62	9	14	9	16
Ferozepur	16	49	34	75	4	11	9	19
Gurdaspur	183	123	127	175	47	32	28	39
Gurgaon	300	700	600	700	72	154	132	154
Hissar	193	400	400	400	46	88	103	103
Hoshiarpur	600	700	600	600	154	154	154	154
Jullundur	300	200	200	200	77	51	59	59
Karnal	500	500	500	1,200	129	110	129	309
Ludhiana	24	22	22	20	6	6	6	6
Rohtak	440	290	286	420	105	64	73	108
Bhatinda	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kapurthala	17	8	21	27	4	2	6	8
Kohistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mohindergarh	200	300	200	300	44	66	44	66
Patiala	30	97	213	304	6	20	55	76
Sangrur	180	142	200	157	46	37	51	40
TOTAL ..	3,656	4,353	3,910	5,408	838	929	935	1,236
11. *Rajasthan*								
Alwar	1,223	1,015	895	1,557	306	290	256	422
Bharatpur	836	1,037	788	885	186	226	183	197
Bhilwara	1,034	496	215	879	93	56	25	100
Jaipur	2,605	2,212	1,564	3,272	536	442	313	787
Junjhunu	746	463	520	837	228	167	179	307
Sawai Madhopur	1,131	1,673	1,154	1,258	266	396	190	367
Sikar	886	606	343	980	411	303	172	490
Tonk	218	335	126	292	31	49	20	113
Churu	15	10	3	7	3	2	1	2
Ganganagar	9	19	11	65	3	6	4	25
Jalore	110	75	72	125	28	19	18	30
Jodhpur	113	275	87	116	21	50	18	26
Nagore	258	136	97	596	74	48	33	188
Pali	717	536	180	335	358	217	103	151
Banswara	491	454	154	329	87	79	16	50
Dungarpur	332	457	123	323	98	181	24	72
Sirohi	439	322	102	262	243	115	33	97
Udaipur	2,985	2,117	1,434	7,542	644	402	205	1,088
Ajmer	29	41	36	72	5	8	7	12
Bundi	241	502	135	438	44	90	24	78
Chittorgarh	1,043	688	381	697	189	76	43	212
Jhalawar	184	263	137	236	37	50	17	27
Kotah	461	927	212	514	46	82	19	30
TOTAL	16,110	14,659	8,769	21,617	3,938	3,354	1,903	4,871

25. *Area and Production of Tobacco in India for the four years ending* 1959-60—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
12. *Uttar Pradesh*								
Dehra Dun	353	349	343	324	107	109	104	102
Naini Tal	107	91	140	116	33	29	47	40
Azamgarh	151	150	147	171	43	44	48	51
Bahraich	203	210	77	211	67	69	20	76
Ballia	125	126	114	142	30	30	39	20
Varanasi	57	57	23	75	13	20	7	23
Basti	20	20	12	17	6	7	2	5
Deoria	84	91	100	107	25	28	30	34
Ghazipur	25	29	32	41	10	3	9	12
Gonda	41	42	40	52	15	13	13	15
Gorakhpur	21	20	17	29	7	7	4	9
Jaunpur	330	320	308	584	99	95	93	181
Allahabad	460	477	388	491	122	182	112	166
Barabanki	541	535	501	605	197	194	179	207
Fatehpur	154	123	114	201	60	45	37	64
Fyzabad	219	209	233	261	49	53	79	78
Hardoi	424	410	224	386	143	121	78	129
Kanpur	448	508	281	689	95	190	106	195
Lucknow	131	131	182	318	44	43	63	100
Partapgarh	155	137	142	272	44	39	37	80
Rai Bareli	191	159	136	245	58	46	40	81
Sitapur	1,521	1,500	1,489	19,389	524	461	683	696
Sultanpur	89	132	132	128	28	39	38	38
Unao	325	252	211	361	110	77	67	134
Agra	574	585	420	540	181	161	120	175
Aligarh	1,871	2,100	1,483	1,499	659	671	471	583
Bareilly	1,184	1,105	1,125	1,387	379	352	251	441
Bijnor	693	651	633	516	279	205	160	145
Budaun	1,801	1,422	915	1,609	535	346	314	486
Bulandshahr	826	873	803	1,063	241	290	219	362
Etah	2,823	2,901	2,653	4,176	1,058	973	924	1,312
Etawah	323	390	205	258	123	114	60	92
Farrukhabad	13,491	13,178	7,770	13,067	4,586	4,468	2,640	4,819
Kheri	125	169	196	312	43	57	70	128
Mainpuri	1,062	1,039	510	1,222	357	369	169	346
Mathura	611	639	633	606	212	268	251	251
Meerut	1,445	1,244	1,494	1,613	624	418	641	590
Moradabad	1,667	1,649	1,616	1,723	319	554	539	600
Muzaffarnagar	397	341	343	344	133	122	110	114
Pilibhit	45	77	91	57	15	24	28	17
Rampur	285	184	188	217	93	63	60	66
Saharanpur	726	710	877	978	189	197	289	249
Shahjahanpur	385	374	263	427	143	118	70	142
Banda	229	179	223	319	73	56	62	110
Hamirpur	330	279	226	391	135	88	70	124
Jhansi	252	227	205	310	92	75	73	104
Jalaun	12	15	9	33	4	5	2	11
Mirzapur	39	92	51	137	13	26	14	42
Conventional	5,438	5,438	5,438	5,438	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007
TOTAL	42,808	41,939	33,758	46,006	13,421	12,971	10,549	14,852
13. *West Bengal*								
Cooch Behar	26,500	29,400	30,300	28,800	7,625	7,930	8,705	7,675
Darjeeling	100	100	—	—	15	15	—	—
Jalpaiguri	6,200	5,100	5,900	5,000	1,895	1,135	1,200	1,035
Bankura	100	100	100	100	20	20	20	20
Birbhum	100	100	—	—	15	15	—	—
Burdwan	200	100	—	100	35	25	—	40
Hooghly	—	200	200	100	—	75	75	35
Howrah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malda	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,400	190	155	150	210
Midnapore	200	200	100	100	50	40	20	20

25. *Area and Production of Tobacco in India for the four years ending* 1959-60—concld.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
13. *West Bengal*—contd.								
Murshidabad	300	200	200	200	35	25	40	45
Nadia	500	200	500	500	90	20	55	55
Purulia	200	100	—	1,996	25	15	—	576
West Dinajpur	800	800	800	900	135	140	125	245
24-Parganas	600	500	600	600	125	145	140	105
Islampur	500	200	300	N.A.	85	35	50	N.A
TOTAL	37,600	38,700	40,400	39,796	10,340	9,790	10,580	10,061
14. *Himachal Pradesh*								
Bilaspur	344	465	577	423	55	83	99	76
Chamba	345	345	345	345	50	50	50	50
Mahasu	227	200	354	320	39	36	57	52
Mandi	380	359	364	398	57	64	65	60
Sirmur	497	618	627	611	88	92	92	87
TOTAL	1,793	1,987	2,267	2,097	289	325	363	325
15. Tripura	2,200	1,990	1,880	1,700	300	286	278	220
16. Delhi	642	600	600	900	545	532	546	767

N.A.—Not available.

NOTE.—Figures for 1959-60 relate to final estimate and those for 1957-58 and 1958-59 relate to partially revised estimates and are, therefore, subject to revision.

26. *Irrigation Rates in force in Uttar Pradesh (as on* 31-3-1957*)*

Schedule No. 1

Schedule No. 1 Upper and Lower Ganga Canals, Eastern Yamuna and Agra Canals, Sarda Canal, Dun Canals, Ramganga, Ghagra, Rohin, Danda and Ramgarh Canals, Banganga Canal (under construction) and Solana Tal Pumped Canal:

Crop	Rates per acre (in Rs. nP.)		Rebate of nP 19 per rupee
	Flow	Lift	
Sugarcane	32·00	16·00	
Rice excluding broadcast rice on bun canals, vegetables, gardens per fasal, water nuts and poppy.	14·00	7·00	
Broadcast rice on bun canals	7·00	3·50	
Tobacco	16·00	8·00	
Tea, orchards and gardens in Dun Canals	15·00	7·50	
Wheat, barley and crops mixed with wheat or barley. ..	12·00	6·00	
Cotton	4·50	2·50	
Fodder crops	3·00	1·50	
Green manure	2·00	1·00	
Other rabi crops	9·00	4·50	
Other kharif crops	7·00	3·50	

26. *Irrigation Rates in force in Uttar Pradesh (as on* 31-3-1957*)*—contd.

Schedule No. 2

Betwa, Dhasan, Ken, Pahuj, Garhmau, Ghosi, Belan and Sukra Canals, Ghaghar Canal including Garai Canal, Barwar Canal, Majhgawan, Aunjhar, Raipura, Belasagar, Kamalpura, Jawanti and Kulpahar tanks in Banda district Siaoriand Barwar Lakes, Bedar, Damuhan and Rajkhaur reservoir in Dudhi area, lakes and tanks in Jhansi and Hamirpur districts, ken canal tanks in Banda and Allahabad districts, Betwa canal Bandhis (Jalaun district), Koshi Bahalla, Ghuga and Gangan canals (Rampur).

Crop	Rates per acre (Rs. nP.)		Rebate of nP 19 per rupee
	Flow	Lift	
Sugarcane	16·00	8·00	
Rice, vegetables, gardens per fasal, waternuts, and poppy ..	10·00	5·00	
Cotton	3·00	1·50	
Tobacco	12·00	6·00	
Wheat, barley, crops mixed with wheat or barley	10·00	5·00	
Fodder	2·00	1·00	
Green manure	2·00	1·00	
Other rabi crops	5·00	2·50	
Other kharif crops	5·00	2·50	

Schedule No. 3

Rohilkhand canals not fed from Sarda Canal, Rampur Canals other than kohsi, Bahalla, Ghug and Gangan Canals mentioned in schedule No. 2, Kumaon irrigation Project composed of the hill channels in the districts of Naini Tal, Almora and Garhwal and Minor Irrigation Schemes in the merged State of Tehri Garhwal.

Crop	Rates per acre (Rs. nP.)		Rebate of nP 25 per rupee
	Flow	Lift	
Sugarcane	8·00	4·00	
Rice, vegetables, gardens per fasal, waternuts, poppy ..	4·00	2·00	
Other kharif crops and all Rabi crops	4·00	2·00	
Cotton	2·00	1·00	
Fodder crops	2·00	1·00	
Green manure	2·00	1·00	

Schedule No. 4

Water from tubewells will be supplied at the following volumetric rates (same rates for all crops)

Particulars	Rates (Rebate nP. 19 per rupee)
(*i*) Tubewells run by electricity derived from steam or hydro-electric power house.	16,000 gallons per rupee.
(*ii*) Tubewells run by diesel engine or by electricity derived from diesel driven power house.	11,000 gallons per rupee.

26. *Irrigation Rates in force in Uttar Pradesh (as on* 31-3-1957*)*—concld.

Bijanor Canals :

Crop	Rates per acre (Rs. nP.)	
	Flow	Lift
Rice irrigated before the monsoon rise of the river	5·62	3·12
Rice irrigated after the monsoon rise of the river	2·19	1·25
Fruits, gardens and nursery gardens, vegetables and water nuts, indigo and Ajwain.	6·75	3·75
Cotton	3·75	2·25
Tobacco	6·75	3·75
Wheat and barley	3·75	2·25
Sugarcane	6·75	3·75
Oats and all pulses	3·75	2·25
Lucerne, barseem and all fodder grasses and clovers	3·00	1·50

Schedule No. 5

Karamnasa Canal in Mirzapur:

Crop	Rates per acre (Rs. nP.)		Rebate nP. 16 per rupee
	Flow	Lift	
All rabi kharif crops	3·37	1·69	

Schedule No. 6

Banaras State Canals:

Scheme	Crop	Rates per acre (Rs. nP.)		Rebate nP. 16 per rupee
		Flow	Lift	
1. Karamnasa	Rice (transplanted)	5·25	2·62	
	Rice (Broadcasted)	2·62	1·31	
	Sugarcane	7·50	3·75	
	Rabi	4·50	2·25	
2. Karamnasa canal in Karail area	Rice (transplanted)	3·00	1·50	
	Rice (Broadcasted)	2·25	1·12	
	Sugarcane	7·50	3·75	
	Rabi	4·50	2·25	
3. Patharwa canal	Rice (transplanted)	4·50	2·25	
	Rice (Broad casted)	2·25	1·12	
	Sugarcane	7·50	3·75	
	Rabi	4·50	2·25	

Jagnair Bundhies

Area	Rates per acre (Rs. nP.)- Flow
Submerged area	3·00
Fringe area	1·00
Outside irrigation	3·00

(In maunds)

27. *Market Arrivals of Wheat*

State/Market	Quarter ending June 1959	Quarter ending September 1959	Quarter ending December 1959	Quarter ending March 1960	Total for the year 1959-60
					I.
Punjab (7 markets)	1,415,347	695,986	445,642	400,682	2,957,657
Uttar Pradesh (7 markets)	101,441	31,467	45,877	49,987	228,772
Madhya Pradesh (7 markets)	482,136	127,949	218,240	293,696	1,122,021
Bihar (7 markets)	38,413	23,177	38,477	77,360	177,427
Gujarat (5 markets)	249,016	195,096	82,994	130,339	657,445
Mysore (5 markets)	97,782	73,604	40,874	67,335	279,595
Andhra Pradesh (5 markets)	37,939	29,833	17,251	21,069	106,092
Rajasthan (5 markets)	34,339	45,352	22,161	26,861	128,713
	475,558	179,882	223,636	225,961	1,105,037
					II.
Punjab—					
Moga (Ferozepur)	385,561	202,511	148,152	103,336	839,560
Taran Taran (Amritsar)	122,043	52,751	20,765	30,436	225,995
Panipat (Karnal)	73,184	31,055	30,684	39,888	174,811
Jagraon (Ludhiana)	314,481	147,984	67,093	82,250	611,808
Hissar (Hissar)	48,752	36,078	24,092	23,799	132,721
Patiala (Patiala)	245,869	83,387	58,989	39,946	428,191
Ludhiana (Ludhiana)	225,457	142,230	95,867	81,027	474,085
Uttar Pradesh—					
Chandausi (Moradabad)	49,939	3,109	13,884	3,373	70,305
Etawah (Etawah)	7,825	6,787	11,115	11,230	36,957
Sitapur (Sitapur)	13,425	8,922	9,050	18,715	50,112
Hardoi (Hardoi)	8,475	3,251	3,838	5,850	21,414
Ramnagar (Nainital)	1,677	828	694	2,237	5,436
Auriya (Etawah)	5,450	3,563	1,170	3,770	14,553
Ghaziabad (Meerut)	14,650	5,007	5,526	4,812	29,995
Madhya Pradesh—					
Jabalpur (Jabalpur)	160,300	94,400	85,160	150,050	489,910
Sagar (Sagar)	70,750	10,925	66,100	84,100	231,875
Dewas (Dewas)	96,681	2,475	12,420	30,930	142,506
Lashkar (Gwalior)	130,580	16,100	49,240	20,420	216,340
Khachrand (Ujjain)	20,036	1,238	4,167	6,138	31,579
Khetia (West Nimar)	1,807	203	967	1,242	4,219
Jawad (Mandsaur)	1,982	2,608	186	816	5,592
Bihar—					
Ranchi (Ranchi)	16,250	13,950	24,100	59,700	114,000
Gaya (Gaya)	8,977	2,082	3,249	4,569	18,877
Arrah (Shahbad)	1,044	545	833	1,879	4,301
Naugachia (Bhagalpur)	1,055	653	1,889	2,594	6,191
Jahanabad (Gaya)	2,665	771	400	732	4,568
Patna (Patna)	2,792	3,241	6,301	2,626	14,960
Hazaribagh (Hazaribagh)	5,630	1,935	1,705	5,260	14,530
Maharashtra—					
Dhulia (West Khandesh)	49,874	101,207	19,475	19,219	189,775
Amalner (East Khandesh)	21,248	5,188	9,061	10,701	46,198
Ahmednagar (Ahmednagar)	29,889	12,994	18,102	23,015	84,000
Kolhapur (Kolhapur)	16,139	6,983	4,107	14,432	41,661
Barsi (Sholapur)	5,313	5,869	5,137	6,837	23,156
Nasik (Nasik)	77,075	24,575	10,200	16,200	128,050
Jalna (Aurangabad)	49,478	38,280	16,912	39,935	144,605

(In maunds)

Quarter ending June 1960	Quarter ending September 1960	Week ending Oct. 7 1960	Week ending Oct. 14 1960	Week ending Oct. 21 1960	Week ending Oct. 28 1960
Summary					
1,753,623	562,768	35,800	35,709	26,297	30,566
94,945	63,748	1,510	1,895	1,665	2,646
554,158	88,455	9,702	13,119	3,550	12,848
30,092	26,944	917	1,342	1,885	1,977
124,586	104,746	5,404	3,668	5,240	6,459
108,786	49,257	1,229	634	877	1,887
18,587	12,169	889	3,651	2,098	1,828
28,953	31,465	4,332	1,778	2,021	4,170
815,485	362,209	21,329	20,277	13,512	21,189
Details					
581,581	172,447	7,375	7,363	5,689	7,831
150,534	47,090	1,722	646	1,114	439
73,661	26,685	1,352	2,570	1,666	3,140
466,973	137,696	7,624	7,791	3,868	5,503
50,341	37,682	2,075	2,858	1,504	1,381
182,480	41,414	5,170	4,812	4,965	4,387
248,053	99,754	10,482	9,669	7,491	7,885
22,335	8,380	100	540	240	50
13,860	3,347	70	80	75	165
20,000	5,545	60	205	200	245
6,455	5,279	295	330	340	420
2,915	1,632	35	80	131	286
12,330	5,265	170	360	380	480
17,050	34,300	780	300	300	1,000
125,850	55,860	5,200	6,125	1,625	5,875
152,950	20,850	2,100	3,300	1,000	3,600
130,997	3,740	1,900	2,927	600	2,430
114,220	4,080	49	147	147	21
20,220	862	450	308	368	428
2,273	354	Nil	112	4	12
7,648	2,709	3	200	Nil	482
13,230	11,970	800	1,200	1,450	1,570
5,225	2,286	6	6	11	79
515	214	3	2	5	12
1,397	1,165	72	Nil	138	316
2,995	8,278	6	4	6	Nil
2,048	1,064	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4,682	1,967	30	130	275	Nil
24,610	26,318	1,635	1,200	1,485	1,420
14,682	2,044	376	395	469	678
24,094	12,052	1,365	486	449	574
11,631	3,136	147	220	273	177
6,209	3,425	138	616	195	399
27,325	35,550	1,500	75	1,075	2,000
16,035	22,221	243	676	1,294	1,211

(In maunds)

State/Market	Quarter ending				Total for the year 1959-60
	June 1959	September 1959	December 1959	March 1960	
					II.
Gujarat—					
Sanand (Ahmedabad)	14,603	11,727	3,041	10,546	39,917
Godhra (Panch Mahals)	29,170	25,025	6,991	26,288	87,474
Borsad (Kaira)	19,615	13,925	13,702	12,760	60,002
Deesa (Banaskantha)	7,693	2,225	3,925	3,233	17,076
Broach (Broach)	26,701	20,702	13,215	14,508	75,126
Mysore—					
Gadag (Dharwar)	29,376	22,256	10,038	8,720	70,390
Jam Khandi (Bijapur)	3,521	3,741	3,339	3,015	13,616
Bidar (Bidar)	1,258	1,040	1,032	5,784	9,114
Athni (Belgaum)	2,289	1,676	1,437	2,045	7,447
Mercara (Coorg)	1,495	1,120	1,405	1,505	5,525
Andhra Pradesh—					
Hyderabad (Hyderabad)	12,291	9,920	7,886	11,790	41,887
Vijaywada (Krishna)	18,850	32,625	12,325	11,762	75,562
Tandur (Hyderabad)	578	174	120	1,239	2,111
Mahboobnagar (Mahboobnagar) ..	900	1,673	1,279	1,116	4,968
Meddikera (Kurnool)	1,720	960	551	954	4,185
Rajasthan—					
Alwar (Alwar)	112,478	32,708	35,480	37,730	218,396
Bhilwara (Bhilwara)	40,232	15,060	12,660	17,005	84,957
Jaipur (Jaipur)	18,908	39,865	72,850	67,950	199,573
Sriganganagar (Sriganganagar) ..	239,475	76,879	68,946	80,125	465,425
Ajmer (Ajmer)	64,465	15,370	33,700	23,151	136,686

N. B.—Arrivals in a particular market in the summary table include arrivals from villages and

of Wheat—concld.

(In maunds)

Quarter ending		Week ending			
June 1960	September 1960	Oct. 7 1960	Oct. 14 1960	Oct. 21 1960	Oct. 28 1960
Details—contd.					
27,304	25,654	81	41	185	776
30,354	18,556	451	Nil	Nil	125
8,200	1,300	250	300	450	500
12,864	3,747	447	293	242	486
30,064	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8,777	6,471	417	2,710	1,740	1,215
3,096	1,650	271	533	51	330
2,431	632	20	74	13	1
2,853	1,786	71	234	174	182
1,430	1,630	110	100	120	100
12,780	10,003	503	438	401	148
9,450	18,184	4,019	1,023	1,570	3,836
3,090	193	8	3	Nil	5
1,638	1,695	Nil	Nil	Nil	131
1,995	1,390	50	100	50	50
57,424	22,425	1,782	1,296	1,236	1,612
70,434	21,640	1,817	1,771	1,596	2,666
203,800	103,690	7,300	7,500	5,300	5,900
413,890	180,050	8,700	7,900	4,800	9,400
69,937	34,404	1,730	1,810	580	1,611

arrivals from other markets.

L/M 11 Dte of E & S (60)—8

27.1. *Market Arrivals of Rice*

(In maunds)

Week ended	Bihar						Andhra	Pradesh			Madhya Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh			Week ended
	Forbesganj (Purnea)	Bihta (Patna)	Kishanganj (Purnea)	Rafiganj (Gaya)	Jaynagar (Darbhanga)	Osmanaganj (Hyderabad)	Sadashivpath (Medak)	Tandur (Hyderabad)	Mehboobnagar (Mehboobnagar)	Narayanpet (Mehboobnagar)	Balodabazar (Raipur)	Mainpuri (Mainpuri)	Etawah (Etawah)	Choharpur (Dehra Dun)	
October 4, 1958	2,919	3,050	700	1,355	250	16,296	228	99	264	—	200	4,000	330	500	October 4, 1958
October 11, 1958	3,836	3,300	550	644	200	15,356	411	93	249	—	300	4,250	444	400	October 11, 1958
October 18, 1958	6,033	2,800	550	1,274	200	24,519	630	186	132	—	Nil	2,000	756	600	October, 18, 1958
October 25, 1958	9,928	3,000	850	595	300	20,450	1,206	498	150	—	Nil	4,000	846	960	October 25, 1958
November 1, 1958.. ..	6,839	3,200	700	400	100	38,471	2,781	990	292	715(a)	Nil	1,320	1,422	2,015	November 1, 1958
November 8, 1958 ..	2,500	2,900	700	420	200	20,230	579	1,911	81	—	Nil	18,150	1,115	1,020	November 8, 1958
November 15, 1958 ..	5,182	2,800	600	650	300	35,334	3,273	3,144	201	—	Nil	9,390	1,896	1,022	November 15, 1958
November 22, 1958 ..	7,435	3,100	600	875	400	37,875	5,298	4,896	123	—	Nil	16,920	14,022	1,000	November 22, 1958
November 29, 1958 ..	3,000	3,300	600	670	500	25,045	11,943	1,590	153	520(b)	Nil	16,600	13,536	1,011	November 29, 1958
December 6, 1958 ..	9,563	2,600	1,100	600	260	27,210	3,720	4,452	Nil	—	500	28,275	17,820	1,030	December 6, 1958
December 13, 1958 ..	4,972	3,100	1,350	750	280	27,805	3,591	4,764	Nil	—	600	23,975	19,800	667	December 13, 1958
December 20, 1958 ..	500	3,000	1,200	600	250	28,182	2,973	3,357	39	—	800	7,680	12,060	472	December, 20, 1958
December 27, 1958 ..	12,027	3,100	1,500	760	245	28,995	1,515	1,578	21	948(c)	500	15,575	9,600	876	December 27, 1958
TOTAL for quarter ending December 1958	74,734	39,250	11,000	9,593	3,485	355,768	38,148	27,558	1,705	2,183	2,900	152,135	93,647	11,573	TOTAL for quarter ending December 1958
January 2, 1959	8,300	3,500	1,100	750	395	14,465	1,683	1,296	Nil	—	2,000	1,365	13,020	545	January, 2, 1959
January 9, 1959	5,500	3,500	1,100	775	295	15,343	720	1,014	234	—	2,100	1,950	12,960	862	January 9, 1959
January 16, 1959	3,500	3,900	900	759	215	20,775	447	156	69	—	4,550	2,990	6,163	666	January 16, 1959
January 23, 1959	3,500	4,200	850	850	180	37,044	1,251	1,026	108	—	4,300	1,480	3,174	738	January 23, 1959
January 30, 1959	3,600	4,800	900	775	860	49,275	1,200	423	102	1,320(d)	6,000	800	7,336	812	January 30, 1959
February 6, 1959	6,200	4,600	900	883	1,500	23,731	1,248	558	N.R.	—	15,500	644	4,261	812	February 6, 1959
February 13, 1959 ..	5,000	5,200	700	1,025	900	28,099	801	839	177	—	24,200	7,475	8,740	548	February 13, 1959
February 20, 1959 ..	5,500	5,300	1,000	1,059	3,300	26,644	753	837	168	—	15,250	13,682	11,270	782	February 20, 1959
February 27, 1959 ..	6,900	5,300	900	1,325	2,800	24,276	537	450	195	876(e)	14,000	7,735	9,936	1,078	February 27, 1959
March 6, 1959	300	6,350	1,200	1,005	2,300	32,783	762	825	123	195	6,000	7,200	7,430	915	March 6, 1959
March 13, 1959	4,000	6,100	900	1,140	3,000	25,780	420	399	516	210	5,000	6,900	4,940	1,221	March 13, 1959
March 20, 1959	5,000	5,550	1,450	855	1,600	28,964	906	708	240	210	6,000	8,850	9,421	1,794	March 20, 1959
March 27, 1959	6,000	5,360	700	796	1,750	27,936	372	396	114	21	10,000	900	2,835	682	March 27, 1959
TOTAL for quarter ending March 1959	63,300	63,660	12,600	11,997	19,095	355,115	11,100	8,927	2,046	2,832	114,900	61,971	101,486	11,455	TOTAL for quarter ending March 1959

(In maunds)

Week ended	Orissa					Mysore		
	Sambalpur (Sambalpur)	Bhadrak (Balasore)	Cuttack (Cuttack)	Titagarh (Bolangir)	Puri (Puri)	Kolar (Kolar)	Gulbarga (Gulbarga)	Belur (Hassan)
Oct. 4, 1958	6,500	9,500	5,295	400	3,575	6,430	900	400
Oct. 11, 1958	6,000	5,750	3,615	400	2,396	6,610	750	400
Oct. 18, 1958	13,900	6,431	4,300	500	2,459	6,190	1,510	450
Oct. 25, 1958	12,500	5,127	5,600	800	3,709	5,880	1,200	450
Nov. 1, 1958	20,500	5,700	5,000	5,100	5,126	6,370	1,525	600
Nov. 8, 1958	9,300	4,705	2,150	5,800	1,205	6,430	1,492	630
Nov. 15, 1958	5,200	13,667	4,210	5,350	1,090	6,125	1,500	650
Nov. 22, 1958	5,800	19,722	3,050	5,100	1,250	5,705	1,250	650
Nov. 29, 1958	9,000	19,500	1,900	3,729	1,914	5,175	1,400	650
Dec. 6, 1958	15,500	7,885	1,550	2,000	1,240	5,100	2,700	650
Dec. 13, 1958	11,400	18,160	1,900	2,000	1,060	5,660	1,875	600
Dec. 20, 1958	14,600	9,002	4,250	1,500	1,160	6,270	2,375	600
Dec. 27, 1958	10,300	14,120	7,050	1,238	1,030	5,915	2,352	550
TOTAL for quarter ending Dec., 1958	140,500	139,269	49,870	33,917	27,214	77,860	20,829	7,280
January 2, 1959	12,300	15,900	4,100	500	920	3,750	3,555	950
January 9, 1959	11,300	12,006	1,600	500	930	4,520	1,500	1,000
January 16, 1959	5,900	4,400	1,700	460	1,245	5,025	1,564	1,000
January 23, 1959	4,400	6,576	2,620	450	1,280	4,900	1,090	1,350
January 30, 1959	2,900	17,302	1,300	450	1,140	5,110	1,750	1,200
Feb. 6, 1959	3,000	4,349	1,750	600	1,145	4,495	4,179	1,600
Feb. 13, 1959	4,100	9,049	1,750	550	1,210	4,740	4,999	1,750
Feb. 20, 1959	5,000	10,500	2,150	875	1,270	5,000	4,806	1,900
Feb. 27, 1959	16,500	19,500	2,300	700	1,520	5,200	8,564	1,850
March 6, 1959	6,400	13,000	3,100	10,800	1,850	4,540	5,223	1,700
March 13, 1959	32,000	43,400	2,400	8,800	1,200	4,510	5,000	1,700
March 20, 1959	16,500	66,000	2,700	7,200	1,130	4,470	5,095	1,700
March 27, 1959	18,000	43,000	13,320	3,518	1,000	4,270	3,900	1,250
TOTAL for quarter ending March 1959	138,300	265,027	40,790	35,403	15,840	60,530	51,225	18,950

of Rice—contd.

(In maunds)

Maharashtra			Gujarat			Punjab	Week ended
Jalna (Aurangabad)	Wani (Yeotmal)	Latur (Osmanabad)	Bardoli (Surat)	Borsad (Kaira)	Karjan (Baroda)	Sonepat (Rohtak)	
1,154	415	366	200	1,400	155	612	October 4, 1958
712	15	261	Nil	1,250	41	1,474	October 11, 1958
523	Nil	72	150	1,350	270	1,972	October 18, 1958
237	Nil	39	50	1,450	127	797	October 25, 1958
316	Nil	108	3,593	636	323	1,312	November 1, 1958
608	125	66	4,340	7,164	102	2,304	November 8, 1958
919	50	6	3,305	1,350	166	310	November 15, 1958
663	70	66	2,916	1,200	164	1,187	November 22, 1958
663	175	78	3,214	1,300	1,160	941	November 29, 1958
788	150	21	4,307	1,300	200	2,313	December 6, 1958
548	225	114	3,655	1,350	150	793	December 13, 1958
363	375	258	4,206	1,200	250	616	December 20, 1958
936	250	213	3,305	1,350	300	102	December 27, 1958
8,430	1,850	1,668	33,241	15,900	3,408	14,733	TOTAL for quarter ending December, 1958
329	350	639	2,937	627	150	1,229	January 2, 1959
248	350	2,447	3,155	673	2,285	538	January 9, 1959
648	850	2,985	2,313	1,350	68	511	January 16, 1959
407	850	1,546	2,430	1,350	205	429	January 23, 1959
114	360	2,371	2,440	1,300	210	365	January 30, 1959
1,561	200	137	1,987	1,300	235	459	February 6, 1959
821	250	903	1,430	1,350	173	614	February 13,1959
1,926	220	231	1,870	1,300	826	1,096	February 20, 1959
1,523	500	1,701	1,357	1,250	266	N.R.	February 27, 1959
1,762	500	1,337	2,016	1,330	1,129	157	March 6, 1959
3,007	100	1,380	991	1,380	113	N.R.	March 13, 1959
1,452	750	468	90	1,370	748	13	March 20, 1959
1,936	550	189	Nil	1,380	1,621	198	March 27, 1959
15,734	5,830	16,334	23,016	15,960	8,029	5,609	TOTAL for quarter ending March, 1959

27.1. *Market Arrivals of Rice*—contd.

(In maunds)

Week ended	Bihar					Andhra	
	Forbesganj (Purnea)	Bihta (Patna)	Kishanganj (Purnea)	Rafiganj (Gaya)	Jaynagar (Darbhanga)	Osmanaganj (Hyderabad)	Sadashivpath (Medak)
April 3, 1959	1,000	5,500	700	825	1,400	26,172	1,155
April 10, 1959	5,500	5,050	800	779	1,800	14,370	936
April 17, 1959	6,000	5,300	1,000	733	1,300	25,932	1,803
April 24, 1959	6,000	5,100	800	642	1,400	15,531	2,397
May 1, 1959	1,500	4,830	800	815	1,000	21,417	2,136
May 8, 1959	Nil	4,700	700	776	800	20,376	1,743
May 15, 1959	3,500	4,500	950	878	600	20,385	345
May 22, 1959	2,500	4,700	600	973	550	18,431	969
May 29, 1949	4,309	4,400	600	698	450	21,259	756
June 5, 1959	8,000	4,200	550	300	400	17,049	465
June 12, 1959	5,500	4,000	600	639	400	14,798	286
June 19, 1959	2,500	3,900	700	797	400	14,568	108
June 26, 1959	5,200	4,100	500	804	400	12,714	405
TOTAL for quarter ending June, 1959	51,509	60,280	9,300	9,659	10,900	243,002	13,504
July 3, 1959	3,000	4,000	600	735	400	20,476	138
July 10, 1959	2,500	4,000	500	646	300	18,735	573
July 17, 1959	1,000	3,700	550	849	300	14,949	219
July 24 1959	1,000	3,500	600	938	300	12,624	63
July 31, 1959	Nil	3,500	600	515	300	22,083	141
August 7, 1959	800	3,300	600	632	300	19,578	423
August 14, 1959	5,000	3,000	650	436	188*	16,923	198
August 21, 1959	7,000	2,750	700	560	75	11,007	75
August 28, 1959	Nil	2,000	600	484	85	17,946	87
September 4, 1959 ..	1,400	2,500	350	875	70	20,073	291
September 11, 1959 ..	2,700	2,800	300	705	55	14,656	231
September 18, 1959 ..	3,000	2,000	400	909	45	17,964	408
September 25, 1959 ..	5,000	2,000	300	607	20	17,421	243
TOTAL for quarter ending September, 1959 ..	32,400	39,050	6,750	8,891	2,438	224,435	3,090
GRAND TOTAL for the year 1958-59	221,943	202,240	39,650	40,140	35,918	1,178,320	65,842

(In maunds)

Pradesh			Madhya Pradesh		Uttar Pradesh		Week ended
Tandur (Hyderabad)	Mehboobnagar (Mehboobnagar)	Narayanpet (Mehboobnagar)	Balodabazar (Raipur)	Mainpuri (Mainpuri)	Etawah (Etawah)	Choharpur (Dehra Dun)	
606	147	177	5,000	3,211	1,783	908	April 3, 1959
426	252	126	6,000	5,226	4,066	686	April 10, 1959
1,281	207	268	4,500	7,696	3,164	789	April 17, 1959
1,236	477	315	8,000	11,505	7,194	1,064	April 24, 1959
1,482	102	288	3,700	6,630	7,525	760	May 1, 1959
2,130	60	288	3,800	14,755	4,973	868	May 8, 1959
2,823	159	287	8,000	8,515	6,632	972	May 15, 1959
1,809	119	360	6,500	15,145	9,348	450	May 22, 1959
1,422	143	268	7,500	13,390	9,344	317	May 29, 1959
741	87	214	8,500	17,810	7,951	580	June 5, 1959
315	45	159	5,000	20,410	13,519	475	June 12, 1959
894	168	68	7,500	16,080	11,204	272	June 19, 1959
168	222	29	6,500	17,095	11,446	207	June 26, 1959
15,333	2,188	2,947	80,500	157,468	98,149	8,348	TOTAL for quater ending June, 1959.
456	261	64	2,500	13,520	4,335	178	July 3, 1959
1,089	171	117	3,500	9,620	8,502	234	July 10, 1959
1,110	168	46	6,500	7,930	5,450	15	July 17, 1959
471	87	32	8,000	4,030	6,649	143	July 24, 1959
369	447	67	6,000	1,898	5,111	23	July 31, 1959
525	225	43	1,300	2,652	3,858	150	August 7, 1959
624	276	47	650	1,781	6,688	375	August 14, 1959
138	312	46	Nil	520	4,168	83	August 21, 1959
294	324	36	325	1,495	3,615	264	August 28, 1959
342	927	92	1,350	3,829	3,937	10	September 4, 1959
648	291	83	2,700	2,743	3,018	14	September 11, 1959
423	681	74	4,050	2,703	3,072	182	September 18, 1959
369	852	144	2,700	4,335	4,474	149	September 25, 1959
6,858	5,022	891	39,575	57,056	62,877	1,820	TOTAL for quarter ending September, 1959.
58,676	10,961	8,853	237,875	428,630	356,159	33,196	GRAND TOTAL for the year 1958-59.

(In maunds)

Week ended	Orissa					Mysore		
	Sambalpur (Sambalpur	Bhadrak (Balasore)	Cuttack (Cuttack)	Titagarh (Bolangir)	Puri (Puri)	Kolar (Kolar)	Gulbarga (Gulbarga)	Belur (Hassan)
April 3, 1959	30,000	10,000	29,00	7,200	990	4,660	2,019	1,170
April 10, 1959	34,200	6,000	12,500	20,900	1,070	4,360	138	1,050
April 17, 1959	20,300	6,000	3,200	6,800	1,100	4,000	51	800
April 24, 1959	11,900	4,000	2,400	3,400	850	4,160	425	550
May 1, 1959	10,300	N.A.	22,550	8,550	775	3,570	293	900
May 8, 1959	8,900	10,000	2,500	7,590	850	3,700	160	950
May 15, 1959	5,200	20,380	5,600	5,560	880	4,190	384	950
May 22, 1959	5,300	40,200	6,500	3,520	1,050	4,180	626	850
May 29, 1959	5,000	19,685	28,700	1,270	616	3,950	576	900
June 5, 1959	2,300	14,400	3,100	600	748	4,080	264	900
June 12, 1959	3,200	21,900	1,800	1,000	610	4,250	1,203	900
June 19, 1959	2,000	9,630	21,450	1,500	700	4,030	164	450
June 26, 1959	3,800	11,961	3,300	860	1,100	4,090	204	450
TOTAL for quarter ending June, 1959 ..	142,400	174,156	116,500	68,750	11,339	53,220	6,507	10,820
July 3, 1959 ..	1,076	7,084	2,400	2,000	2,200	4,260	95	430
July 10, 1959 ..	2,900	11,805	2,400	2,000	1,330	4,320	83	430
July 17, 1959 ..	3,100	11,332	1,900	2,500	1,550	4,570	67	430
July 24, 1959 ..	9,400	13,994	2,150	2,058	880	4,310	89	430
July 31, 1959 ..	5,000	11,524	16,850	1,600	832	4,780	146	425
Aug. 7, 1959	2,000	12,105	1,500	1,000	710	4,116	201	367
Aug. 14, 1959	1,100	9,125	11,600	1,200	830	4,620	201	412
Aug. 21, 1959	3,602	6,698	1,800	4,100	580	5,880	115	525
Aug. 28, 1959	700	8,490	7,945	4,109	530	4,368	108	390
Sept. 4, 1959	1,100	9,723	2,050	4,840	560	5,460	166	350
Sept. 11, 1959	4,000	6,733	2,100	3,340	602	4,146	224	430
Sept. 18, 1959	1,500	4,350	13,900	6,200	771	3,719	82	475
Sept. 25, 1959	6,400	9,532	2,200	6,928	820	3,766	71	375
TOTAL for quarter ending Sept. 1959 ..	41,878	122,495	68,795	41,875	12,195	58,315	1,648	5,469
GRAND TOTAL for the year 1958-59 ..	463,078	700,947	275,955	179,945	66,588	249,925	80,209	42,519

of Rice—contd.

(In maunds)

Maharashtra			Gujarat			Punjab	Week ended
Jalna (Aurangabad)	Wani (Yeotmal)	Latur (Osmanabad)	Bardoli (Surat)	Borsad (Kaira)	Karjan (Baroda)	Sonepat (Rohtak)	
2,599	50	294	461	1,370	303	607	April 3, 1959
763	550	948	780	1,360	297	755	April 10, 1959
3,011	275	549	372	1,390	6	30	April 17, 1959
106	600	1,014	1,262	1,400	584	200	April 24, 1959
1,470	550	936	815	1,415	37	N.R.	May 1, 1959
2,303	110	648	210	1,460	327	599	May 8, 1959
989	Nil	1,041	1,642	1,450	274	47	May 15, 1959
2,017	110	481	1,180	1,470	977	243	May 22, 1959
533	250	78	810	1,485	5	38	May 29, 1959
2,148	250	99	754	1,415	162	4	June 5, 1959
1,762	235	357	321	1,655	114	N.R.	June 12, 1959
848	250	180	1,390	1,495	484	18	June 19, 1959
579	275	87	1,200	1,355	1,236	N.R.	June 26, 1959
19,128	3,505	6,712	11,197	18,720	4,806	2,541	TOTAL for quarter ending June, 1959.
1,366	275	1,458	864	1,250	60	32	July 3, 1959
818	100	135	1,495	1,265	58	N.R.	July 10, 1959
2,099	Nil	228	1,250	1,255	10	N.R.	July 17, 1959
1,160	Nil	384	300	1,105	30	N.R.	July 24, 1959
1,561	150	305	675	1,070	5	26	July 31, 1959
1,550	220	261	610	1,035	12	Nil	August 7, 1959
2,135	275	138	850	1,000	17	Nil	August 14, 1959
117	220	126	800	1,020	68	5	August 21, 1959
227	77	33	150	1,055	626	Nil	August 28, 1959
1,725	48	156	525	1,050	87	Nil	September 4, 1959
157	Nil	369	350	1,075	N.R.	209	September 11, 1959
757	550	87	Nil	1,080	27	630	September 18, 1959
1,339	1,830	114	Nil	1,065	12	309	September 25, 1959
15,011	3,745	3,794	7,869	14,195	1,012	1,211	TOTAL for quarter ending September, 1959.
58,303	14,930	28,508	75,323	64,775	17,255	24,094	GRAND TOTAL for the year 1958-59.

(In maunds)

Week ended	Bihar					Andhra	
	Forbeshganj (Purnea)	Bihta (Patna)	Kishanganj (Purnea)	Rafiganj (Gaya)	Jaynagar (Darbhanga)	Osmanaganj (Hyderabad)	Sadashivpath (Medak)
October 2, 1959 ..	Nil	3,000	500	658	25	18,129	153
October 9, 1959 ..	17,000	3,200	500	903	20	27,692	339
October 16, 1959 ..	9,500	3,700	650	885	25	15,742	618
October 23, 1959 ..	22,000	4,000	600	801	30	16,185	1,839
October 30, 1959 ..	25,000	4,000	500	1,039	40	18,240	3,201
November 6, 1959 ..	11,000	3,750	500	1,332	80	38,139	2,460
November 13, 1959 ..	Nil	4,000	400	1,141	95	34,407	3,168
November 20, 1959 ..	2,500	4,200	375	1,152	55	26,505	2,586
November 27, 1959 ..	9,400	4,000	450	942	40	29,038	2,475
December 4, 1959 ..	Nil	4,500	600	980	530	25,752	1,284
December 11, 1959 ..	500	4,500	600	1,064	555	36,009	1,239
December 18, 1959 ..	1,700	4,700	700	1,100	565	22,311	1,266
December 25, 1959 ..	4,500	4,800	700	1,057	580	30,723	1,983
January 1, 1960 ..	9,500	5,200	800	834	600	32,532	1,536
TOTAL for quarter ending December 1959. ..	112,600	57,550	7,875	13,888	3,240	371,404	24,147
January 8, 1960 ..	7,500	5,300	600	844	500	71,118	948
January 15, 1960 ..	11,000	5,400	600	893	535	22,248	894
January 22, 1960 ..	15,000	5,700	700	793	600	24,874	732
January 29, 1960 ..	11,500	6,000	800	1,006	650	16,281	936
February 5, 1960 ..	12,500	6,700	700	1,042	200	37,302	858
February 12, 1960 ..	11,000	6,500	800	720	200	41,781	606
February 19, 1960 ..	8,000	6,800	700	1,172	150	28,365	666
February 26, 1960 ..	8,004	7,000	500	884	800	20,364	153
March, 4, 1960 ..	5,500	7,300	650	1,425	700	33,760	690
March 11, 1960 ..	3,500	7,600	600	860	12,200	12,548	582
March 18, 1960 ..	8,500	7,500	800	700	350	20,322	387
March 25, 1960 ..	14,050	7,300	700	675	1,250	24,105	801
April 1, 1960 ..	3,800	7,200	600	520	1,855	28,824	183
TOTAL for quarter ending March 1960.. ..	119,854	86,300	8,570	11,534	19,990	381,892	8,436

of Rice—contd.

(In maunds)

Andhra Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh			Uttar Pradesh			Week ended
Tandur (Hyderabad)	Mehboobnagar (Mehboobnagar)	Narayanpet (Mehboobnagar)	Balodabazar (Raipur)	Mainpuri (Mainpuri)	Etawah (Etawah)	Choharpur (Dehra Dun)	
162	2,067	174	2,000	2,262	5,083	18	October 2, 1959
291	516	177	2,050	978	3,487	509	October 9, 1959
264	342	39	5,400	819	6,169	790	October 16, 1959
690	189	54	2,700	130	6,848	1,153	October 23, 1959
612	150	87	1,300	494	5,962	2,067	October 30, 1959
2,238	381	165	1,350	342	3,528	2,748	November 6, 1959
4,194	640	126	1,350	49	2,784	2,043	November 13, 1959
3,861	234	60	1,350	4,041	4,061	2,505	November 20, 1959
3,507	96	93	670	2,109	9,545	2,187	November 27, 1959
2,559	324	102	1,350	7,303	7,634	2,092	December 4, 1959
2,556	24	63	2,020	13,533	9,107	2,249	December 11, 1959
3,300	3	180	2,700	18,222	9,550	2,293	December 18, 1959
3,729	66	438	1,625	19,134	14,164	1,916	December, 25, 1959
2,007	624	345	1,745	20,157	15,207	1,685	January 1, 1960
29,970	5,656	2,103	27,610	89,573	103,129	24,255	TOTAL for quarter ending December 1959
3,498	1,002	560	5,200	18,365	15,619	2,249	January 8, 1960
1,881	981	275	14,100	21,009	11,201	1,320	January 15, 1960
1,380	12	729	20,000	22,457	14,380	786	January 22, 1960
807	366	363	15,000	21,104	17,705	950	January 29, 1960
1,434	60	318	18,200	18,513	14,380	270	February 5, 1960
1,455	21	228	20,000	19,213	17,207	1,195	February 12, 1960
1,077	63	153	13,000	18,314	13,187	550	February 19, 1960
264	42	150	9,000	18,405	8,349	860	February, 26, 1960
900	225	279	20,000	15,451	7,023	1,498	March 4, 1960
837	69	135	16,000	17,670	8,032	1,470	March 11, 1960
342	N.R.	204	6,000	35,510	4,340	955	March 18, 1960
243	138	354	2,200	18,757	3,210	1,230	March 25, 1960
21	579	123	2,800	8,823	3,636	1,785	April 1, 1960
14,139	3,558	3,871	161,500	253,591	138,269	15,118	TOTAL for quarter ending March 1960

(In maunds)

Week ended	Orissa					Mysore	
	Sambalpur (Sambalpur)	Bhadrak (Balasore)	Cuttack (Cuttack)	Titlagarh (Bolangir)	Puri (Puri)	Kolar (Kolar)	Gulbarga (Gulbarga)
October 2, 1959	10,300	6,550	2,450	4,610	947	4,051	60
October 9, 1959	14,400	5,750	1,200	7,400	816	3,710	144
October 16, 1959	18,500	14,500	1,900	10,500	743	3,972	67
October 23, 1959	28,000	18,350	2,500	60,000	806	4,222	172
October 30, 1959	19,300	13,790	1,910	20,000	630	4,207	305
November 6, 1959 ..	16,500	13,640	2,300	19,000	826	3,524	293
November 13, 1959 ..	19,000	18,800	12,700	25,000	830	3,670	194
November 20, 1959 ..	17,800	18,550	2,250	15,000	600	4,910	910
November 27, 1959 ..	2,6000	13,840	1,400	20,200	620	3,591	134
December 4, 1959 ..	26,500	21,000	12,900	10,000	680	4,151	199
December 11, 1959 ..	21,000	21,500	2,300	12,000	442	3,066	495
December 18, 1959 ..	13,000	7,950	1,350	8,000	434	3,079	380
December 25, 1959 ..	11,500	4,700	1,700	10,678	545	3,114	816
January 1, 1960	13,000	5,550	12,600	9,332	680	2,700	384
TOTAL for quarter ending December 1959	254,800	184,470	59,460	231,720	9,599	51,967	4,553
January 8, 1960	9,700	26,530	2,150	5,000	405	3,025	319
January 15, 1960	14,000	12,750	2,900	3,000	479	2,649	253
January 22, 1960	32,000	16,750	25,700	4,000	850	3,147	145
January 29, 1960	41,000	8,050	9,100	3,000	1,130	2,584	97
February 5, 1960	39,000	8,266	6,000	3,000	934	2,115	93
February 12, 1960 ..	44,000	7,700	9,700	1,500	765	3,210	84
February 19, 1960 ..	29,000	13,500	10,000	1,500	738	2,610	77
February 26, 1960 ..	41,000	11,200	8,250	1,000	1,075	4,404	55
March 4, 1960	24,000	26,159	6,550	800	981	2,705	38
March 11, 1960	27,000	7,284	5,700	1,000	920	3,010	57
March 18, 1960	14,812	12,054	3,150	3,000	757	2,420	190
March 25, 1960	17,500	6,053	5,700	16,000	2,470	2,910	279
April 1, 1960	33,000	17,837	3,200	5,000	914	3,140	109
TOTAL for quarter ending March 1960	366,012	174,133	98,100	478,000	12,418	37,929	1,796

(In maunds)

Belur (Hassan)	Maharashtra: Jalna (Aurangabad)	Maharashtra: Wani (Yeotmal)	Maharashtra: Latur (Osmanabad)	Gujarat: Bardoli (Surat)	Gujarat: Borsad (Kaira)	Gujarat: Karjan (Baroda)	Punjab: Sonepat (Rohtak)	Week ended
360	2,817	Nil	402	1,125	1,085	100	Nil	Oct. 2, 1959
280	191	100	2,250	4,549	1,110	20	18	Oct. 9, 1959
375	131	55	150	9,200	1,135	207	Nil	Oct. 16, 1959
385	329	150	165	8,000	1,170	32	307	Oct. 23, 1959
457	477	150	384	5,200	1,160	15	724	Oct. 30, 1959
530	428	110	276	5,080	1,150	130	642	Nov. 6, 1959
375	786	250	135	4,200	1,120	67	1,201	Nov. 13, 1959
530	887	110	204	3,150	1,110	264	593	Nov. 20, 1959
630	150	275	336	4,050	1,125	484	1,184	Nov. 27, 1959
360	1,214	500	81	8,725	1,120	825	935	Dec. 4, 1959
430	739	1,040	351	9,800	1,155	1,179	958	Dec. 11, 1959
830	795	50	423	7,525	1,180	1,789	995	Dec. 18, 1959
640	3,469	660	432	4,250	1,185	1,495	2,792	Dec. 25, 1959
630	1,787	700	120	6,425	1,205	1,413	1,227	January 1, 1960
6,812	14,200	4,150	5,709	81,279	16,010	8,020	11,576	TOTAL for quarter ending Dec. 1959
890	2,696	500	36	8,100	1,170	1,738	1,325	Jan. 8, 1960
1,200	1,409	150	36	7,425	1,170	860	950	Jan. 15, 1960
980	930	530	588	4,500	1,145	100	200	Jan. 22, 1960
950	519	1,000	720	3,500	1,140	65	262	Jan. 29, 1960
980	1,171	800	432	2,500	1,175	2	398	Feb. 5, 1960
680	950	1,100	309	1,225	1,030	922	1,101	Feb. 12, 1960
730	1,349	900	186	800	850	626	510	Feb. 19, 1960
480	370	900	18	525	870	55	1,242	Feb. 26, 1960
1,600	1,913	400	294	460	965	804	615	March 4, 1960
1,250	1,007	800	174	520	1,015	1,369	543	March 11, 1960
1,400	881	508	243	450	995	50	206	March 18, 1960
1,760	427	530	132	320	1,035	1,319	550	March 25, 1960
1,290	45	500	135	500	1,060	719	200	April 1, 1960
14,490	13,667	8,618	3,303	30,825	13,620	8,629	8,102	TOTAL for quarter ending March 1960

27.1. *Market Arrival*

(In maunds)

Week ended	Bihar					Andhra	
	Forbesganj (Purnea)	Bihta (Patna)	Kishanganj (Purnea)	Rafiganj (Gaya)	Jaynagar (Darbhanga)	Osmanaganj (Hyderabad)	Sadashivpath (Medak)
April 8, 1960	1,900	7,000	600	685	70	31,962	738
April 15, 1960	7,500	7,000	500	1,260	2,440	25,575	1,230
April 22, 1960	3,500	7,000	550	1,010	680	28,050	1,440
April 29, 1960	6,790	7,100	600	910	710	25,301	1,035
May 6, 1960	1,400	6,600	600	612	3,040	29,116	1,125
May 13,1960	17,500	6,300	550	752	3,080	20,415	1,197
May 20, 1960	4,445	6,000	500	600	1,255	22,509	651
May 27, 1960	3,632	6,135	500	650	390	17,539	435
June 3, 1960	4,042	5,500	700	400	635	32,580	645
June 10, 1960	2,600	6,000	500	525	525	28,680	498
June, 17 1960	3,750	5,800	500	520	620	21,774	522
June 24, 1960	3,165	6,200	600	615	1,230	22,698	384
July 1, 1960	4,100	6,600	900	408	1,440	36,309	519
TOTAL for the quarter ending June 1960	64,324	83,235	7,600	8,947	16,115	342,508	10,419
July 8, 1960	500	7,000	500	500	1,330	21,554	261
July 15, 1960	Nil	7,792	600	525	770	21,996	234
July 22,1960	5,200	7,000	600	550	115	24,621	255
July 29, 1960	6,570	6,800	800	400	3,400	24,705	675
Aug. 5, 1960	3,805	9,486	700	325	1,620	32,644	309
Aug. 12, 1960	500	8,361	600	475	1,050	25,746	327
Aug. 19, 1960	2,700	7,000	700	525	110	18,048	310
Aug. 26, 1960	200	5,000	600	575	170	17,066	294
Sept. 2, 1960	1,000	4,800	700	775	Nil	31,659	174
Sept. 9, 1960	Nil	8,309	600	750	Nil	32,710	126
Sept. 16, 1960 ..	4,500	6,500	600	575	Nil	21,042	186
Sept. 23, 1960	Nil	7,200	800	670	Nil	18,333	531
Sept. 30, 1960	4,570	5,000	600	475	5,100	18,182	243
TOTAL for the quarter ending Sept. 1960	29,545	90,248	8,400	7,120	13,665	308,306	3,925
GRAND TOTAL for the year 1959-60.	326,323	317,333	32,625	41,489	53,010	1,404,110	46,927

(*a*) Relates to the month of October, 1958.
(*b*) Relates to the month of November, 1958.
(*c*) Relates to the month of December, 1958.
(*d*) Relates to the month of January, 1959.
(*e*) Relates to the month of February, 1959.

of Rice—contd.

(In maunds)

Pradesh			Madhya Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh			Week ended
Tandur (Hyderabad)	Mehboobnagar (Mehboobnagar)	Narayanpet (Mehboobnagar)	Balodahbazar (Raipur)	Mainpuri (Mainpuri)	Etawah (Etawah)	Choharpur (Dehra Dun)	
492	72	361	2,375	11,287	3,901	1,940	April 8,1960
756	65	222	8,000	9,407	3,875	1,405	April 15, 1960
1,245	90	309	6,000	10,827	3,000	1,117	April 22, 1960
531	36	270	5,000	6,315	4,892	1,655	April 29, 1960
1,590	276	324	5,300	6,018	3,000	770	May 6, 1960
1,677	54	192	6,500	8,791	3,383	650	May 13, 1960
381	246	159	6,300	10,745	1,950	930	May 20, 1960
1,137	51	153	5,500	10,140	3,815	865	May, 27 1960
1,488	156	168	4,000	12,891	1,300	630	June 3, 1960
693	210	111	5,000	3,921	Nil	750	June 10, 1960
957	384	216	4,000	10,586	1,950	229	June 17, 1960
681	301	114	3,000	5,579	1,300	89	June 24, 1960
447	393	192	2,000	4,436	1,212	10	July 1, 1960
12,075	2,334	2,791	62,975	110,943	33,578	11,040	TOTAL for the quarter ending June 1960.
390	169	189	4,000	4,824	950	32	July 8, 1960
414	441	201	4,000	Nil	260	51	July 15, 1960
438	459	309	6,000	1,309	1,114	5	July 22, 1960
276	474	81	6,000	3,024	395	116	July 29, 1960
426	393	228	4,000	2,200	Nil	73	Aug. 5, 1960
198	174	243	2,000	Nil	Nil	152	Aug. 12, 1960
264	351	159	6,000	1,000	Nil	41	Aug. 19, 1960
237	351	375	3,000	Nil	Nil	15	Aug. 26, 1960
282	177	141	1,300	Nil	Nil	23	Sept. 2, 1960
309	1,056	94	1,700	Nil	Nil	46	Sept. 9, 1960
234	468	171	4,858	Nil	Nil	37	Sept. 16, 1960
140	348	141	6,000	Nil	Nil	69	Sept. 23, 1960
177	687	96	6,000	Nil	Nil	59	Sept. 30, 1960
3,785	5,548	2,428	54,858	12,357	2,719	719	TOTAL for the quarter ending Sept. 1960.
59,969	17,096	11,193	306,943	466,464	277,695	51,132	GRAND TOTAL for the year 1959-60.

27.1. *Market Arrivals*

(In maunds)

Week ended	Orissa					Mysore		
	Sambalpur (Sambalpur)	Bhadrak (Balasore)	Cuttack (Cuttack)	Titlagarh (Bolangir)	Puri (Puri)	Kolar (Kolar)	Gulbarga (Gulbarga)	Belur (Hassan)
April 8, 1960 ..	20,000	9,134	3,800	7,000	1,525	2,590	108	850
April 15, 1960 ..	12,000	14,136	23,300	9,000	1,321	2,175	71	1,300
April 22, 1960 ..	17,000	10,177	3,100	4,500	1,354	2,620	22	980
April 29, 1960 ..	6,500	16,560	4,400	1,000	1,341	2,185	115	1,120
May 6, 1960 ..	10,000	19,200	12,060	5,500	865	1,870	71	590
May 13, 1960 ..	10,000	7,600	13,100	2,640	524	1,798	109	725
May 20, 1960 ..	17,500	19,200	5,500	4,000	438	1,730	348	648
May 27, 1960 ..	10,300	26,800	24,700	2,000	302	2,387	344	590
June 3, 1960 ..	9,300	21,200	8,100	1,500	228	2,068	93	980
June 10, 1960 ..	4,500	21,200	9,650	2,000	262	1,964	165	886
June 17, 1960 ..	7,400	26,800	2,900	7,000	260	2,210	281	624
June 24, 1960 ..	31,000	21,500	21,050	14,000	1,477	2,170	214	630
July 1, 1960 ..	18,500	16,200	11,390	7,000	265	2,210	125	850
TOTAL for the quarter ending June 1960	174,000	229,707	143,050	67,140	10,162	27,977	2,066	10,773
July 8, 1960 ..	4,400	13,800	1,360	1,200	330	2,520	98	500
July 15, 1960 ..	2,000	7,400	2,120	700	241	2,370	41	1,465
July 22, 1960 ..	2,650	6,050	7,730	1,200	350	1,860	60	1,510
July 29, 1960 ..	12,500	4,700	8,800	1,000	400	2,280	40	1,380
Aug. 5, 1960 ..	9,600	4,400	9,482	800	431	2,080	N.R.	1,000
Aug. 12, 1960 ..	2,100	3,100	37,600	300	384	2,038	18	1,490
Aug. 19, 1960 ..	1,300	Nil	13,600	400	186	2,015	151	1,050
Aug. 26, 1960 ..	3,100	2,100	12,760	3,100	205	2,700	137	2,000
Sept. 2, 1960 ..	14,800	500	19,200	5,800	282	2,610	121	2,125
Sept. 9, 1960 ..	23,000	1,300	46,410	14,780	267	2,587	13	2,000
Sept. 16, 1960 ..	27,000	1,300	38,250	10,500	393	2,180	276	1,475
Sept. 23, 1960 ..	10,300	1,300	26,700	5,400	462	2,882	276	1,540
Sept. 30, 1960 ..	22,800	700	26,700	4,300	473	2,700	72	1,540
TOTAL for the quarter ending September, 1960 ..	135,550	46,650	250,712	49,480	4,404	30,822	1,303	19,075
GRAND TOTAL for the year 1959-60 ..	930,362	634,960	551,322	396,140	36,583	148,695	9,718	51,150

N.R.—Not reported.

N.B.—Arrivals in a particular market in the above table include arrivals from villages and arrivals from other markets.

of Rice—concld.

(In maunds)

Maharashtra			Gujarat			Punjab	Week ended
Jalna (Aurangabad)	Wani (Yeotmal)	Latur (Osmanabad)	Bardoli (Surat)	Borsad (Kaira)	Karjan (Baroda)	Sonepat (Rohtak)	
347	560	186	890	1,090	17	Nil	April 8, 1960
582	1,100	429	600	950	200	344	April 15, 1960
933	510	780	525	835	860	571	April 22, 1960
717	1,500	87	525	880	705	798	April 29, 1960
129	900	207	650	585	1,089	599	May 6, 1960
1,278	1,100	510	1,085	300	105	250	May 13, 1960
1,059	1,100	770	545	90	371	410	May 20, 1960
391	900	198	935	120	209	2	May 27, 1960
503	8,000	228	865	255	453	68	June 3, 1960
595	500	279	775	260	287	557	June 10, 1960
121	700	159	625	420	4,080	200	June 17, 1960
339	1,800	450	750	480	307	648	June 24, 1960
867	500	463	520	320	218	225	July 1, 1960
7,861	19,170	4,746	9,290	6,585	8,901	4,672	TOTAL for the quarter ending June 1960.
3,088	800	213	150	85	65	166	July 8, 1960
948	200	315	300	90	14	Nil	July 15, 1960
1,020	160	425	120	95	126	50	July 22, 1960
134	500	288	Nil	90	N.R.	Nil	July 29, 1960
6	100	171	Nil	80	43	300	Aug. 5, 1960
383	70	93	Nil	75	12	201	Aug. 12, 1960
455	Nil	132	Nil	150	25	625	Aug. 19, 1960
986	Nil	333	325	200	13	370	Aug. 26, 1960
880	Nil	471	145	250	N.R.	395	Sept. 2, 1960
181	Nil	249	150	300	25	440	Sept. 9, 1950
575	Nil	750	Nil	200	23	1,849	Sept. 16, 1960
621	Nil	246	116	215	18	532	Sept. 23 ,1960
2,612	Nil	273	50	250	N.R.	703	Sept. 30, 1960
11,889	1,830	3,959	1,356	2,080	364	5,631	TOTAL for the quarter ending Sept. 1960.
47,617	33,768	17,717	1,22,750	38,295	25,914	29,981	GRAND TOTAL for the year 1959-60.

L/M11 Dte. of E&S(60)—9

27·2. *Market Arrivals of Paddy*

(In maunds)

Week ended	Bihar	Andhra Pradesh				
	Forbasganj (Purnea)	Badepalli (Mahboob Nagar)	Warangal (Warangal)	Kakinada (East Godavari)	Bhongir (Nalgonda)	Jangaon (Waran-gal)
October 4, 1958	375	16,197	10,622	4,000	6,735	6,639
October 11, 1958	4,500	12,546	7,800	4,500	10,242	4,752
October 18, 1958	Nil	7,647	14,352	4,000	9,596	4,128
October 25, 1958	1,600	3,375	7,422	4,000	4,395	1,005
November 1, 1958	Nil	70,695	7,956	7,000	8,863	4,512
November 8, 1958	500	10,602	24,912	9,000	10,215	6,201
November 15, 1958	3,500	5,076	21,792	8,000	4,209	3,870
November 22, 1958	7,500	10,137	27,924	9,900	7,668	7,326
November 29, 1958	2,000	9,882	23,064	11,000	3,849	2,478
December 6, 1958	15,000	15,933	29,952	10,000	6,879	7,245
December 13, 1958	12,000	14,844	35,640	12,500	9,287	7,110
December 20, 1958	9,000	16,200	50,568	13,300	13,473	10,440
December 27, 1958	9,000	15,780	26,682	15,500	11,445	8,640
TOTAL for the quarter ending December 1958	64,975	2,08,914	2,88,686	1,12,700	1,06,856	74,346
January 2, 1959	12,000	18,581	27,417	13,000	3,519	11,481
January 9, 1959	31,500	12,861	28,152	14,500	6,513	8,706
January 16, 1959	11,000	6,510	17,724	13,000	3,294	3,558
January 23, 1959	22,000	23,331	33,180	13,500	7,248	8,904
January 30, 1959	17,000	26,289	28,800	13,500	6,582	11,193
February 6, 1959	27,600	22,764	20,364	12,000	5,253	4,269
February 13, 1959	22,000	11,403	27,072	12,500	5,184	8,022
February 20, 1959	7,000	14,181	21,684	12,600	4,959	9,795
February 27, 1959	15,500	5,027	12,636	13,000	3,753	5,045
March 6, 1959	1,800	8,607	19,056	12,000	7,878	8,040
March 13, 1959	Nil	9,285	18,252	13,000	6,753	7,518
March 20, 1959	4,000	10,050	28,188	13,500	9,138	11,862
March 27, 1959	10,500	14,145	23,532	14,100	8,018	2,457
TOTAL for the quarter ending March 1959	1,81,900	1,83,034	3,06,057	1,70,200	78,092	1,00,850

(In maunds)

Madras		Madhya Pradesh	Orissa			Week ended
Erode (Coimba-tore)	Tuticorin (Tirunel-velli)	Baloda bazzar (Raipur)	Cuttack (Cuttack)	Parla-khemandi (Ganjam)	Chandbali (Balasore)	
—	—	400	3,620	1,100	Nil	October 4, 1958
—	—	600	3,680	1,138	2,500	October 11, 1958
—	—	600	1,910	1,100	1,500	October 18, 1958
16,450 (*a*)	22,660 (*a*)	400	1,870	910	Nil	October 25, 1958
—	—	500	15,080	1,075	Nil	November, 1, 1958
—	—	500	3,000	1,080	Nil	November 8, 1958
—	—	1,200	2,150	1,480	Nil	November 15, 1958
—	—	1,600	2,000	1,400	Nil	November 22, 1958
31,440 (*b*)	17,215 (*b*)	2,700	1,260	1,200	Nil	November 29, 1958
—	—	4,200	1,030	1,525	1,500	December 6, 1958
—	—	5,100	1,056	1,550	1,500	December 13, 1958
—	—	6,400	3,310	2,130	Nil	December 20, 1958
72,055 (*c*)	40,000 (*c*)	8,200	3,030	1,370	3,000	December 27, 1958
1,19,945	79,875	32,400	42,996	17,058	10,000	TOTAL for the quarter ending December 1958
—	—	11,000	2,060	1,270	3,000	January 2, 1959
—	—	11,200	2,310	1,330	1,500	January 9, 1959
—	—	16,400	1,355	1,340	6,000	January 16, 1959
—	—	18,100	1,840	1,150	8,000	January 23, 1959
25,560 (*d*)	96,300 (*d*)	14,150	2,640	1,230	19,000	January 30, 1959
—	—	31,000	5,000	1,605	20,000	February 6, 1959
—	—	40,400	7,400	1,670	25,000	February 13, 1959
—	—	20,000	10,250	1,625	33,000	February 20, 1959
29,509 (*e*)	69,300 (*e*)	20,000	10,250	1,395	46,000	February 27, 1959
10,700	5,900	13,000	19,450	1,220	47,000	March 6, 1959
8,000	1,800	14,000	25,990	1,380	60,000	March 13, 1959
8,600	1,600	20,000	17,000	1,150	53,000	March 20, 1959
13,000	2,900	12,000	40,500	1,250	50,000	March 27, 1959
95,369	1,77,800	2,41,250	1,46,045	17,615	3,71,500	TOTAL for the quarter ending March 1959

(In maunds)

Week ended	Orissa—contd.		Mysore			Maharashtra		Maharash-tra—*contd.*	Gujarat	Punjab				Week ended
	Padampur (Sambalpur)	Baitarani Road (Cuttack)	Belur (Hassan)	Alur (Hassan)	Khanapur (Belgaum)	Pen (Kolaba)	Latur (Osmanabad)	Mangaon (Kolaba)	Bavla (Ahmednagar)	Mukerian (Hoshiarpur)	Thaneshwar (Karnal)	Dinanagar (Gurdashpur)	Hansi (Hissar)	
October 4, 1958	Nil	Nil	570	550	976	4,293	1,131	330	500	4,862	128	1,293	107	October 4, 1958
October 11, 1958	500	Nil	570	550	970	4,220	951	497	650	16,031	1,272	13,058	575	October 11, 1958
October 18, 1958	500	Nil	600	580	720	4,220	1,590	535	360	26,149	6,317	16,156	1,340	October 18, 1958
October 25, 1958	750	Nil	600	580	820	4,442	2,205	460	670	22,708	10,623	11,785	1,397	October 25, 1958
November 1, 1958 ..	550	Nil	1,200	1,000	620	6,518	3,840	910	300	19,916	18,934	13,668	1,669	November 1, 1958
November 8, 1958 ..	1,050	Nil	1,260	990	500	6,499	5,793	1,130	400	45,826	20,592	14,207	492	November 8, 1958
November 15, 1958 ..	1,150	Nil	1,300	1,060	592	6,509	2,670	1,075	8,000	31,680	20,472	13,779	405	November 15, 1958
November 22, 1958 ..	1,000	100	1,300	1,050	350	6,650	3,324	1,075	8,500	37,860	31,516	10,824	1,086	November 22, 1958
November 29, 1958 ..	850	50	1,300	1,000	260	6,414	2,235	1,140	9,949	27,620	19,423	15,130	550	November 29, 1958
December 6, 1958 ..	850	100	1,300	1,050	275	13,130	3,234	2,037	9,700	29,147	18,784	15,246	625	December 6, 1958
December 13, 1958 ..	900	50	1,200	1,000	230	13,427	1,671	1,565	8,000	25,021	9,505	18,895	314	December 13, 1958
December 20, 1958 ..	950	200	1,200	1,000	55	13,449	2,730	2,190	2,200	18,378	9,392	3,641	267	December 20, 1958
December 27, 1958 ..	800	500	1,100	900	380	12,514	2,265	2,144	1,883	11,202	3,043	4,412	180	December 27, 1958
TOTAL for the quarter ending December 1958	9,850	1,000	13,500	11,310	6,748	1,02,285	33,639	15,088	51,112	3,16,400	1,70,001	1,52,094	9,007	TOTAL for quarter ending December, 1958.
January 2, 1959	700	800	2,100	1,750	520	6,873	2,664	1,322	2,800	9,243	3,808	6,356	597	January 2, 1959
January 9, 1959	1,050	1,500	2,200	1,800	650	6,750	1,968	1,527	3,200	9,917	3,733	4,708	1,606	January 9, 1959
January 16, 1959	1,250	3,701	2,200	1,800	610	6,570	1,689	2,225	3,000	15,664	3,185	4,121	75	January 16, 1959
January 23, 1959	1,500	3,000	3,500	2,300	480	6,763	2,877	2,485	3,000	11,429	1,156	2,029	288	January 23, 1959
January 30, 1959	2,100	4,000	3,700	2,400	180	6,910	1,980	2,752	2,452	13,456	1,216	2,785	156	January 30, 1959
February 6, 1959	1,600	1,000	3,700	3,100	—	7,192	1,614	1,535	1,000	7,300	1,237	1,227	175	February 6, 1959
February 13, 1959 ..	1,650	1,500	3,700	3,350	—	7,100	1,638	1,435	1,000	11,395	1,197	1,398	608	February 13, 1959
February 20, 1959 ..	1,550	2,000	3,800	3,450	—	7,290	1,632	1,380	1,000	9,063	1,543	1,665	19	February 20, 1959
February 27, 1959 ..	1,500	1,000	3,750	3,400	122 (e)	7,187	6,045	1,670	1,262	2,979	1,109	763	75	February 27, 1959
March 6, 1959	2,100	5,000	3,400	3,100	260	3,330	1,602	540	700	99,707	1,134	1,209	30	March 6, 1959
March 13, 1959	2,850	5,000	3,200	2,900	292	3,248	465	785	200	4,490	1,976	1,566	222	March 13, 1959
March 20, 1959	3,200	3,000	3,200	2,900	277	3,340	3,282	230	700	2,769	1,147	678	102	March 20, 1959
March 27, 1959	3,500	2,000	2,800	1,700	241	3,399	1,701	555	664	1,971	310	453	8	March 27, 1959
TOTAL for the quarter ending March 1959	24,550	33,501	41,250	33,950	3,637	75,952	29,157	18,891	20,978	1,99,383	22,751	28,958	3,961	TOTAL for quarter ending March, 1959

(In maunds)

Week ended	Bihar	Andhra Pradesh				
	Forbasganj (Purnea)	Badepalli (Mahboobnagar)	Warangal (Warangal)	Kakinada (East Godavari)	Bhongir (Nalgonda)	Jangaon (Warangal)
April 3, 1959	2,000	18,723	31,588	16,000	27,771	16,716
April 10, 1959	6,000	7,437	39,645	17,000	19,311	15,030
April 17, 1959	200	24,420	5,649	18,500	46,758	20,328
April 24, 1959	6,500	23,680	5,976	19,000	58,707	19,320
May 1, 1959	3,500	—	39,069	18,000	30,278	38,475
May 8, 1959	500	—	36,123	19,000	16,842	10,194
May 15, 1959	1,500	—	38,902	20,000	18,486	16,125
May 22, 1959	7,500	—	41,106	19,000	22,284	7,542
May 29, 1959	1,500	65,832(*f*)	41,628	18,000	20,151	5,646
June 5, 1959	Nil	8,774	32,049	20,000	18,948	6,295
June 12, 1959	1,500	14,847	46,134	21,000	18,378	9,981
June 19, 1959	5,500	13,395	38,757	22,000	22,674	9,999
June 26, 1959	10,800	10,059	35,307	20,000	14,895	8,586
TOTAL for quarter ending June, 1959	47,000	1,87,167	4,31,933	2,47,500	3,35,483	1,84,237
July 3, 1959	1,000	11,505	20,559	25,000	11,943	10,423
July 10, 1959	2,000	11,616	31,350	24,000	11,376	12,260
July 17, 1959	Nil	N.R.	32,745	26,000	15,972	12,500
July 24, 1959	1,105	N.R.	16,818	28,000	3,168	3,900
July 31, 1959	Nil	8,460	19,080	21,500	7,675	3,156
August 7, 1959	Nil	5,982	17,464	15,000	7,479	2,913
August 14, 1959	Nil	4,692	17,163	14,000	8,061	4,900
August 21, 1959	2,300	936	13,614	13,000	3,909	3,000
August 28, 1959	4,000	2,091	11,106	14,000	2,667	1,700
September 4, 1959	600	4,515	15,621	24,000	3,162	4,300
September 11, 1959	Nil	12,879	17,130	24,000	8,442	4,680
September 18, 1959	5,000	19,989	21,849	24,250	21,795	12,500
September 25, 1959	2,800	15,792	16,164	24,120	21,726	11,705
TOTAL for quarter ending September, 1959	18,805	98,457	2,50,663	2,76,870	1,27,375	87,937
GRAND TOTAL for the year 1958-59 ..	3,12,680	6,77,572	12,77,339	8,07,270	6,47,806	4,47,370

of Paddy—contd.

(In maunds)

Madras		Madhya Pradesh	Orissa			Week ended
Erode (Coimbatore)	Tuticorin (Tirunelveli)	Baloda Bazar (Raipur)	Cuttack (Cuttack)	Parlakhemendi (Ganjam)	Chandbali (Balasore)	
16,000	300	2,000	20,000	1,300	63,000	April 3, 1959
16,000	Nil	10,000	28,000	1,350	64,000	April, 10, 1959
19,700	Nil	8,000	26,000	1,310	65,000	April 17, 1959
15,100	975	6,000	21,000	1,175	65,000	April 24, 1959
15,700	600	8,000	58,000	1,100	24,000	May 1, 1959
8,050	Nil	8,000	15,000	950	17,000	May 8, 1959
17,300	800	9,000	5,000	1,100	11,000	May 15, 1959
8,400	990	7,000	6,000	1,125	12,000	May 22, 1959
11,900	267	5,000	34,000	1,100	10,000	May 29, 1959
12,050	2,700	2,000	3,500	1,090	12,000	June 5, 1959
16,340	4,574	3,000	2,200	975	10,000	June 12, 1959
13,370	1,590	2,050	1,700	1,030	9,000	June 19, 1959
10,700	5,540	1,000	1,325	1,050	10,000	June 26, 1959
1,80,610	18,336	71,050	2,21,725	14,655	3,72,000	TOTAL for quarter ending June, 1959
13,400	1,680	400	3,800	1,050	8,000	July 3, 1959
15,300	2,100	600	5,000	1,225	11,000	July 10, 1959
9,900	1,160	1,200	9,000	1,150	9,000	July 17, 1959
17,100	1,040	800	16,500	950	9,000	July 24, 1959
17,034	1,920	1,000	18,000	830	7,000	July 31, 1959
12,000	2,360	500	12,000	1,090	8,000	August 7, 1959
20,184	1,130	1,000	7,500	1,300	9,000	August 14, 1959
9,260	2,100	Nil	6,900	1,190	Nil	August 21, 1959
12,020	Nil	500	18,000	1,050	2,000	August 28, 1959
17,240	1,885	1,000	18,000	900	500	September 4, 1959
9,956	1,100	500	2,150	1,050	5,000	September 11, 1959
13,540	899	1,000	1,400	1,150	7,500	September 18, 1959
12,420	350	1,200	365	1,180	5,000	September 25, 1959
1,79,354	17,724	9,700	1,18,615	14,115	81,000	TOTAL for quarter ending September, 1959
5,75,278	2,93,735	3,54,400	5,29,381	63,443	8,34,500	GRAND TOTAL for the year 1958-59

(In maunds)

Week ended	Orissa—*contd.*		Mysore			Maharashtra	
	Padampur (Sambalpur)	Baitarni Road (Cuttack)	Belur (Hassan)	Alur (Hassan)	Khanapur (Belgaum)	Pen (Kolaba)	Latur (Osmanabad)
April 3, 1959	3,250	1,500	2,600	1,700	498	4,763	2,574
April 10, 1959	3,500	3,000	2,500	1,600	498	4,540	3,612
April 17, 1959	6,020	5,000	2,000	1,500	642	4,505	2,838
April 24, 1959	244	6,000	900	700	662	4,675	3,462
May 1, 1959	730	4,000	900	700	600	6,168	4,356
May 8, 1959	520	3,000	800	600	314	6,450	4,023
May 15, 1959	818	1,000	800	600	403	6,180	4,770
May 22, 1959	1,260	520	700	500	712	6,197	3,636
May 29, 1959	807	300	700	500	465	5,816	3,912
June 5, 1959	2,105	100	600	500	86	5,360	3,603
June 12, 1959	1,002	70	600	500	436	5,009	4,017
June, 19, 1959	2,245	100	Nil	Nil	570	5,452	4,848
June 26, 1959	524	200	Nil	Nil	252	5,615	3,255
TOTAL for quarter ending June, 1959.	23,025	24,790	13,100	9,400	6,138	70,730	48,906
July 3, 1959..	423	500	610	Nil	224	2,641	3,621
July 10, 1959	207	200	350	300	239	2,484	3,330
July 17, 1959	Nil	500	600	600	135	2,677	2,508
July 24, 1959	217	300	800	700	197	2,727	3,819
July 31, 1959	5,205	200	1,140	906	259	2,826	3,174
August 7, 1959 ..	1,448	300	1,417	1,128	322	2,840	2,925
August 14, 1959 ..	1,141	100	2,341	1,862	532	2,570	2,091
August 21, 1959	1,716	400	5,438	4,326	1,236	2,600	2,532
August 28, 1959	782	1,200	5,830	4,637	1,325	2,782	1,770
Sept. 4, 1959	987	1,200	750	630	832	3,904	1,482
Sept. 11, 1959	1,141	2,500	600	580	1,832	3,709	1,644
Sept. 18, 1959	1,316	3,000	740	840	2,260	3,730	2,220
Sept. 25, 1959	1,930	2,000	430	630	1,832	4,072	2,433
TOTAL for quarter ending September, 1959.	16,513	12,400	21,046	17,139	11,225	39,562	33,549
GRAND TOTAL for the year 1958-59.	73,938	71,691	88,896	71,799	27,748	2,88,529	145,251

of Paddy—contd.

(In maunds)

Maharashtra—*contd.*	Gujarat	Punjab				Week ended
Mangaon (Kolaba)	Bavla (Ahmednagar)	Mukerian (Hoshiarpur)	Thaneshwar (Karnal)	Dina Nagar (Gurdaspur)	Hansi (Hissar)	
1,200	1,870	5,508	758	476	8	April 3, 1959
1,100	1,330	6,114	274	500	77	April 10, 1959
1,050	982	4,043	557	364	49	April 17, 1959
1,150	729	2,322	318	227	N.R.	April 24, 1959
747	477	4,354	612	437	20	May 1, 1959
1,110	982	4,004	1,434	1,024	393	May 8, 1959
1,440	944	1,105	204	274	125	May 15, 1959
1,350	981	494	16	279	Nil	May 22, 1959
1,190	492	280	35	720	651	May 29, 1959
672	708	214	155	572	N.R.	June 5, 1959
1,025	663	43	180	428	N.R.	June 12, 1959
1,302	867	69	64	717	110	June 19, 1959
1,295	2,112	394	145	357	202	June 26, 1959
14,631	13,137	28,944	4,752	6,375	1,635	TOTAL for quarter ending June, 1959.
75	430	3	170	258	45	July 3, 1959
220	2,722	1,416	100	159	Nil	July 10, 1959
140	180	4	35	104	77	July 17, 1959
70	504	263	82	244	839	July 24, 1959
157	172	Nil	46	48	N.R.	July 31, 1959
67	280	9	5	186	2,188	Aug. 7, 1959
70	103	153	5	145	15	Aug. 14. 1959
210	313	293	5	29	190	Aug. 21, 1959
90	110	Nil	21	16	384	Aug. 28, 1959
60	406	23	33	186	Nil	Sept. 4, 1959
45	48	97	5	683	403	Sept. 11, 1959
105	60	579	139	1,530	128	Sept. 18, 1959
120	296	767	174	2,064	391	Sept. 25, 1959
1,429	3,174	3,607	820	5,652	4,660	TOTAL for quarter ending September 1959.
50,039	88,401	548,334	1,98,324	1,93,079	19,263	GRAND TOTAL for the year 1958-59.

(In maunds)

Week ended	Bihar	Andhra Pradesh				
	Forbasganj (Purnea)	Badepalli (Mahaboobnagar)	Warangal (Warangal)	Kakinada (East Godavari)	Bhongir (Nalgonda)	Jangaon (Warangal)
October 2, 1959	12,000	9,244	22,425	2,000	13,706	3,830
October 9, 1959	13,400	4,767	22,425	2,000	10,098	3,675
October 16, 1959	3,000	8.985	15,462	1,000	10,635	2,280
October 23, 1959	33,000	10,395	29,982	1,500	23,592	3,058
October 30, 1959	17,000	3,534	28,038	2,500	10,974	4,893
November 6, 1959	500	9,114	33,822	2,000	6,213	5,423
November 13, 1959	3,200	12,105	41,904	1,500	11,985	7,886
November 20, 1959	2,300	12,576	39,273	1,700	9,326	5,470
November 27, 1959	2,000	9,633	33,699	1,200	10,278	6,441
December 4, 1959	5,500	13,632	33,837	1,600	9,120	4,620
December 11, 1959	7,500	14,070	33,063	1,200	6,144	4,950
December 18, 1959	8,005	17,211	33,522	200	7,293	6,680
December 25, 1959	9,000	20,796	40,740	800	8,535	9,135
January 1, 1960	21,932	16,377	27,627	800	7,575	6,309
TOTAL for the quarter ending Dec.1959	1,38,337	1,62,439	4,35,819	20,000	1,45,474	74,650
January 8,1960	24,950	10,077	34,374	800	11,898	6,057
January 15,1960	12,000	8,721	17,400	800	4,434	3,345
January 22, 1960	22,000	11,655	23,307	800	5,457	5,350
January 29,1960	29,000	14,730	10,447	3,500	5,484	5,172
February 5, 1960	12,800	10,577	33,456	5,000	5,046	5,467
February 12, 1960	22,000	9,252	20,076	3,500	3,672	4,872
February 19,1960	29,500	7,488	21,915	4,500	5,895	6,820
February 26, 1960	20,522	6,465	19,230	4,500	3,384	3,630
March 4, 1960	15,900	6,906	18,837	5,000	2,853	4,403
March 11,1960	16,400	7,704	18,348	8,850	2,517	3,882
March 18,1960	500	4,038	17,187	6,000	1,575	3,246
March 25,1960	5,900	7,395	23,340	8,000	6,078	5,481
April 1, 1960	4,800	2,481	14,796	14,000	6,762	4,632
TOTAL for the quarter ending March 1960.	2,16,272	1,07,489	2,72,713	65,250	65,055	62,357

of Paddy—contd.

(In maunds)

Madras		Madhya Pradesh	Orissa			Week ended
Erode (Coimbatore)	Tuticorin (Tirunelveli)	Baloda Bazar (Raipur)	Cuttack (Cuttack)	Parlakhemandi (Ganjam)	Chandbali (Balasore)	
12,000	Nil	400	2,685	1,050	6,000	October 2, 1959
13,680	500	600	10,500	850	1,000	October 9, 1959
16,980	Nil	2,000	17,000	1,030	7,000	October 16, 1959
11,900	300	500	11,150	990	7,000	October 23, 1959
10,400	1,000	1,550	21,000	1,080	5,000	October 30,1959
12,100	2,100	1,000	10,000	1,040	6,500	November 6, 1959
19,460	3,900	2,910	14,000	770	10,000	November 13, 1959
30,463	7,060	1,200	15,000	1,000	12,000	November 20, 1959
37,210	12,000	1,000	15,400	1,150	12,000	November 27, 1959
18,233	4,100	1,500	8,200	2,300	13,000	December 4, 1959
27,675	13,600	4,500	12,400	2,475	12,000	December 11, 1959
33,129	5,000	7,300	15,000	2,450	8,000	December 18, 1959
45,152	2,000	10,000	10,250	1,900	5,000	December 25, 1959
35,539	3,700	10,100	4,860	1,755	11,000	January 1, 1960
3,23,921	55,620	44,560	1,67,445	19,840	1,15,500	TOTAL for the quarter ending Dec. 1959
22,618	9,200	6,000	3,400	1,700	16,000	January 8, 1960
9,909	2,800	20,500	4,000	1,330	19,000	January 15, 1960
13,943	2,500	30,000	38,400	1,100	30,000	January 22, 1960
10,800	11,000	20,500	28,000	1,600	33,000	January 29, 1960
18,352	3,500	14,000	18,700	1,150	32,000	February 5, 1960
27,069	1,500	15,000	39,500	1,240	37,000	February 12,1960
32,918	4,500	10,500	40,000	1,475	34,000	February 19,1960
36,944	4,000	12,000	83,500	1,225	35,000	February 26,1960
46,526	3,000	14,000	36,300	1,470	70,000	March 4, 1960
60,505	11,000	12,000	30,500	1,800	85,000	March 11, 1960
46,590	12,000	8,000	27,000	4,389	74,000	March 18, 1960
63,875	8,000	2,200	33,000	850	85,000	March 25, 1960
32,200	12,000	2.800	24,000	1,250	70,000	April 1, 1960
4,22,249	85,000	1,67,500	4,06,300	20,579	6,20,000	TOTAL for the quarter ending March 1960

(In maunds)

Week ended	Orissa—*contd.*		Mysore			Maharashtra	
	Padampur (Sambalpur)	Baitarani Road (Cuttack)	Belur (Hassan)	Alur (Hassan)	Khanapur (Belgaum)	Pen (Kolaba)	Latur (Osmanabad)
October 2, 1959	3,454	4,000	480	630	1,230	3,683	1,662
October 9, 1959	2,472	1,000	375	680	820	3,780	2,382
October 16, 1959	370	Nil	430	780	630	3,860	3,375
October 23, 1959	180	2,000	530	735	2,610	3,565	7,941
October 30, 1959	Nil	3,000	507	Nil	2,116	3,780	10,611
November 6, 1959 ..	3,848	2,000	485	690	2,358	9,098	5,850
November 13, 1959 ..	4,470	1,000	280	580	2,812	9,015	6,648
November 20, 1959 ..	2,005	2,000	340	680	2,178	9,265	5,865
November 27, 1959 ..	8,161	1,000	430	680	2,178	8,994	4,854
December 4, 1959 ..	5,830	500	480	780	1,985	9,727	4,149
December 11, 1959 ..	6,382	2,000	370	640	1,336	9,615	4,293
December 18, 1959 ..	9,836	2,000	750	680	1,622	9,839	3,102
December 25, 1959 ..	7,575	1,000	580	980	1,832	8,090	2,610
January 1, 1960	7,250	3,000	380	890	2,112	8,342	1,011
TOTAL for the quarter ending December 1959 ..	61,833	24,500	6,417	9,425	25,819	100,653	64,353
January 8, 1960	7,000	2,000	690	980	2,250	4,302	2,511
January 15, 1960	6,500	1,000	890	1,300	2,102	4,540	2,202
January 22, 1960	6,000	4,000	690	930	1,860	8,290	3,759
January 29, 1960	3,500	3,000	750	1,480	1,635	8,212	2,697
February 5, 1960	3,300	4,000	790	980	2,130	6,050	3,102
February 12, 1960	3,800	6,000	530	960	1,850	5,966	2,112
February 19, 1960 ..	3,950	3,200	680	960	1,680	4,700	2,535
February 26, 1960 ..	4,750	5,000	530	685	838	4,684	1,767
March 4, 1960	4,800	1,000	3,400	3,750	1,560	2,250	2,349
March 11, 1960	4,650	1,500	2,900	3,400	2,530	2,093	3,537
March 18, 1960	4,500	2,000	3,200	3,000	2,750	5,305	1,080
March 25, 1960	3,750	1,000	2,800	1,700	2,540	5,185	4,149
April 1, 1960	3,500	500	2,800	1,450	2,030	3,025	2,769
TOTAL for the quarter ending March, 1960	60,000	34,200	20,650	21,625	25,755	64,602	34,569

of Paddy—contd.

(In maunds)

Maharashtra—*contd.*	Gujarat	Punjab				Week ended
Mangaon (Kolaba)	Bavla (Ahmednagar)	Mukerian (Hoshiarpur)	Thaneshwar (Karnal)	Dinanagar (Gurdaspur)	Hansi (Hissar)	
355	660	1,882	255	14,817	639	October 2, 1959
465	912	9,692	1,860	11,087	192	October 9, 1959
520	264	18,523	5,907	18,547	621	October 16, 1959
470	1,256	35,134	15,000	24,594	1,171	October 23, 1959
365	2,484	23,453	35,000	14,746	1,115	October 30, 1959
875	1,211	34,405	35,638	12,547	837	November 6, 1959
1,345	4,556	35,885	33,475	9,921	687	November 13, 1959
1,375	4,186	46,337	39,463	16,092	557	November 20, 1959
1,190	7,112	28,750	37,564	27,752	463	November 27, 1959
1,825	8,828	31,761	45,283	13,744	509	December 4, 1959
1,545	8,812	23,357	31,026	11,125	227	December 11, 1959
1,890	10,856	25,258	22,277	6,209	221	December 18, 1959
2,010	9,470	11,677	17,655	14,600	363	December 25, 1959
1,632	11,270	7,784	20,744	9,500	91	January 1, 1960
15,862	71,877	333,898	341,147	205,281	7,693	TOTAL for the quarter ending December 1959
1,930	8,328	25,630	8,240	4,551	60	January 8, 1960
2,565	6,376	8,488	4,830	3,500	20	January 15, 1960
2,900	8,036	7,368	3,121	1,050	2	January 22, 1960
2,530	7,396	46,169	5,099	3,100	125	January 29, 1960
1,940	6,320	3,327	4,509	2,840	Nil	February 5, 1960
1,835	6,270	13,823	1,558	2,780	Nil	February 12, 1960
2,245	6,108	5,459	4,009	1,200	Nil	February 19, 1960
2,080	4,942	4,456	1,177	675	35	February 26, 1960
975	4,067	1,087	634	560	6	March 4, 1960
1,015	3,149	1,124	773	279	24	March 11, 1960
463	2,024	837	334	158	2	March 18, 1960
955	3,590	4,258	480	605	Nil	March 25, 1960
1,055	3,806	45	306	695	104	April 1, 1960
22,488	70,412	122,071	35,070	21,993	378	TOTAL for the quarter ending March, 1960

(In maunds)

Week ended	Bihar	Andhra Pradesh				
	Forbasganj (Purnea)	Badepalli (Mehboobnagar)	Warangal (Warangal)	Kakinada (East Godavari)	Bhongir (Nalgonda)	Jangaon (Warangal)
April 8, 1960	8,100	8,052	8,187	10,000	15,735	10,467
April 15, 1960	8,500	13,014	11,685	12,000	20,508	12,183
April 22, 1960	200	12,954	27,951	10,000	22,740	10,254
April 29, 1960	16,300	10,719	9,660	10,000	25,842	9,543
May 6, 1960	753	16,239	10,581	8,000	38,763	11,390
May 13, 1960	3,712	12,912	27,291	10,000	15,741	6,258
May 20, 1960	1,559	10,458	29,352	12,000	13,749	6,474
May 27, 1960	8,090	12,000	25,101	10,000	12,369	6,630
June 3, 1960	1,040	9,168	33,786	8,000	10,067	5,142
June 10, 1960	1,870	8,994	33,726	6,000	9,4,98	3,779
June 17, 1960	2,700	13,872	27,474	5,000	10,027	5,337
June 24, 1960	3,010	6,897	17,274	8,000	5,721	2,973
July 1, 1960	2,300	6,012	12,117	500	7,779	993
TOTAL for the quarter ending June 1960	58,134	1,41,291	2,74,185	1,09,500	2,08,539	91,423
July 8, 1960	7,300	5,097	14,793	1,500	6,243	1,383
July 15, 1960	8,505	10,851	23,175	2,000	12,573	2,820
July 22, 1960	1,800	12,399	18,861	1,000	16,329	3,915
July 29, 1960	4,591	5,469	11,154	2,000	9,400	3,351
August 5, 1960	4,440	7,791	14,184	1,500	8,934	3,091
August 12, 1960	Nil	7,022	16,689	2,000	11,943	4,176
August 19, 1960	700	8,715	18,081	1,500	10,899	4,353
August 26, 1960	3,700	8,094	12,480	1,800	11,150	3,477
September 2, 1960	Nil	14,304	18,672	1,000	11,448	3,684
September 9, 1960	Nil	7,944	18,297	2,000	12,978	3,219
September 16, 1960	600	8,955	18,006	1,000	10,986	2,886
September 23, 1960	3,000	6,179	14,823	1,500	1,0191	2,618
September 30, 1960	1,000	6,180	9,738	2,000	12,261	1,914
TOTAL for the quarter ending September 1960	35,636	109,000	208,953	20,800	145,335	40,887
GRAND TOTAL for the year 1959-60 ..	4,48,379	5,20,219	11,91,670	2,15,550	5,64,403	2,69,317

N.R.—Not reported.

(*a*) Relates to the month of October 1958.
(*b*) Relates to the month of November 1958.
(*c*) Relates to the month of December 1958.
(*d*) Relates to the month of January 1959.
(*e*) Relates to the month of February 1959.
(*f*) Relates to the month of May 1959.

NOTE.—Arrivals in a particular market in the above table include arrivals from villages and arrivals from other markets.

of Paddy—contd.

(In maunds)

Madras		Madhya Pradesh	Orissa			Week ended
Erode (Coimbatore)	Tuticorin (Tirunelveli)	Balodabazar (Raipur)	Cuttack (Cuttack)	Parlakhemandi (Ganjam)	Chandbali (Balasore)	
26,349	6,000	2,000	28,000	1,050	67,000	April 8, 1960
19,384	5,000	2,000	37,000	1,450	62,000	April 15, 1960
27,543	1,000	6,000	38,300	1,275	43,000	April 22, 1960
22,525	5,000	4,000	27,400	1,050	34,000	April 29, 1960
18,554	5,500	2,000	36,000	1,175	23,000	May 6, 1960
11,301	4,000	3,000	13,500	1,000	21,000	May 13, 1960
15,875	2,200	4,000	50,000	900	16,000	May 20, 1960
9,525	2,500	5,000	20,700	1,000	11,000	May 27, 1960
18,640	2,000	4,000	14,000	1,250	13,000	June 3, 1960
17,242	4,800	4,000	32,060	1,075	14,000	June 10, 1960
25,400	7,100	3,000	17,000	1,350	12,000	June 17, 1960
17,661	7,000	2,000	17,920	1,600	10,000	June 24, 1960
27,622	2,000	4,000	14,500	1,650	7,000	July 1, 1960
257,620	54,100	45,000	346,380	15,825	333,000	TOTAL for the quarter ending June 1960.
17,880	3,000	3,000	6,500	1,500	4,000	July 8, 1960
17,115	1,500	2,000	2,500	1,350	3,000	July 15, 1960
33,055	1,500	5,500	5,700	1,080	2,000	July 22, 1960
29,090	1,500	4,000	9,100	1,755	1,000	July 29, 1960
31,055	1,500	2,000	4,900	945	1,100	August 5, 1960
5,897	1,000	3,000	1,700	1,000	15,000	August 12, 1960
13,671	3,000	2,000	1,300	950	5,000	August 19, 1960
12,750	9,200	2,500	400	650	904	August 26, 1960
15,892	9,800	1,900	6,300	753	100	September 2, 1960
24,365	9,400	2,100	9,980	1,350	Nil	September 9, 1960
17,610	8,000	5,000	1,800	1,000	512	September 16, 1960
13,233	10,100	4,000	960	1,200	184	September 23, 1960
9,605	10,700	5,000	960	1,000	Nil	September 30, 1960
241,218	70,200	42,000	52,100	14,533	32,800	TOTAL for the quarter ending September 1960.
12,45,008	2,64,560	2,99,060	9,72,225	70,777	11,01,300	GRAND TOTAL for the year 1959-60

(In maunds)

Week ended	Orissa—*contd.*		Mysore			Maharashtra	
	Padampur (Sambalpur)	Baitarani Road (Cuttack)	Belur (Hassan)	Alur (Hassan)	Khanapur (Belgaum)	Pen (Kolaba)	Latur (Osmanabad)
April 8, 1960	3,000	2,000	2,500	1,300	2,448	3,043	4,154
April 15, 1960	2,800	500	2,100	1,430	2,030	1,380	4,400
April 22, 1960	2,750	1,000	1,800	1,220	2,160	1,302	3,875
April 29, 1960	2,500	1,000	1,500	1,010	2,850	1,446	4,433
May 6, 1960	1,950	1,500	1,210	900	1,865	6,510	1,445
May 13, 1960	1,250	1,500	850	840	1,500	6,528	5,328
May 20, 1960	1,000	1,500	890	630	1,250	4,994	4,134
May 27, 1960	1,050	500	1,210	500	1,520	4,794	3,486
June 3, 1960	800	500	910	840	N.R.	2,668	5,811
June 10, 1960	500	1,600	735	940	2,530	2,567	6,678
June 17, 1960	550	500	525	598	1,235	2,468	6,921
June 24, 1960	500	1,500	445	350	550	7,233	5,092
July 1, 1960	575	500	700	1,200	835	6,903	3,039
TOTAL for the quarter ending June 1960	19,225	14,100	15,375	11,758	20,773	51,836	58,769
July 8, 1960	550	1,000	400	1,020	550	3,896	2,526
July 15, 1960	525	500	1,100	880	350	3,496	4,374
July 22, 1960	550	400	1,050	640	580	3,850	5,409
July 29, 1960	500	650	975	410	440	3,574	3,996
August 5, 1960	750	350	610	1,290	470	3,583	4,143
August 12, 1960	1,000	250	790	1,000	575	3,403	4,056
August 19, 1960	1,150	500	610	960	630	2,550	5,712
August 26, 1960	1,050	152	1,000	940	750	2,344	2,718
September 2, 1960 ..	1,200	2,394	880	390	610	3,325	2,778
September 9, 1960 ..	1,150	3,792	1,100	660	570	3,125	2,235
September 16, 1960 ..	1,100	684	940	390	835	2,105	3,726
September 23, 1960 ..	1,250	368	1,180	480	850	2,010	2,252
September 30, 1960 ..	1,000	367	1,370	960	990	2,137	2,820
TOTAL for the quarter ending September 1960 ..	11,775	11,407	12,005	10,020	8,200	39,398	46,745
GRAND TOTAL for the year 1959-60	1,52,833	84,207	54,447	52,828	80,547	2,56,489	2,04,463

of Paddy—concld.

(In maunds)

Maharashtra—*contd.*		Gujarat	Punjab				Week ended
Mangaon (Kolaba)	Bavla (Ahmednagar	Mukerian (Hoshiarpur)	Thaneshwar (Karnal)	Dinanagar (Gurdaspur)	Hansi (Hissar)		
1,265	3,840	3,813	196	1,136	14		April 8, 1960
1,135	4,472	1,889	219	1,133	Nil		April 15, 1960
1,075	5,112	2,285	272	476	13		April 22, 1960
795	3,052	2,539	140	1,205	65		April 29, 1960
950	3,120	2,145	161	1,769	Nil		May 6, 1960
1,155	2,808	277	244	1,001	22		May 13, 1960
1,840	3,004	2,417	129	1,107	163		May 20, 1960
1,490	3,027	649	166	1,213	217		May 27, 1960
772	2,704	902	196	758	22		June 3, 1960
1,235	3,664	3	113	796	25		June 10, 1960
1,730	2,316	59	55	444	8		June 17, 1960
1,275	2,060	686	107	578	40		June 24, 1960
95	854	980	97	616	9		July 1, 1960
14,812	40,033	18,644	2,095	12,232	598	TOTAL for the quarter ending June 1960.	
310	1,296	272	64	509	185		July 8, 1960
185	1,256	360	5	110	Nil		July 15, 1960
105	710	1,628	Nil	163	6		July 22, 1960
90	744	502	17	167	31		July 29, 1960
223	588	46	87	128	22		August 5, 1960
270	552	39	24	220	Nil		August 12, 1960
101	592	77	14	57	Nil		August 19, 1960
135	504	8	7	200	Nil		August 26, 1960
50	612	Nil	4	240	Nil		September 2, 1960
90	840	165	32	382	147		September 9, 1960
110	720	582	26	578	29		September 16, 1960
130	1,042	3,365	134	1,898	156		September 23, 1960
135	264	3,566	192	6,183	166		September 30, 1960
1,934	9,320	10,610	606	10,835	742	TOTAL for the quarter ending September 1960.	
55,096	1,91,642	4,85,223	3,78,918	2,50,341	9,411	GRAND TOTAL for the year 1959-60.	

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MONTHLY NEWSLETTER

That a mere increase in the quantity of production would fall short of a complete answer to the food problem of India is recognised in the emphasis laid on subsidiary foods in the Third Five Year Plan. The Union Food Minister addressing the Scientific Food Advisory Panel in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture drew attention to the great importance of the diversification of the average Indian diet, a theme which he again emphasised at a symposium on "the Freedom From Hunger Campaign". Recalling how the milk-like preparation from soyabean and groundnut, protein from leaves and other improved foods from materials found in nature, developed by scientists, had been of considerable help in tackling malnutrition during the Bengal famine, Shri Patil gave the assurance that the Government of India would always support any new promising product, method or approach in this field. The panel has recommended large-scale par-boiling of rice and the popularisation by the State Governments through demonstration units, of the improved techniques developed at the Jadavpur University and Central Technological Research Institute, Mysore; as also the preservation of fruits and vegetables through the application of sugarcane wax emulsion. The fortification of common salt with calcium is another important recommendation of the Panel, designed to assist the proper growth and health of the population, particularly children.

At the Conference of State Ministers in charge of soil conservation, held at Bhubaneswar on December 31, Shri Radha Nath Rath, Development Minister of Orissa, stressed the need for establishing an inter-State organisation for greater coordination in soil conservation work. Earlier on December 27, presiding over the Sixth meeting of the Central Board of Forestry held in the same city, the Union Food Minister expressing anxiety over the status of forests in our country, pleaded for an honest stock-taking of the situation and facing it up squarely. Describing wood as almost as important as food for human happiness and prosperity, and pointing to the doleful example of Iraq where neglect of the catchment areas of the Euphrates and Tigris has led to the decay of the irrigation works in the country, he mentioned some of the specific tasks for the State Governments and the nation-wide coordination necessary for preventing destruction of trees and for developing forestry in general.

In his presidential address to the forty-eighth session of the Indian Science Congress commencing at Roorkee on January 3rd, Professor N. R. Dhar said that apparently countries not using larger doses of commercial fertilisers had attained a very marked nitrogen response to cereals and that the law of diminishing return was in operation in countries like the Netherlands, Belgium and Norway which were applying heavy doses of commercial fertilisers; countries like Japan, China and Taiwan where commercial fertilisers were applied alongwith a great deal of compost, plant and animal wastes, better crop yields were obtained per unit of nitrogen applied. Professor Dhar held that industrial nitrogen was unable to cope with the world food problem while original matter aided by calcium phosphate and light could achieve permanent improvements in land fertility.

Another important problem connected with Indian agriculture was taken up by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice President of the Union, when he inaugurated the first National Agriculture Fair at Calcutta on January 6. He described the movement of people to the towns as "a constant erosion of our social basis which should somehow be stopped",—a problem which faces many countries. He wanted that educated youngmen should find it worthwhile to seek their

career in the countryside and that agriculture should be made a pursuit of diverse opportunities in agreeable surroundings, the urban conveniences and attractions made available to villages resulting in due course in the emergence of a large number of agro-towns.

The International Wheat Council, in its latest review of the world wheat situation published in December, has forecast a world wheat crop for 1960 of about 221 million tons, the second largest on record. World commodity prices on the whole have recorded a substantial decline over the year 1960. This decline has been comparatively sharp for rubber, cocoa, coffee and sugar. At the beginning of the year, prices were generally higher than in the closing months of 1959, and they continued to rise till the end of April (1960), since when there has been a more or less steady fall.

A White Paper issued by the U.K. Government on the eve of Christmas, contained the assurance that the system of guaranteed prices, deficiency payments and production and improvement grants offered by the two Agricultural Acts which have been in operation as part of the Government policy, would be continued. The White Paper stressed the fact that while agriculture should have the incentive and reward of an increase in living standards, it should strengthen its competitive power and gradually seek to reduce Government support to the minimum practical. In other words, British agriculture is expected to show increased efficiency and thus become more and more self-reliant in the matter of cost; meanwhile, there would be no precipitate withdrawal of official support.

Tests conducted at six locations in four villages of the Nangloi area in Delhi under the Intensive Cultivation Scheme of the I.A.R.I. have demonstrated the capacity of hybrid maize to produce yields as much as 300 per cent more than the national average. One of the farmers obtained an yield of 48 maunds per acre against the general average of about 10 maunds in the country.

Ornithology would receive more encouragement, with specialists taking up the study of the food and feeding habits of several birds which are enemies of agricultural crops. An I.C.A.R. Research Committee has recommended that for this purpose, research centres should be set up at Kanpur, Ludhiana, Poona, Hyderabad and at two other places. Stipends would be offered to encourage post-graduate students to take up this subject.

The Government of India have decided to set up a Technical Committee to examine the dispute between Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra on the Krishna—Godavari waters. On the basis of the Committee's conclusions further action may be taken by the Government to resolve the dispute finally.

On December 30, the United States Development Loan Fund announced a $30 million loan to an Indian firm to cover the foreign exchange cost of building up a fertiliser plant near Bombay. The announcement referred to five sites already identified as suitable for private fertilisers plants in India and more sites are under consideration.

Employment of Surplus Farm Labour for Capital Construction in Agriculture

HARPAL SINGH*

There are many reasons behind the under-utilisation of rural man-power in agriculture. The survey of a typical village reveals some of these. The author suggests how the problem could be mitigated and at least a part of the idle man-power could be utilised.

According to present available indications, there is little possibility in the near future of industry absorbing more than a fraction of the unemployed population in India. Ratio of un-employment has necessarily to be shared very largely by agriculture in its own sphere which means the sustenance and promotion of labour intensive methods of production to the fullest extent so long as it does not lead to a smaller aggregate production. This need is reinforced by possibilities of increasing production through the extension of cultivation remaining limited.

The (Draft) Third Five Year Plan devotes several pages to the topic of utilisation of man-power resources in production works programmes. The importance of these programmes is all the more clear as we are short of capital and there is reluctance on the part of the farmers to borrow capital from outside, partly because the average farmer is more stability-minded, rather than profit-minded, and partly with a view to cut losses or at least be free from obligations to others in the event of crop failures. These are the type of projects which requires labour which is available in plenty and little or no additional capital to work with. In this article, such projects for convenience, will be described as 'long-term land improvement projects'. The sinking of irrigation wells, construction, repair and desilting of irrigation channels, bunding, terracing, levelling, drainage, afforestation, dry farming and water conservation, land reclamation etc. could be undertaken without any capital. They also provide a strong base for stimulating production and generating more and more employment and eventually building up a wider capital base for agriculture. Besides, there are other gains in the process. For example, it is recognised that capital construction on land through the use of surplus farm-labour involves no migratory and social costs. The marketable surplus increases alongwith increase in production, as there would be no corresponding rise in local consumption.

In spite of these obvious benefits, why is it that the farmers themselves are not taking the initiative?

Case Study of a Village

To find out an answer to this question, a short enquiry was conducted, in the village, 'Mitarpur', in the District of Rampur (U.P.). The village was selected on the basis of two main criteria; one was the presence of surplus labour on farms, and the other was the possibility and the scope for undertaking profitable land improvement projects. The village had eroded and unlevelled land, devoid of trees, with no means of watering the crops, but with facilities of digging small irrigation wells (dhekulies.) The analysis presented here refers

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to one village only and is therefore no more than illustrative in purpose. At the same time, limited as the sample is the village more or less forms a pattern with other villages, regarding its outlook, attitude and directions of thinking.

Land and Labour Situation

The village situated in a ravine area was inhabited by 345 persons in the year 1958-59. The total land cultivated was 260 acres. There was another approximately 30 acres of ravine land which had been abandoned from cultivation due to deep ravine formation, the result of an un-arrested run-off of soil during rains. There was no means of irrigation, though water could easily be secured 20 feet deep. The Tehsil has an average yearly rainfall of 41 inches. The soil is of a loose-loam type. The presence of a rivulet and a recently built 'pucca-road' has disturbed the natural system of drainage of the rain water and recently aggravated the run-off of the fertile soil.

Out of a total of 65 families, 56 were cultivating land as their main or subsidiary occupation. Thus, the average cultivated area per cultivating family was 4.6 acres. The average potential availability of family labour (in terms of adults) was 1.78 labour-days per day, per cultivating family. On holdings below 2.5 acres, the availability was 1.5 man-days per day, between 2.5 and 6 acres, 1.8 man-days and on holdings above 6 acres, 2.1 man-days per day. The existing labour requirements were of the order of 150, 250 and 300 labour days per year on the respective size-groups of holdings*.

Table No. 1**

Sl. No.	Size of holding (acres)	No. of families	Total availability of man-days per year: Average availability of labour per day	Total man-labour availability (of all holdings): per day	Total man-labour availability (of all holdings): per year (300 days)	Total estimated requirement: Per holding	Total estimated requirement: All holding	Excess
1.	0—2·5	27	1·60	43·2	12,960	150	4,050	8,910
2.	2·5—6	15	1·80	27·0	8,100	250	3,750	4,350
3.	Above 6	14	2·10	29·4	8,820	300	4,200	4,620
4.	Total average ..	56	1·78	99·6	29,880	220	12,000	17,960

The table shows that 17,960 man-days were surplus on the farm. From this, may be deducted a total of 2,180 labour days, for which, wages were earned in the neighbouring village. Some allowance has to be made for loss of labour days due to heavy malarial infection and its after-effects. Even then, the total surplus labour should amount to at least 10,000 man-days.

What is the scope for undertaking 'long-term land improvement labour intensive projects' in this village? The survey reveals that besides 40 acres of 'abandoned land', there was about 100 acres of land affected by 'rill or sheet erosion' and another about 50 acres damaged by 'gulley' erosion. One is confronted with various problems while trying to estimate the labour requirements of the various land improvement projects required to be undertaken. Therefore in this case also, an element of approximation has become inevitable, the estimates are based on the views of the cultivators. The table below gives the total requirements of various capital construction projects needed in the village to conserve soil and water. Obviously, the requirements can differ from one place to another.

Table No. 2

Sl. No.	Types of projects*	Total No. of labour-days required per acre unit: Gully erosion	Total No. of labour-days required per acre unit: Rill erosion	Total labour consumption capacity in the projects mentioned: Gully erosion	Total labour consumption capacity in the projects mentioned: Rill erosion	Total labour consumption capacity in the projects mentioned: Others
1.	Bunding	20·00	15·00	10·00	15·00	—
2.	Levelling	12·00	6·00	6·00	6·00	
3.	Tree Planting (including its post-planting care)	—	—	8·00	4.00	—
4.	Contour ploughing and terracing	5·00	5·00	2·50	5·00	—
5.	Other ploughing and water conservation practices	15·00	65·00	7·50	10·00	—
	Sub-Total for Soil Conservation Items ..	52·00*	36·00	34·00	40·00	—
6.	Digging of wells (40 dhekulies)	—	—	—	—	20·00
7.	Preparation of channels etc. Sub-total ..	—	—	—	—	2·00
	GRAND TOTAL	96·00	—	—	—	22·00

The list of projects as given above is not exhaustive. More projects can be thought of. The table shows that in the first year, a considerable part of the surplus labour lying idle on the farm can be absorbed. The estimates given in the table do not take into consideration the 40 acres of land rendered completely unfit for cultivation. Reclamation of this land may consume roughly 2,000 labour days. Further soil conservation measures can also be taken on the land already cultivated, which for the present does not show visible signs of erosion. To return to the enquiry into the reasons operating which inhibited the farmers to spare their surplus labour resources for their self-benefits. The following table gives the idea of the total number of labour days contributed towards various projects :

Sl. No.	Types of projects	Gullied land	Rill eroded land	Others
1.	Bunding	—	150	—
2.	Levelling	20	—	—
3.	Tree planting	15	—	—
4.	Other deep ploughing and water conservation operations	215	120	—
5.	Well digging (1 complete, 1 half-way)	—	—	60
	TOTAL ..	250	270	60
	GRAND TOTAL	590		

* The estimates of labour requirements on different sizes of holdings were based on the judgments of the cultivators themselves and the author's observation.

** Requirements were calculated for both 'cultivation of crops' and 'livestock' which the cultivators were having in the year under reference.

*These projects require very little or no additional capital. Usually earth-work is involved which requires a spade and a basket, which are always available with the cultivator.

The farmers contributed only 590 labour days out of a surplus of 10,000 labour days. These figures exclude the labour days invested on this land as part of normal tillage operations.

From the foregoing discussion, two significant points emerge. Firstly the farmers have been reluctant to build capital through the employment of surplus labour. Secondly they show greater inclination to correct and improve upon the 'gullied' land rather than improving the sheet or rill-eroded land, though both these forms of erosion are equally dangerous. The reason was that sheet erosion was not perceptible to the farmers. Even small incisions and rills so far as they can be obliterated in the normal tillage operations by ordinary agricultural implements, scarcely attract the farmers' attention. Farmers usually take notice of gullied land when the normal cultural operations are hindered. The result is that the problem of long-term land improvement (soil conservation in this case) is either not cared at all, or if attended to, too late in the day. Whatever may be the reasons, the conclusion that the farmers of village 'Mitarpur' did not apply their idle manpower resources for improving their land is un-mistakable. Asked about the reasons for this reluctance, several factors were found to inhibit the farmers' initiative.

Summary

One of the basic causes of the reluctance of cultivators to make investment of labour in land was reported to be a general decline in their interest in land. The phenomenon is apparently puzzling. Zamindari abolition and other land reforms by which the rights of ownership were bestowed on tenants, were aimed to create added interest in the development of land and provide incentives for increased production. This expectation has not been fulfilled everywhere. While the bigger farmers are depressed by the prospect of ceilings, small farmers with uneconomic holdings, apprehend either ejection or forcible participation in co-operative farming. Then, there is also the prospect of consolidation of holding which has been there for the last 8 years.

It is common knowledge that farmers generally do not manure their fields or undertake necessary improvements due to the uncertainty as to which piece would be finally allotted to each after consolidation. A highly statutory measure as consolidation is thus found to hinder development, when implementation is unduly delayed. A firm announcement of policy with the clear prospect of implementation within a brief period would remove the difficulty.

The farmers' enthusiasm is undermined by the uncertain natural factors like the weather. There is an urgent need for crop insurance which will have the twin advantages of ensuring returns on extra labour or capital investment and encourage the flow of credit to cultivators, particularly from commercial agencies.

Most of the soil conservation programmes require co-operative action and largescale, simultaneous utilisation. For example the 'gullied land' cannot be tackled by one farmer all by himself; it calls for co-operative action on the part of the farmers to trim the rivulet and provide proper slopes for it. Another example lies in the Mend-Bandi, which is designed to slow down the speed of soil-carrying water, if one farmer does it while others do not, the 'Mend-Bandi' will not check the force of heavy and accumulated water running freely through several 'non-Bandied' neighbouring fields. That in spite of a permanent problem like this, the farmers have not been co-operating, underlines the need for sufficient organisational efforts required to achieve this end.

The long gestation periods for some of the projects are also inhibiting prompt action. Benefits from the projects are not always quickly obtained or the immediate gain is not attractive enough. The remedy lies in the massive scale release of labour resources and cooperative action. Co-operative organisation can also bring out suitable local leadership of which there is some vacuum at present. Legislation also needs some adjustments or changes here and there.

For instance, the Land Reform Acts do not provide for the sale of land by a Seerdar (tenant of the State), howsoever unwilling and indifferent a farmer may be to maintain his land at a certain level of productivity. This has forced a section of the 'Cultivating-Seerdars' to cling to their land despite their sincere desire to give up cultivation and to take up some other business. The right of sale of land to the Seerdar will screen out the unwilling cultivators. The list of inhibiting factors will not be complete if one does not include the massive inertia, which otherwise characterise groups and individuals and is particularly responsible for the gap between the demonstration of the useful effects of land improvement projects and their actual implementation. These persons can be activised only through steady and persistent extension work. This study shows that while there is scope for capital creation in agriculture through the utilisation of idle man-power, there are impediments as well. Any programme of works projects will, therefore, have to comprehend, measures calculated to remove these impediments alongside more positive steps.

A Survey of Post-War Japanese Agraria Economy

SATISH CHANDRA JHA*

An article in two instalments on Japanese agriculture appeared in the December 1958 and January 1959 issues of this Journal. The two articles appearing here throw more light on the subject and bring some of the facts given earlier, more up-to-date.

Japan occupies a unique position in the industrially advanced nations of the world, with agriculture still being its most important industry. Geographically, the country is divided into four main regions : a. Hokkaido (in the north), b. Honshu (in the middle), c. Shikoku (in the s.-east) and d. Kyushu (in the south). The total area of the country is about 148,000 square miles, which is approximately equal to the area of Bihar State in India. The total land holdings can be roughly classified in the following groups :

TABLE 1—*Land Classification*

1.	Crop land	5,071,266	(Hectares)
2.	Permanent meadows and pastures	561,359	,,
3.	Forests	4,328,698	,,
4.	All other lands	487,295	,,
	TOTAL	10,502,618	,,

The climate in general is monsoon predominating. The natural fertility of the country is very low. Topography is too rough. A considerable part of the land area is subject to soil erosion each year.

The population of the country is growing at a faster rate since the beginning of the twentieth century. A general picture of the population growth can be visualised in Table 2 below :

TABLE 2—*Population Size*

Year	Total population	Persons engaged in agriculture	No. of farm households
	(million)	('000)	('000)
1935	70·0	13,720	5,511
1940	71·4	13,363	5,518
1950	82·9	17,770	6,176
1955	89·1	17,150	6,043
1959	90·0	16,500	6,500

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By rough approximation of the size of total population and the total cultivated land area, it seems that there is less than one-fifth of an acre of cultivated land area per inhabitant of Japan. Population density is about 565 persons per square mile of total land area. Nevertheless, population density is about 3,390 persons per square mile of cultivated land area. Since domestic requirement of staple food is very high, about 65 per cent of the total cultivated land is used for grain production. With heavy pressure of population on land, farm unit is less than 2 acres of cultivated land.

However, at the end of the second world war, Japan entered an era of rapid economic advancement. The structure of the rural economy was modified. An outstanding change of the war years was the redistribution of farm income between tenants and landlords. The Staple Food Administration Law of 1942 enforced the substitution of money rents for rents in kind and fixed the former at levels which, as inflation proceeded, bore less and less relation to the official price at which the authorities bought rice from the growers. The result was that the proportion of rent to gross farm income declined from 40 per cent before the war to about 10 per cent in 1945. This was the period when Japanese land reform programme brought a significant change. The Owner Farmer Establishment Law of 1946 provided for the complete dispossession of absentee landlords and for the retention by other owners of tenanted land of only a few acres depending upon the climatic and geographical area. By this process the proportion of the land farmed by tenants to the total cultivated land had been reduced from 46 per cent to about 8 per cent. Japan became a land of peasant proprietors. The sharp inflation which coincided with these transactions, however, hit the landlords further. As during war agriculture lost man-power and fertiliser industries were seriously damaged, the result was a considerable decline in agricultural efficiency and output. In 1944 the index of agricultural production (1933-35=100) stood at 77.6 compared to 110.6 in 1937. This steep decline was accompanied by changes in the structure of production. But agriculture recovered more rapidly than manufacturing industries. By 1952 the index of agricultural production stood at 111, and although its subsequent movements were much influenced by harvest fluctuations, in 1955 it reached 130. At the same time, agricultural population increased from 14 million (in pre-war periods) to about 17 million in 1954-55. As a proportion of the total employed population, agricultural employment rose from 41 per cent in 1940 to over 50 per cent in 1949. Subsequently the proportion declined and by 1955 had fallen to 40 per cent.

As regards the national economy, during the years of industrial and commercial chaos just after 1945, the contribution of agriculture to the total national income rose high, but after 1950, when the pace of industrial development greatly exceeded that of agriculture, the ratio of agricultural income declined and by 1955 it reached to about 22 per cent. This period was also worth noticing with regard to the significant increase in the real national income per gainfully employed person.

TABLE 3—*National Income and Other Related Figures*[1]

Year	National income at current prices (billion yens)	Agricultural industry (billion yens)	Gainfully occupied population ('000)	Real per capita income (yens)
1940	31·0	7·5	32,478	496
1950	3,361·0	879·4	35,575	391
1955	6,794·8	1,490·1	39,154	528

[1]K. Ohkawa, The Growth Rate of the Japanese Economy, pp. 332-335.

It is interesting to note that the rate of economic growth was running at a very high level, *e.g.*, 8 to 10 per cent per annum between 1955—58. This rate was relatively higher than the rate of growth which took place at the same time in U.K., U.S.A., W. Germany and France. The reason was that the tendency of investment to increase was particularly strong and that this increase in investment served as the motive power of economic expansion. Nevertheless, the income and consumption levels of the working farmers have continued to compare more favourably with those of the city dwellers than was the case before the war.

TABLE 4—*Trends in Agricultural Incomes and Levels of Living*

Year	Indices 1934-35=100		Indices 1951=100	
	Farm household expenditure	Wages in manufacturing industry	Farm household expenditure	Wages in manufacturing industry
1	2	3	4	5
1951	109	92	100	100
1952	122	102	112	111
1953	128	107	117	117
1954	129	108	118	117
1955	131	115	120	124
1956	134	126	122	136

This was due to land reform, which, if it made little impact on the technical organisation of agriculture, exerted a powerful distribution pull. The relative increase in the price of food was another favourable influence on farm incomes. With rising income, the farm family spent more on food than anything else. There has been a significant increase in the *per capita* calorie intake in the post-war period.

TABLE 5—*Total Calories and Proteins per Capita per Day*

Year	Calories	Total Proteins (Grams)	Animal Proteins (Grams)
1948-50	1900	49	9
1951-53	1960	58	13
1958-59	2210	67	17

In Japan as in U.S.A., the percentage spent on food is usually somewhat higher on farms than in towns (in contrast to India and Italy). The income elasticity for home produced food as a whole in farm households is still high according to the following figures :

U.S.	—0·17
Japan	+0·44
India	+0·99

Traditionally, Japan is one of the world's leading importers of farm products. The nation's indigenous food supply is still 20 per cent short of its requirement. The large textile industry of the nation is entirely dependent on imported raw materials. During the five-year period 1951—55, Japan's total annual imports averaged $ 2.261 million. Agricultural imports amounted to $ 1.396 million per year. In 1957, when the volume of total world import was of the magnitude of $ 107,010 million, Japanese import contributed $ 4,284 million, that is about 4 per cent rials. During the five-year period 1951—1955, Japanese exports averaged $ 1.5 million per year, whereas in 1957 the average figure amounted to $ 2.8 million which accounted for about 3 per cent of the world exports. Available data for 1957 indicate that the magnitude of Japan's

Gross National Product was 10,023.2 billion yens to which the export sector contributed about 1,028.9 billion yens, that is approximately 10.2 per cent. The short period recession of 1957-58 had its threat to Japanese balance of payments situation, but fortunately the terms of trade improved as prices of imported agricultural products generally continued to decline, while the prices of exported manufactured goods were maintained. Thus, Japan (like West European countries) was able to strengthen her gold and foreign exchange reserves.

Besides, Japan has had bilateral trade agreements with some 25 countries. Japan participates in International Wheat Agreement and is also a member of GATT. The Japanese Government support farm prices for several commodities. Subsidies are granted in various forms to assist farmers in the procurement of production supplies. Government have taken keen interest in recent years to expand dairy enterprise and to encourage the development of feed supplies for livestock industries.

Recently, the Japanese Government have launched several land reclamation and land development projects financed partly by Public Law 480 money and partly by funds from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Overall results of P.L. 480 wheat surplus utilisation have been stimulating in specific development projects of Japan.

And finally, in general the level of economic activity in Japan seems likely to remain high in the near future. The costly price supports for wheat and barley may be gradually replaced by assistance in raising the quality and efficiency of production. The rising trend in population and the limitation of *per capita* usable land suggests that future economic growth of Japan as it has been in the recent past depends to a great extent upon the rapid expansion of the industrial sector and the development of foreign trade. Yet, Japan cannot afford without even more productive efficiency in agriculture, forestry and fishery.

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Agricultural Extension Work in Japan

W. S. MANN

In Japan, agricultural extension work was first started in 1945 under the name of the Farm Guidance System with American cooperation. In 1948 it was reorganised and renamed as Agricultural Extension Work. After the Sinathen Land Reform many new farm households came into existence. The need to improve the small family farms through the introduction of advanced scientific techniques became even more important.

As a matter of principle, introduction of improved techniques was not to be forced

on farmers against their will. Previously there was a tendency to enforce Government policy on all farmers in the interest of increased production of staple food. The farmers complained that they could not adjust their labour well enough to carry out the rigid national food production policy and the production expenses were too high. If the policy was a 'must do' matter they wanted to be taught the new methods of farm management to reduce the cost of production. With the help of grants-in-aid, the farmers, no doubt, did it but at the cost of good management and of the most judicious use of labour and other resources.

The farmers in Japan are keen on increasing the profits from their farm production through the combination of crops and livestock. The application of new techniques may increase yield per ha, but the farmer may not easily accept it as he is following a traditional system of labour and farm resource use. The extension agency not only insists on introducing the new techniques but takes into consideration his whole plan of cultivation, labour use, resource utilisation after a thorough investigation of his farm conditions. This is known as the integrated guidance system.

The technical guidance in extension work has recently changed considerably. It was easy under a single crop system to introduce a new technical practice on a farm. In Japan, of late, farming has become more complex and diversified, leading to a higher net profit. It has no doubt been easy to introduce a new technical improvement in single or double cropping but difficulties have lately cropped up regarding its effects on crop rotation, labour and other resource-use.

The extension agency does not handle commodities or money. It exclusively deals in the promotion of technical guidance. The farmers are free to adopt the technique most suitable to their individual circumstances. In pre-war days the government encouraged the farmers to adopt a technique for the production of a particular crop by giving grants-in-aid. These measures were taken to enforce the delivery quota of food and other agricultural products. The farmers however distrusted the technical guidance system based on grants-in-aid and delivery quota. The present extension work does not therefore deal in money and commodities.

The unit of guidance is limited to a village or a group of farmers having the same problems. A group discussion helps the farmers to understand their own problems and their desire for improved farm management is stimulated. To foster extension services more efficiently, audio-visual media such as slides, movies and graphical explanations are displayed in addition to free distribution of pamphlets. The demonstration plots provide on-the-spot study of improved seeds, fertiliser use, weed eradication, chemical spraying and other improved cultural practices.

While the extension workers are kept fully informed of up-to-date scientific methods, research results and farmers' customary agricultural methods, the Extension Advisers bring back farmers' problems to the experimental stations for test and solution. The Advisers act as a liaison between the farm household and the agricultural experimental stations. The extension agency encourages Rural Youth Clubs and Agricultural Research Groups. Women home advisers are also stationed in local extension offices to work with farmers and their wives to make improvements in home life.

Extension work is a cooperative undertaking between the Central Government and Prefectural Governments operated in accordance with the Law concerning Improvement and Promotion of Agriculture enacted by the Japanese Parliament (Diet) in August 1948 and is a permanent plan for agricultural improvement in Japan. This Law provides for the necessary funds from both the National Government and the Prefectural Governments, the lines of work will also have to be agreed upon by both.

Extension Personnel

Extension personnel are of two main categories (*a*) Extension Advsiers and (*b*) Subject-matter Specialists. Subject-matter specialists are stationed either at the prefectural Government experimental stations or at the agricultural departments of the Prefectural Government Headquarters. The administration of extension work at the National level is the responsibility of the Extension Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. In each extension area, an extension work council has been organised.

Extension advisers are the leaders who constitute the core of extension work. Each extension area covering 2 to 3 villages is served by a team of extension advisers. They meet the farmers and give advice on their farm and home improvement. The educational standard of the farm advisers, as in existence at present, is of the following order. (*i*) University graduates 13 per cent, (*ii*) High School or Junior Graduates 78 per cent and (*iii*) others 9 per cent. Besides their basic educational qualifications, the farm advisers get on-the-job training.

The number of extension advisers at the beginning of the extension work was 6,500. In 1958, there were more than 10,000 farm advisers and nearly 1,600 Home Advisers.

The subject-matter specialists stationed either at the Prefectural Government Headquarters or at the Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Stations, back up the Extension Advisers by giving them suitable assistance.

According to 1958 figures, there were 667 subject-matter specialists covering 23 subjects like rice, other cereals and pulses, vegetables, animal husbandry, pests, insects and diseases, soils, fertilisers, fruits, farm management, agricultural machines and engineering, forestry and dairying. Besides there were 92 Home Improvement Specialists dealing with food, clothing, housing, home management and home living. The recruitment of specialists in Japan is made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on the basis of an examination.

Area Extension Offices

There is an area extension office for 2 to 3 villages having about 4,000 farmers with an average cultivated area of about 3,000 hectares. Each area office has 7 to 8 Extension Advisers. In all, there are 1,586 Area Extension Offices in all the 46 Prefectures. The area offices have no office buildings of their own but are housed in the local cooperative or town office building. The extension advisers are provided with motor-cycles, scooters, microscopes, soil testers, water testers, milk-fat measurement instrument and film-*cum*-slide projectors. An extension worker interviewed in village Higashine in Yamagata Prefecture stated that he had 400 farmers to look after. He visited 3 to 4 farmers in a month. He spent 12 days in a month with the farmers and the remaining days worked in office writing his report and discussing problems with the farm and extension advisers. This extension worker after passing the high school examination spent two years under training, during which period he did not receive any salary. His training covered rice cultivation, horticulture, soil testing, use of chemicals and fertilisers and farm management. In farm management he learnt book-keeping, surveys, combination of crops, livestock and other enterprises and also the methods of conducting discussions with the farmers. He started with a total monthly salary of 7,500 Yen (Rs. 100) and after 6 years of service he was drawing 13,300 Yen (Rs. 178), besides cheap residential accommodation and free conveyance.

At the Prefectural Headquarters there is an Agricultural Improvement Section which deals with overall and detailed work of planning extension work, qualifying examinations for extension advisers, appointments and postings of subject-matter specialists and extension advisers; supply of equipment, instruments, materials; compilation and production of printed matter, films, slides and movies; arranging exhibitions, fairs and in-service training of extension advisers and rural youths.

Education and Efficiency Standard

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in consultation with the Prefectural Governments have appointed an examination commission. The commission holds exami-

nations—written, practical and oral—to test candidates to see if they possess the required scientific knowledge and social common sense for giving guidance for the farm and family improvements. The subjects of examination as approved by the commission are as follows :

Compulsory Subjects	*Optional Subjects* (Choice of two out of following)
For Farm Advisers	
1. Farm Crops and Horticulture	1. Agricultural weather conditions
2. Soil and Fertilisers	2. Plant physiology
3. Plant diseases, insects and pests	3. Animal physiology and hygiene
4. Animal husbandry	4. Livestock raising
5. Agricultural machines and implements	5. Farm products processing
6. Agricultural management	6. Agricultural book-keeping
7. Current agricultural administration	7. Forestry in general
	8. Agricultural civil engineering.
For Home Advisers	
1. Clothing	1. Agriculture in general
2. Housing	2. Infant care
3. Food	3. Nursing
4. Home management	4. Household physics
5. Home hygiene and health	5. Household biology
	6. Family relations
	7. Education.

Any candidate possessing a Graduate Degree or having passed the High School examination, with three years experience in agricultural experiments and research or extension or guidance of agricultural improvements, is eligible to sit for the examination. Direct appointments are also possible for graduates who may have obtained three years' experience during the previous 5 years in agricultural research, education experiments or in extension or guidance of agricultural techniques.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has made arrangements for training the extension staff at the National Agricultural Research Institute, Regional Experimental Stations and at the Prefectural Agricultural Experiment Stations. The main subjects covered during the period of training relate to the village society, farmers' psychology, new developments in agricultural techniques and extension methods. The regional agricultural experiment stations are devoted to different specialised subjects and the candidates are posted for up-to-date training in the subject required. The training of farm advisers is divided into pre-service and in-service training. Pre-service training consists mainly of lectures and practical work. In-service training is given at the individual experiment stations and consists mainly of practical activities under the guidance of subject-matter specialists.

In future more University Graduates will be recruited as extension advisers and would get also higher remunerations.

Under the present system of extension work in Japan there have been only a few studies in extension methods. In future research studies on subjects like farmers' psychology, diagnosis of farm management and system of extension work abroad would be taken up.

News and Notes

PACKAGE PROGRAMME

An inter-Ministries Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri K. R. Damle, Central Agriculture Secretary, at a recent meeting in New Delhi reviewed the progress of the 'Package Programme' for seven selected districts and discussed its extension to one district in each of the remaining eight States.

A working group to supervise and guide continuously in the implementation of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme, has been set up in the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Shri V. Shankar, Special Secretary in the Ministry is the Chairman. Its members include representatives of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture and Community Development and Cooperation, the Planning Commission and the Reserve Bank of India.

The formation of the working group is indicative of the Committee's concern for rapid implementation of the five-year intensified agricultural campaign. The group will report back to the Committee from time to time.

Deliberately the Intensive Agricultural District Programme selects only favourable districts having maximum irrigation facilities and the minimum of natural hazards. In such areas, an attempt will be made to provide all the facilities necessary for maximising production, such as fertilisers, improved seeds, agricultural credit, technical know-how, additional godowns, transport and more trained staff.

While the programme is now limited to seven districts comprising about 6 million acres, mostly irrigated, the Government have decided to extend the scheme to the remaining States covering in all 15 districts and about 13 million acres under favourable conditions of irrigation. Later on similar efforts will be concentrated in other favourable areas of between 70 to 80 million acres. It should not be difficult for these areas alone to raise production to such levels that we could meet all our marginal gaps in production.

FARM MECHANISATION

A scheme to augment rice production through mechanised cultivation by using improved Japanese farm implements in irrigated areas in the rice-producing States has been drawn up by the Union Agriculture Ministry.

The scheme which, in the first instance, involves the setting up of demonstration-*cum*-training units in the concerned States will have Japanese collaboration. Japanese technicians will demonstrate therein the use of their improved implements for the benefit of the Indian farmers.

Indigenous production of agricultural tractors has just commenced and the capacity sanctioned is expected to meet the country's requirements at the end of the Third Five Year Plan. The main problem of the industry is regarding availability of raw materials particularly steel including alloy steel, which would be solved to a great extent with the commissioning of the steel projects.

There are at present 63 units with a production capacity of 1·4 lakhs of power-driven pumps. The production of such pumps in 1959 was 85,067 and in 1960 (up to September) 72,900. In the case of diesel engines, the number of units was 26 with an annual production capacity of 53,455. In 1959 production amounted to 30,335 diesel engines and in 1960 (up to September) 30,790. Four units with an annual capacity of 10,000 agricultural tractors have been licensed and one unit went into production in September this year.

The power-driven pump industry is located in West Bengal, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Kerala, Bihar and Maharashtra. Diesel engine units are located in Maharashtra, Madras, West Bengal, Punjab, Delhi, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh. Shri Manubhai Shah, Minister of Industry, said in the Lok Sabha recently that the Second Plan target for power-driven pumps and diesel engines has already been achieved.

These two industries are well developed with indigenous content of 85 to 95 per cent.

AGRICULTURAL ADMINISTRATION

Shri M. V. Krishnappa, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, said in the Lok Sabha on 20 December 1960 that the States have reported fair progress in the implementation of most of the recommendations of the Nalagarh Committee involving no expenditure. For instance, delegation of powers has been done by the majority of the States to ensure speedy implementation of schemes. Powers have also been expanded wherever necessary. Similarly, codification of rules and regulations is also proceeding ahead. The recommendation regarding simplification of budgetary procedures has been accepted and implemented in most cases.

With regard to the recommendations involving additional expenditure, Punjab is the only State which has so far submitted concrete proposals and the approval of the Government of India has already been conveyed to them. The proposals of the State Government involving a total additional expenditure of Rs. 5·72 lakhs per annum related to (*a*) replacement of temporary by permanent posts ; (*b*) provision of selection grades; (*c*) establishment of a soil conservation cell in the Agriculture Department; (*d*) provision of two subject-matter specialists in each district; (*e*) arrangements for systematic training to existing staff and fresh agricultural graduates; (*f*) provision of training reserves; and (*g*) appointment of steno-typists for the Deputy Directors of Agriculture and District Agricultural Officers with a view to securing an intensive follow-up of the progress of various developmental schemes.

Although the Government of Orissa have not submitted their proposals so far, they are reported to have implemented already some of the important recommendations of the Committee. The existing pay scales of the technical personnel of the Agriculture Department have been revised in accordance with the recommendations of a committee set up for the purpose. Steps are being taken to make the temporary posts permanent which have completed five years of existence and which are not connected with purely temporary schemes. Selection grade posts have been created to provide promotion incentives. The Agriculture Department have been relieved of supply functions and the distribution of seeds and fertilisers has been entrusted to cooperative societies.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Soil Conservation: The Conference of State Ministers in charge of soil conservation was held in Bhubaneswar from December, 31. The Chief Minister of Orissa, in his opening remarks, drew the attention of the delegates to the problems of Orissa arising from shifting cultivation and rising of river beds due to soil erosion in the catchment area.

Research in Silting Reservoirs: Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi, Union Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power, indicated in the Lok Sabha recently that under the programme of basic and fundamental research on problems relating to river valley projects and flood control works, during the Second Plan period, research on 'sedimentation studies in streams and reservoirs' was entrusted to the State Research Stations. Part of the above expenditure is to be met by the Central Government in the form of grants-in-aid.

Drought Areas in Andhra Pradesh: Shri M. V. Krishnappa, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, informed the Lok Sabha on December 14 that an additional allotment of Rs. 1 crore had been made to Andhra Pradesh Government for meeting the demand of additional minor irrigation schemes in the drought affected areas.

Intensive Development of Tribal Areas: Almost all the areas where the tribals (population—2·5 crores) live are proposed to be developed intensively in the Third Plan. More than 450 Special Blocks—as against 43 in the Second Plan—will cover the various States to spur the ordinary programmes

either in the field of education, housing or cottage industry. The recommendation to convert the ordinary blocks into special blocks was made by the Elwin Committee, which said in its report that the experiment of selecting some specially backward tribal areas for an all-sided improvement "had been sufficiently successful to justify its extension".

New Strains of Rice: Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, Union Minister of Agriculture, said in the Lok Sabha on December 14 that the geneticists in Bihar had developed and grown new strains of rice which gave an yield of 20 to 25 per cent more than the yield of the existing local varieties. The extension staff is giving demonstrations of the new varieties on the cultivator's fields and seeds of the improved strains have been distributed to the cultivators.

Deep Water Paddy: Dr. P. S. Deshmukh said in the Lok Sabha on December 14 that the Government had appointed a Committee to organise the use of certain new varieties of paddy which can withstand floods and stagnant water. Successful trials of these varieties have been made in the reservoirs of the D.V.C. project.

Production of Hybrid Maize: A special committee appointed by the Government has formulated a scheme for the production of hybrid maize seed on commercial lines. Details of the scheme are still under consideration. This information was given by Dr. P. S. Deshmukh in the Rajya Sabha on December 20.

Cow-Dung Gas Plant: Shri M.V. Krishnappa said in the Lok Sabha on December 24 that the potentialities of the latest development in the design and manufacture of cow-dung gas plant had been scientifically examined with a view to conserving cow-dung manure in the country. Loans preferably in kind, like steel, were given for its installation by cultivators. It was proposed to conduct a short training course in installation and working of the cow-dung gas plant at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, for the benefit of supervisors and mechanics employed in State Agriculture workshops.

Panchayat Courts: The Government of India have appointed a team for studying the working of Panchayat Courts in India consisting of the Special Secretary in the Ministry of Law, Legislative Department, and a representative each of the Ministries of Home Affairs and Community Development. This information was given by Shri A. K. Sen, Union Law Minister in Rajya Sabha on December 8.

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December

3. The U.S. Government assured India that substantial supplies of cotton would be available to India under P.L. 480 Aid Programme on an annual basis.

5. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra inaugurated the five-day Symposium on radio-isotopes and radiation in entomology organised by the International Atomic Energy Agency, and stressed the need for more intensive research in the fundamental aspects of insect radiology.

6. The Government of India and the Government of the United States signed an agreement on loans to this country totalling Rs. 54.3 crores by the U.S. Development Loan Fund.

The President of India inaugurated the Central Dairy at West Patel Nagar in New Delhi.

7. It was decided to release a quota of 20,000 tons of H.P.S. groundnut kernels for export during 1961 to all permissible destinations.

The Central Wage Board for the Sugar Industry recommended a basic minimum wage of Rs. 60—1—65 for unskilled operators in the sugar industry throughout the country and fixed different basic wage scales for other categories of employees with effect from November 1960.

8. It was decided to allow export of 50,000 bales of Bengal Desi cotton 'superfine and above' upto the end of August 1961.

9. All-India Second Estimate of Mesta, 1960-61.

10. The Textile Commissioner announced modification in cotton prices schedule.

12. All-India Second Estimate of Groundnut, 1960-61.

14. It was decided to issue the second instalment of Indian cotton quotas for a quantity of 25 per cent of last season's consumption to mills in Punjab, Delhi. Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh and 20 per cent of last season's consumption to mills in other areas.

15. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan inaugurated the ninth Annual Conference of Central and State Statisticians at Jaipur.

16. The Textile Commissioner issued an order under clause 14 of the Cotton Control Order, 1955, restricting the movement of Bengal Desi cotton from Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan to any place outside these States.

The West Bengal Government issued an order to control trade in rice and paddy in areas falling within the five-mile belt all along the border of the State excepting the border with Orissa.

21. In pursuance of a barter agreement between the State Trading Corporation and four American firms, imports of American cotton stapling 1" and below from stocks held by the Commodity Credit Corporation for an f.o.b. value of $5,50,000 will be allowed against exports of manganese ore.

23. The U.S. Government announced an authorisation by the U.S. Export-Import Bank of $50 million credit to the Government of India for utilisation during the Third Five Year Plan.

An agreement was signed whereby Britain would give a loan of £5 million to India.

24. All-India First Estimate of Cotton, 1960-61.

28. The Bihar Government recommended to the Union Government to fix sugarcane prices at the rate of Rs. 1.75 per maund at the mill gate for the year 1961-62.

30. The Development Loan Fund announced the signing of a $30 million loan to an Indian corporation to cover the foreign exchange cost of building a fertiliser plant near Bombay.

All-India Final Estimate of Potato, 1959-60.

Agricultural Development

WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

During December 1960 rainfall was in excess of normal in Orissa, Punjab (including Delhi), Jammu & Kashmir, West Rajasthan, Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Madras, normal in Assam (including Manipur and Tripura) and Kerala and generally light to moderate elsewhere.

Rainfall during the post-monsoon period (*i.e.* from 1 October to 31st December, 1960) was in excess of the normal in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab (including Delhi), West Madhya Pradesh, Konkan, Madras and the Arabian Sea Islands, normal in the Bay Islands, East Madhya Pradesh, Vidarbha, Andhra Pradesh, South Interior Mysore and Kerala and generally light to moderate elsewhere.

Sowing of rabi crops, transplantation of paddy, harvesting of paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, small millets, chillies, groundnut, sugarcane and picking of cotton were the main agricultural operations carried out in different parts of the country during the month.

The standing crops were reported to have been affected for want of adequate rains and water supply in parts of Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), Broach (Gujarat), Rajgarh, Dhar, Indore, Hoshangabad, Seoni, Dewas, Sehore, Shajapur, Shahdol, Sidhi, East Nimar and Betul districts in Madhya Pradesh, Kolar, Mandya Chitaldrug, Mysore, Tumkur, Belgaum and Raichur districts in Mysore, Ganjam and Cuttack (Orissa) and Jaisalmer (Rajasthan). Unirrigated rabi crops were affected in Aurangabad, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Bhir districts in Maharashtra due to inadequate soil moisture. The standing crops were also reported to have been affected by locust attack in parts of Baroda (Gujarat). Pests and crop diseases were also reported to have caused some damage to the standing crops like paddy, rabi jowar, wheat, gram, groundnut, castor, chillies, tobacco and cotton in some parts of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. The standing crops were reported to have been affected by heavy rains in parts of Nellore (Andhra Pradesh), Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh), Tanjore (Madras) and Hassan (Mysore). In parts of Punjab, the condition and prospects of kharif crops were reported to be generally below average to average. In the rest of the country, the condition of the crops was generally satisfactory.

The overall prospects of kharif foodgrains appear to be fairly satisfactory and the continued production of these foodgrains during 1960-61 is likely to be higher than that during 1959-60. As regards commercial crops, the prospects of jute, mesta and groundnut crops are not quite satisfactory but the outlook for sugarcane is reported to be good. The condition of the cotton crop is reported to be generally satisfactory.

The condition of cattle was satisfactory except in some parts of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, and Rajasthan where cattle diseases were reported to be prevalent.

LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The following Bills have received the assent of the President:

(*a*) The U.P. Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Bill, 1960—Details of this Bill were given in the October 1959 issue of this journal.

(*b*) The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1960. Details of this Bill were given in the September 1960 issue of this journal.

LAND REVENUE AND TAXATION

The Punjab Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Act, 1960 (Punjab Act No. 38 of 1960) received the assent of the Governor of Punjab on 7 December 1960. The details of the Act were given in the November 1960 issue of this journal.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

The Report of the Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry in India has been published.

The Enquiry was conducted by the Ministry of Labour and Employment during 1956-57 in collaboration with the Central Statistical Organisation, the National Sample Survey Directorate and the Indian Statistical Institute.

The Enquiry was conducted in 3,600 villages selected on the basis of stratified random sampling, but staggered evenly over a period of 12 months. Data on employment, unemployment, wages and earnings, income, expenditure and indebtedness were collected from 28,560 sample agricultural labour households residing in the sample villages. One of the main objects of the Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry was to assess the impact of developmental schemes undertaken during the First Five Year Plan on the conditions of agricultural labourers during the period 1950-51 to 1956-57.

The Report compares the data as collected in the second Enquiry (1956-57) with those collected during the first Agricultural Labour Enquiry (1950-51) as follows:

I. Occupational Structure of Agricultural Labour Households

(*a*) The estimated number of agricultural labour households was 16.3 millions in 1956-57 against 17.9 millions in 1950-51. In the first Enquiry, an agricultural labour household was defined as one in which either the head of the household or 50 per cent or more of the earners reported agricultural labour as their main occupation. Thus a number of marginal land-holding families, of land owners and tenants may have been included as agricultural labour households. In the second Enquiry, however, a household was defined as an agricultural labour household if the bulk of its income in the previous year was derived from agricultural wages.

(*b*) 57 per cent of the total number of agricultural labour households were landless in 1956-57 as against 50 per cent in 1950-51.

(*c*) The proportion of attached and casual agricultural labour households was 10 : 90 during 1950-51. The results of the 1956-57 Enquiry reveal that attached labour households account for about 27 per cent of the total.

(*d*) The average size of the agricultural labour household rose from 4.30 in 1950-51 to 4.40 in 1956-57. The average number of wage-earners in 1956-57 was 2.03 per household, comprising 1.13 men, 0.74 women and 0.16 children. The corresponding figures for 1950-51 were 2 wage-earners, made up of 1.1 men, 0.8 women, and 0.1 children.

(*e*) The estimated number of agricultural labourers during 1956-57 was 33 millions composed of 18 million men, 12 million women, and 3 million children. The corresponding figures for 1950-51 were 35 millions consisting of 19 million men, 14 million women and 2 million children.

II. Employment and Unemployment

(*a*) Casual adult male workers were employed on an average for 200 days in 1950-51 and for 197 days during 1956-57. They were self-employed for 75 days in 1950-51 and for 40 days in 1956-57.

(*b*) Casual adult female workers were employed on wages for 134 days during 1950-51 and for 141 days during 1956-57.

(*c*) The wage-employment of children increased from 165 days in 1950-51 to 204 days in 1956-57.

(*d*) Casual adult male workers were unemployed for 128 days in 1956-57 as compared to 90 days in 1950-51.

The variations in the employment pattern during the two Enquiries arose as the concept of wage-employment differed. During the first Enquiry, wage-employment for half the day or more was counted as a whole day's work and that of less than half the day was ignored. During the second Enquiry a norm of 10 hours was considered as a full day's work. Again, unlike in the

second Enquiry, no self-employment data were collected during the first Enquiry. It was calculated as the residue after deducting wage-employment and unemployment from 365 days.

III Wages

(*a*) About 76 per cent of the average income of agricultural labour households was derived from wage-employment in agricultural and non-agricultural operations during 1950-51 as against 81 per cent during 1956-57. About 56 per cent of the man-days worked were paid for in cash in 1950-51 as against 48.7 per cent in 1956-57. Payments made entirely in kind accounted for 31.3 per cent in 1950-51 and 40.5 per cent in 1956-57. Wage payments made partly in cash and partly in kind related to 9.8 per cent of the total man-days worked in the first Enquiry and 10.8 per cent in the second Enquiry.

(*b*) The average daily wage rate of adult male workers decreased from 109 nP in 1950-51 to 96 nP in 1956-57; of adult women from 68 nP in 1950-51 to 59 nP in 1956-57; and child labour from 70 nP in 1950-51 to 53 nP in 1956-57.

In comparing these wage rates, it may however be mentioned that 'kind' wages were calculated in cash at wholesale prices during 1956-57 as against ruling retail prices during 1950-51.

(*c*) The estimated wage-bill in agriculture worked out to roughly Rs. 520 crores in 1956-57 as against Rs. 500 crores in 1950-51. This increase was mainly due to the increase in the proportion and income of attached labour households during 1956-57 as compared to 1950-51.

IV. Household Income

(*a*) The average annual income of an agricultural labour household in 1950-51 was Rs. 447, while in 1956-57 it was Rs. 437.

(*b*) The average income derived from different sources by the agricultural labour households during the two Enquries was as follows:

Sources of Income	1950-51 (Rs.)	1956-57 (Rs.)
1. Cultivation of land ..	59·90 (13·49%)	30·07 (6·87%)
2. Agricultural labour ..	286·97 (64·2%)	319·55 (73·04%)
3. Non-agricultural labour ..	53·19 (11·9%)	34·94 (7·99%)
4. Others	46·94 (10·51%)	52·91 (12·10%)
TOTAL	447·00	437·00

V. Consumption and Cost of Living

The average annual consumption expenditure of agricultural labour households increased from Rs. 461 in 1950-51 to Rs. 617 in 1956-57. The average annual income per household in 1956-57 was Rs. 437 whereas annual expenditure was Rs. 617. There was thus a deficit of Rs. 180. The Report reveals that this deficit was met from past savings, sale of stocks, remittances received and loans.

VI. Indebtedness

(*a*) 64 per cent of the agricultural labour households were in debt in 1956-57 as against 45 per cent in 1950-51. The average accumulated debt per household increased from Rs. 47 in 1950-51 to Rs. 88 in 1956-57.

(*b*) The average debt per indebted household rose from Rs. 105 in 1950-51 to Rs. 138 in 1956-57. The Report observes that one of the reasons for the higher percentage of indebted households as well as the higher volume of debt in 1956-57 was the higher proportion of attached labour households, some of whom were under debt bondage and/or tie-in-allotment.

(*c*) The total estimated volume of indebtedness of agricultural labour households in 1956-57 was Rs. 143 crores as against Rs. 80 crores in 1950-51.

(*d*) About 46 per cent of the total debt was incurred on consumption expenditure, 24 per cent for social purposes, 19 per cent for productive purposes and 11 per cent on miscellaneous items.

(*e*) 34 per cent of the loans taken by the agricultural labour households were from money lenders, 44 per cent from friends and relatives, 15 per cent from employers, 5 per cent from shop-keepers and 1 per cent from cooperatives.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have published the Minimum Wages (Andhra Pradesh) Amendment Bill, 1960. The Bill seeks to extend the time limit upto 31 December 1961 for the initial fixation of minimum wages in respect of employments specified in Parts I and II of the Schedule attached to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. (Part II of the Schedule refers to employment in agriculture). The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Central Act II of 1948) provides that initial fixation of minimum wages should be completed by 31 December 1959. The State Government have been unable to complete the work relating to initial fixation of minimum wages in all the employments specified in the Schedule due to administrative and other reasons.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

The inaugural ceremony of the Central Dairy of the Delhi Milk Scheme was performed by Rashtrapati Dr. Rajendra Prasad, on December 6, 1960.

The dairy has been designed to handle about 7,000 maunds of milk daily and also for the manufacture of milk products. It was commissioned on 1 November 1959 and the output has now been increased to about 2,000 maunds. Distribution to the public is being done through 320 depots.

The Government of New Zealand have given a cash grant of £ 800,000 for the establishment of the dairy together with its ancillary rural milk collection and chilling centres. This has been utilised for purchase of plant and machinery.

The new buildings of the National Dairy Research Institute and the Dairy Science College at Karnal—about 40 miles from Delhi, are nearing completion. The Institute, an important research Centre, and the College, providing graduation course in dairying, are being organised under a dairy development scheme, included in the Second Five Year Plan.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

In the series of 43 subject matter refresher courses for the Extension Officers and Instructors of Extension Training Centres, four more courses (one each in agriculture, animal husbandry and two in fisheries) have been organised, raising the progressive total to 20 courses. About 524 Extension Officers and Instructors of Extension Training Centres have been trained in these courses.

Commodity Reviews

FOODGRAINS

During December 1960, sowing of rabi crops, transplantation of paddy and harvesting of paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi and small millets were carried out in different parts of the country. The standing crops were reported to have been affected by inadequate rains and various crop diseases in parts of Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. In parts of Punjab, the condition and prospects of kharif crops were reported to be generally below average. In the rest of the country, the condition of the crops was satisfactory. The overall prospects of kharif foodgrains in the country continue to be good and their combined production during 1960-61 is likely to be higher than that during 1959-60.

Regulatory Measures : The following regulatory measures were taken in the field of food administration during December 1960 :

(*i*) On 31 December the Central Government issued the Rice and Paddy (Assam) Fourth Price Control Order, 1960, superseding a similar Order dated 28 September 1960. Under the new Order which came into force from 1 January 1961, the price control was extended to the United Mikir and North Cachar districts. Two new varieties of paddy, *viz.*, Red Grain paddy and Autumn (Aher) Ekra paddy were also brought under the purview of the Order. The maximum prices were also raised to provide for a rise in the market prices of gunnies.

(*ii*) The Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1960, dated 28 September 1960, was amended by the issue of the Rice (Uttar Pradesh Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1960, on 17 December 1960. By this amendment the varieties of rice under Grade III were reclassified into two grades, namely Grade III and Grade IIIA and separate maximum prices were fixed for varieties coming under Grade IIIA.

Imports : Imports of cereals into India during 1960 were 5056 thousand tons (5137 thousand metric tons), comprising 4317 thousand tons (4386 thousand metric tons) of wheat, 688 thousand tons (699 thousand metric tons) of rice, 33 thousand tons (34 thousand metric tons) of milo and 18 thousand tons (18.3 thousand metric tons) of corn as against 3807 thousand tons (3868 thousand metric tons), comprising 3497 thousand tons (3553 thousand metric tons) of wheat, 290 thousand tons (295 thousand metric tons) of rice, 11 thousand tons of sorghum and 9 thousand tons of corn imported during 1959.

Prices : Prices of foodgrains recorded a further decline during December 1960. The all-India index number of wholesale prices of cereals registered a further decline from 102.6 in the last week of November 1960 to 98.4 in the last week of December and that of pulses from 94.4 to 93.9. Compared to the position during the corresponding week of the last year, the index for cereals was lower by 0.8 per cent in the last week of December 1960 while that of pulses was higher by 2.3 per cent.

As for individual foodgrains, prices of rice, wheat, jowar and bajra showed a fall while those of maize indicated a rise. The index for rice fell from 105.5 in the last week of November 1960 to 98.8 in the last week of December, that of wheat from 88.9 to 88.8 that of jowar from 124.2 to 115 and that of bajra from 135.7 to 131.3. During the same period, the index for maize rose from 102.4 to 106.4 and that of gram from 92.1 to 94.2.

Compared to the position during the corresponding week of the previous year the index in the last week of December 1960 was lower by 6.5 per cent in the case of wheat and by 4.1 per cent in the case of jowar but was higher by 0.6 per cent in the case of rice, 6.7 per cent in the case of bajra, by 8.2 per cent in the case of maize and 33.2 per cent in the case of gram.

World Situation : Production of wheat in North America in 1960-61 is expected to be substantially high. In Western Europe, however, output is reported to be lower than in the previous season. Smaller production in France, Italy, Spain, Greece, Portugal, Sweden and Belgium has more than offset the increase in Western Germany, the Netherlands and England and Wales. While Australia expects a record crop, the prospects in Latin America and the Union of South Africa are not very favourable. Outlook for production of rice in Asia during 1960-61 continues to be good. In the United States, and Egypt also, the production of rice is reported to be good.

According to the *Grain Bulletin* of December 1960, issued by the Commonwealth Economic Committee, trade in wheat continues to run at a substantially higher level than last year, mainly due to heavy shipments from the United States, Australia and France. Increases in shipments from these countries outweighed reductions in those from Canada and Italy. According to the Rice Supplement of the *Grain Bulletin*, trade in rice in the first nine months of 1960 was substantially greater than during the corresponding period of last year. Increased in exports were from Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, South Viet Nam and the United States.

During December 1960, prices of wheat showed a hardening tendency in the United States and Canada. Cash prices of Nos. 2 Red Winter at Chicago advanced from 202 1/4 cents per bushel on 29 November 1960 to 211 cents on 29 December 1960. During the same period, prices of No. 2 Hard (ex-Store) at Kansas City rose from 199 1/2 cents to 202 1/2 cents per bushel, and cash prices of No. 1 Northern Manitoba at Winnipeg advanced from 164 1/2 cents to 168 1/4 cents per bushel.

SUGAR

Sugarcane : During December 1960 the harvesting of sugarcane crop was reported to be in progress in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Punjab and Orissa. The condition of the standing crops was also reported to be generally satisfactory except in certain parts of Punjab. The crushing operations were in good progress and the outturn prospects were also generally satisfactory.

Sugar : There has been a significant rise in sugar output in 1959-60 and the prospects of sugar production in 1960-61 appear to be as good as in the previous year. The stock position is also comfortable and sugar prices have in recent months shown stability. In view of the foregoing and in conformity with its policy of operating its selective credit controls in a flexible way, the Reserve Bank has decided to relax the margin requirement in respect of advances to trade against stocks of sugar and reduce it from 45 per cent to 25 per cent.

The total production of sugar in India during the 1960-61 season upto 31 December 1960 was 7.68 lakh tons against 6.42 lakh tons in the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories reported to be in production during the week ending 31 December 1960 was 166 against 157 in the corresponding week of the previous season.

The opening stock of sugar with factories in India on 1 December 1960 was 6.79 lakh tons against 2.23 lakh tons on the corresponding date last year. Total despatches from factories during the 1960-61 season upto the end of December 1960 were 3.18 lakh tons against 3.02 lakh tons in the corresponding period of the previous season.

The Government of India released during December 1960, 2 lakh tons of sugar for internal consumption. This brings the total releases of sugar made during the 1960-61 season upto the end of December 1960, to 4 lakh tons of sugar.

The Government of India released on 17 September 1960 a quantity of 50 thousand tons of sugar for export out of the 1959-60 season's production. This quantity was to be

shipped upto the end of December 1960 but the date has since been extended to the end of March 1961. A quantity of about 31 thousand tons has been actually exported upto the end of December 1960. Further exports are also likely to be made during the current season.

The market prices of sugar during December 1960 remained more or less steady at various places. However, at Hapur the prices witnessed a mixed behaviour and at Kanpur the prices showed some easing tendency. The following table indicates week-end wholesale prices of sugar at some important centres in the country :

Week-end Wholesale Market Prices of Sugar

(Rupees per maund)

Market	Quality	Week-ending					
		25-11-60	2-12-60	9-12-60	16-12-60	23-12-60	30-12-60
Hapur	Crystal	40·09	40·73	40·81	40·73	40·73	40·18
Kanpur	D-29	44·62	44·62	44·25	44·00	44·00	44·00
Calcutta	Indian Medium	41·85	41·85	41·85	41·85	41·85	41·85
Madras	Parry's	43·02	43·02	43·02	43·02	43·02	43·02
Bombay	D-29	42·21	42·21	42·21	42·21	42·21	42·21
Patna	D-29	40·71	40·71	40·71	40·71	40·71	40·71

Gur : The average daily arrivals of gur in the Hapur market during December 1960 were 5,616 maunds against 5,792 maunds during November . The stock of gur in this market at the end of December 1960 was 40,000 maunds against 15,000 maunds at the end of November. Last year at the end of December stocks were 19,000 maunds.

The prices of gur during December 1960 generally witnessed a mixed behaviour at various centres. At Calcutta and Bombay the prices showed an easing tendency. The table below shows week-end wholesale prices of gur at some important centres:

Week-end Wholesale Market Prices of Gur

(Rupees per maund)

Market	Quality	Week-ending					
		25-11-60	2-12-60	9-12-60	16-12-60	23-12-60	30-12-60
Hapur	Phatwa No. I	14·37	13·50	13·50	13·62	14·25	13·25
Calcutta	Bheli	20·00	18·00	17·00	17·00	17·00	17·00
Madras	II Sort	14·93	16·80	15·68	16·80	17·92	17·54
Bombay	Kolhapur	27·25	26·87	24·63	24·63	23·89	23·14
Patna	Delhi	17·00	15·00	N.R.	N.R.	16·50	17·00

OILSEEDS

During December 1960, an export quota of 20,000 tons of H.P.S. groundnut kernels for the year 1961 was announced. Under the export incentive scheme for groundnut oil, the import of betelnuts, mace, cassia and cinnamon and cloves was linked with the export of groundnut oil and tapioca flour.

Prices of oilseeds and oils generally moved down during the first week of the month under review under the lead provided by castor seed. Prices improved in the subsequent week and displayed bullish tendencies during the latter part of the month.

Groundnut

Prices of groundnut and groundnut oil generally ruled at high levels during December 1960. In the first week, prices sagged in sympathy with castor seed, another factor was the reports of satisfactory arrivals in terminal markets. During the second week, the market reacted to the reports of lower arrivals expected from the South. The announcement of an export quota of H.P.S. groundnut and the new incentive scheme of linking export of groundnut oil with import of betelnuts and certain spices, however, provided bullish influence to the market. Factors inducing further hardening tendency were keen interest shown by vanaspati manufacturers, demand for H.P.S. groundnuts from Communist countries and speculative activities. In order to curb speculative activities, the Government of India amended the by-laws of the associations recognised in respect of groundnut, groundnut oil, rape seed and mustard seed so as to provide for powers being taken by the Board of Directors of the associations and the Forward Markets Commission to take the following steps when necessary—

(*a*) to fix limits on the volume of trading and on the total open position controlled by members;

(*b*) to withhold outward payment of clearing dues to members for a specified period; and

(*c*) to make the maximum or the minimum price when fixed to be applicable to the rate for settlement of contracts on the due date.

Later, the Bombay Oilseeds and Oil Exchange fixed a ceiling of Rs. 220 per 250 kilograms for hedge trading in groundnuts for the current season. The Exchange also imposed a ceiling of Rs. 44 per 50 kilograms for trading in the transferable specific delivery contracts in groundnuts. Despite the imposition of these margins, the groundnut and groundnut oil prices recorded substantial gains. However, towards the close of the month under review, a steadier tendency with weak undertone was noticed in the market. Prices of Biritish West African groundnut oil at European ports continued to rule steady at Rs. 59.27 per maund and those of Indian groundnut oil at Rs. 52·41 per maund during December 1960. The following table shows the trend of prices of groundnut oil :

(Rs. per maund)

	Week-ending					
	25-11-60	2-12-60	9-12-60	16-12-60	23-12-60	30-12-60
Groundnut (Kernel)						
Bombay (Bold)	31·07	30·98	31·54	32·29	33·59	33·59
Madras (Superior)	31·61	29·75	31·77	31·77(a)	33·63	33·70
Hyderabad	N.Q.	34·15	34·90	34·71	42·19	42·17
Groundnut Oil						
Bombay	69·24	68·30	68·68	70·36	72·78	71·66
Madras	69·45	66·32	65·82	65·82(a)	69·11	71·10
Hyderabad	69·05	69·98	69·05	69·05	74·65	70·78
European Ports						
B.W. African	59·27	59·27*	59·27*	59·27*	59·27*	59·27*
Indian	52·41	52·41*	52·41*	52·41*	52·41*	52·41*

*Nominal. (a)—Relates to previous week.

Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil from India during October 1960 were 26 tons and 4 tons respectively compared to 204 tons of groundnut and 1,860 tons of groundnut oil exported during October 1959. Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during January—October 1960 totalled 27,832 tons and 1,607 tons respectively compared to 23,081 tons of groundnut and 19,566 tons of groundnut oil during the corresponding period of 1959.

Linseed

Prices of linseed and linseed oil generally followed the pattern set by groundnut and castor seed prices. While the weakness displayed in the first week was mainly on account of the easy tendency showed by castorseeds, the specific factors responsible for pushing up prices in the subsequent week were a tight supply position and meagre arrivals from the up-country centres against pressing demand from crushers for seeds. The hardening tendency was also aided partly by speculative support in the absence of official restraints. However, at the end of the month, the Forward Markets Commission announced the imposition of special margins at the rate of Rs. 4 per 50 kilograms. Accordingly, whenever the price of May 1961 hedge contract in linseed on the Bombay Oilseeds and Oil Exchange Ltd. exceeds the marginal line of Rs. 35.60 per 50 Kgs., the payment of special margin would be

subject to usual conditions. Prices of Indian linseed oil at European ports recorded significant gains during the middle of the month under review and ruled steady thereafter. The following table shows the trend of linseed and linseed oil prices :

(Rs. per maund)

	Week-ending					
	25-11-60	2-12-60	9-12-60	16-12-60	23-12-60	30-12-60
Linseed						
Bombay (Bold)	25·00	24·91	25·10	26·13	27·25	27·25
Calcutta (Small)	27·62	27·25	27·43	27·43	27·43	27·90
Kanpur (Bold)	24·61	23·70	25·60	24·61	25·60	25·60(a)
Linseed Oil						
Bombay	55·43	55·43	55·61	57·48	59·72	62·33
Calcutta	65·32	64·94	64·94	65·32	66·44	67·18
Kanpur	58·00	60·00	61·00	61·00	61·00	61·00(a)
Eurpoean Ports						
Argentinian	42·73	42·73	42·86	42·73	42·73	42·49
Indian	58·78	58·78	58·78	61·22	61·22	61·22

Exports of linseed oil during October 1960 were 208 tons compared to 3,297 tons during October 1959. Total exports of linseed oil during January—October 1960 were 6,092 tons against 11,120 tons during the corresponding period of 1959.

Castorseed

Prices of castorseed and castor oil moved erratically during the month. There was a decline in the opening week and the main factor influencing the market sentiment was the reports of beneficial rains in Hyderabad producing areas. The large offerings in the market based on rumours relating to increase in freights and unencouraging overseas advices worsened the situation. However, the market developed a hardening tendency in the second week on bullish support based on some enquiries from U.K. and the Communist block. In order to curb speculative pressure in castorseed the Forward Markets Commission revised the marginal lines and rates of special margins in respect of castorseed futures May 1961 delivery. The revised special margins were Rs. 20 and Rs. 40 per 250 kilos whenever the prices of the contract ruled above Rs. 177 and Rs.187 per 250 kilos respectively. These revised rates were made effective from 20 December 1960. It may be mentioned that the previous special margin rate of castorseed futures contract of May 1961 delivery was Rs. 20 per 250 kilos whenever its price rose above Rs. 187 per 250 kilos. As a result of the imposition of these margins, the market showed an easy tendency. The market sentiment was also affected by rumours of Brazilian offerings of castor oil to U.S.A. and thus, reduced export prospects from India as also due to steady rise in new crop arrivals in Hyderabad. The undertone of the market continued to rule quietly steady till the end of the month. Price of Bombay commercial castor oil at European ports showed erratic behaviour during the month. The following table shows the trend of prices of castorseed and castor oil :

(Rs. per maund)

	Week-ending					
	25-11-60	2-12-60	9-12-60	16-12-60	23-12-60	30-12-60
Castor seed						
Bombay (Bold)	25·00	24·91	25·19	25·38	25·19	25·19
Kanpur (F.A.Q.)	22·07	22·07	22·86	22·86	24·61	24·61(a)
Badepalli (HC6)	25·38	N.R.	24·37	24·84	25·38	25·38(a)
Castor Oil						
Bombay (Commercial)	53·75	53·00	54·12	54·12	53·75	52·25
Kanpur (FAQ)	56·00	57·50	57·50	58·50	59·00	59·00(a)
Madras (FAQ)	54·12	54·12	53·48	53·48(a)	55·13	56·77
Bombay Commercial	60·98	61·22	60·49	61·47	61·47	59·51
European Ports						

(a)—Relates to previous week.

Exports of castor oil during October 1960 were 4,169 tons compared to 2,377 tons during October 1959. Total exports of castor oil during January—October 1960 were 53,614 tons compared to 27,239 tons during the corresponding period of 1959.

COTTON

The All-India First Estimate of the 1960-61 cotton crop puts the area at 15.136 thousand acres as compared to the corresponding Adjusted Estimate of 15,570 thousand acres during the preceding season. This shows a decrease in area of 434 thousand acres or 2.8 per cent during the current season compared to the previous season. The decrease in area under cotton during the current year is shared mainly by Mysore and Madhya Pradesh. In the case of Mysore, the fall is attributed to the sowings having not been completed in Bijapur district and in the case of Madhya Pradesh, it is due partly to excessive rains at sowing time and partly to reported diversion of some cotton area to groundnut crop. This decline has been offset to considerably by increase in acreage in Gujarat attributed largely to favourable rains in the latter part of the season. As between the different varieties, the decline in area has occurred in mostly in Southerns, Virnar (including Jarilla) and Deshi of Vidarbha region. A considerable increase in acreage has, however, been reported in Dholleras and Americans. As regards staple lengths, the decrease has occurred in long and short staple cottons. This Estimate generally covers the period up to the end of July 1960. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be on the whole statisfactory. The crop was, however, affected by excessive rains in Hoshangabad and Dewas districts of Madhya Pradesh and some parts of Uttar Pradesh, by lack of rains in parts of Maharashtra and Gujarat, by pests and crop diseases in Salem, Madura, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts of Madras and Rajgarh district of Madhya Pradesh and by locust attack in some parts of Gujarat. This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to cotton during 1960-61. Past experience shows that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 75 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

The second trade estimate of the 1960-61 cotton crop places this season's production at 51.20 lakh bales compared to the preliminary estimate of 52.70 lakh bales.

In December 1960 the Government of India announced the decision to allow export of 50,000 bales of Bengal Deshi cotton of 'superfine and above' in grade valid for shipment up to August 31, 1961. Out of this quota, a quantity of 2,500 bales is earmarked for distribution among co-operative societies situated in areas growing such cottons and the balance will be licensed on a 'first-come-first-served' basis on presentation of shipping bills subject to an individual quantitative ceiling of 10 per cent of the quantity allowed. It has, however, been laid down that each intending exporter shall have sold and delivered, after December 9, 1960, to a cotton textile mill or a factory manufacturing absorbent cotton, which are traditional consumers of Bengal Deshi, a quantity equal to the quantity sought to be exported.

In pursuance of a barter agreement between the State Trading Corporation, and four American firms, imports of American cotton stapling 1" and below out of stocks held by the Commodity Credit Corporation for an f.o.b. value of $5,50,500 will be allowed against exports of manganese ore from India. Lincences to import cotton will be issued to the trade and/or mills on a 'first-come first-served' basis. The importers will be required to give an undertaking that the cotton will be sold by them to mills nominated by the Textile Commissioner. Import licenses will be valid for shipment for four months from their date of issue but not later than 30 April 1961.

During December 1960 the Textile Commissioner issued an order under clause 14 of the Cotton Control Order, 1955 restricting the movement of Bengal Deshi cotton from Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan to any place outside these States. A Punjab Government press release said that this restriction will not apply to Bengal Deshi cotton intended to be directly supplied to mills outside the State. The order will remain in force till January, 31, 1961.

During the month under review the Textile Commissioner decided to issue the second instalment of cotton quotas to mills for a quantity of 25 per cent of last season's Indian cotton consumption to mills in Punjab, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal,

Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh and 20 per cent of last season's consumption to mills in other areas. Mills can buy ready cotton or cotton for forward deliveries against non-transferable specific delivery contracts in accordance with the terms and conditions, prescribed by the East India Cotton Association Ltd., Bombay .

Imports of raw cotton into India during September 1960 totalled 1.48 lakh bales compared to 1.43 lakh bales during the preceding month and 0.33 lakh bales during September 1959.

Exports of raw cotton from India during September 1960 were 0.76 lakh bales compared to 0.12 lakh bales during the preceding month and 0.18 lakh bales during September 1959.

Consumption of raw cotton by mils i lh India during October 1960 was 4.16 lakh bales against 4.26 lakh bales during the preceding month and 4.35 lakh bales in October 1959. Total consumption of raw cotton during the 1960-61 season (September to October 1960) was 8.42 lakh bales aganist 8.73 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Stocks of raw cotton with mills in India at the end of October 1960 were 10.40 lakh bales compared to 11.46 lakh bales at the end of the previos month and 11.96 lakh bales at the end of October 1959.

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

(Lakh bales)

Cotton	Consumption during October		Stocks as on 31-10-60	31-10-50
	1960	1959		
Indian	2·93	3·95	0·02	10·53
Pakistani	0·02	—	0·09	—
Egyptian	0·10	0·05	0·55	0·17
Other foreign	1·11	0·35	3·74	1·26
TOTAL	4·16	4·35	10·40	11·96

The latest position of arrivals , consumption and stocks of raw cotton in Bombay was as follows :

	1950-51 to 15-12-60	(Lakh bales) Same period last year
Arrivals	8·89	8·83
Consumption by mills ..	3·46	3·71
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants on the last date of the period.	4·40	3·75

During the latter half of December 1960 Jarilla M.G.F. variety, of cotton lint was quoted at Bombay at Rs. 822 per candy. During the earlier half of the month this variety was not quoted in the Bombay market. At Abohar, the price of Deshi variety rules steady at Rs. 762 per candy throughout December. Price of American variety at Abohar also ruled more or less steady at Rs. 933 per candy. The following table gives wholesale prices of cotton lint at some of the important centres.

(Rs. per candy)

Date	Adoni (Andhra Pradesh) Laxmi	Bombay Jarilla M.G.F.	Abohar Deshi	(Punjab) American
25-11-60	N.T.	N.Q.	780	933
2-12-60	N.T.	N.Q.	762	933
9-12-60	N.T.	N.Q.	762	934
16-12-60	N.T.	822	762	933
23-12-60	N.T.	822	762	926
30-12-60	N.T.	822	762	933

During the month under review, the Karachi cotton market recorded a sharp rise in prices. 4F Punjab roller ginned variety of cotton quoted at Rs. 758 per candy at the end of November 1960 advanced to Rs. 855 by the third week of December, but declined to Rs. 838 in the subsequent week. The following table shows the wholesale prices of 4F Punjab roller ginned variety of cotton lint at Karachi

Date	Price (Rs. per candy)
26-11-60	758
3-12-60	800
10-12-60	800
17-12-60	855
24-12-60	838
31-12-60	N.A.

The New York cotton market showed little fluctuation in prices during December 1960. The following table gives the wholesale prices of cotton middling in New York during December 1960:

Date	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy
1-12-60	32·30	1,206
8-12-60	32·25	1204
15-12-60	32·25	1,204
24-12-60	N.A.	N.A.
29-12-60	32·25	1,204

JUTE

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during November, 1960 were 6·53 lakh bales compared to 6·02 lakh bales during the preceding month and 7·83 lakh bales during November 1959. Total arrivals of both indigenous and Pakistan raw jute during the current season (July—November 1960) were 20·68 lakh bales compared to 23·20 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during November 1960 were 0·49 lakh bales compared to 0·58 lakh bales during the preceding month and 0·37 lakh bales during November 1959. Total imports of raw jute from Pakistan during the current season (July—November 1960) were 2·23 lakh bales compared to 1·02 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of IJMA during November 1960 was 5·02 lakh bales compared to 5·03 lakh bales during the preceding month and 5·27 lakh bales during November 1959. Total consumption of raw jute during the current season (July—November 1960) was 25·60 lakh bales compared to 25·93 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta were 8·06 lakh bales at the end of November 1960 against 6·35 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 14·44 lakh bales at the end of November 1960.

During the month under review, the Calcutta loose jute market opened steady with prices higher than the previous week-end levels. The market remained quiet during the next fortnight as a result of the restriction imposed by the Reserve Bank on advances against raw jute and jute goods. In the second half of the month some increase in prices was recorded due to rise in prices in the goods section consequent on Australia buying 5,250 bales of B. Twills of near delivery and also the Government of India inviting tenders for 1,300 bales of Liverpool Twills. Other bullish factors were the announcement of Government tender for 22,000 bales of B.Twill bags and short arrivals of raw jute. The following table shows the prices of some of the bottom varieties of raw jute at Calcutta during December 1960:

(Rs. per quintal)

Variety	December (Week-ending)		January delivery			
	26-11-60	3-12-60	10-12-60	17-12-60	24-12-60	31-12-60
Assam	130·00	131·25	131·25	131·25	134·00	139·25
Northern	128·50	131·25	130·00	130·00	134·00	139·25
Desal	126·00	128·50	128·50	127·25	130·00	136·75
Orissa	134·00	135·25	135·25	135·25	136·75	142·00
Murshidabad	123·25	126·00	126·00	124·50	128·50	134·00
Jungli	122·00	124·50	124·50	123·25	128·50	134·00
Daisee (Selected)	134·00	135·25	136·75	136·75	140·75	146·00

During the month under review, the pucca bales sector opened firm with a slight price advance from the previous week-end levels in sympathy with the loose jute market. During the third-week, however, the sector turned easier with prices moving down. The following table gives the weekly quotations of some of the important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta:

Variety	December/January Delivery (Rs. per bale of 180 Kgs.) Week-ending					
	26-11-60	3-12-60	10-12-60	17-12-60	24-12-60	31-12-60
Mill Firsts	325	330	330	325	335	345
Mill Lightnings	305	310	310	305	315	325
Daisee L.G.	280	285	285	280	290	300
Indian N.C.	215	220	220	220	225	235
Pakistan N.C.	220	225	210	210	225	235

The raw jute market in up-country centres rules firm throughout the month due to mills buying their quotas mostly from the agencies. The following table gives the weekly prices of raw jute at Calcutta and some important mofussil centres:

Centre	(Rs. per maund) Week-ending					
	25-11-60	2-12-60	9-12-60	16-12-60	23-12-60	30-12-60
Nowgong (Assam)	44·22	48·34	47·31	48·34	47·31	49·37
Purnea (Bihar)	43·00	44·50	45·00	45·00	45·00	47·00
Calcutta (West Bengal)	48·50	50·50	51·00	49·00	50·50	53·00
Kendrapara (Orissa)	41·00	43·50	45·00	43·50	45·00	45·50

The Calcutta jute goods market opened steady during the month. During the next fortnight the market turned easier and with very little interest being shown by foreign buyers in goods prices fell. During the last fortnight of the month under reivew there was a significant rise in the prices of jute goods due to the announcement of the Government tender for 22,000 bales of B. Twill bags. The following table gives the quotations for hessian and sacking at Calcutta:

Variety	Week-ending					
	26-11-60	3-12-60	10-12-60	17-12-60	24-12-60	31-12-60
Hessian 40″ × 10 oz (Rs. per 100 yds) ..	56·50	55·75	54·50	53·85	56·25	58·40
Sacking B. Twills (Rs. per100 bags) ..	176·00	176·50	173·50	171·00	179·00	185·00

TOBACCO

At Bombay, prices of Nipani (chewing) variety of tobacco remained steady at Rs. 82·68 per maund during December. As compared to the November-end quotation of Rs. 117·16 per maund the Motihari medium variety was quoted at Calcutta at a higher rate of Rs.173·16 during the first week of December. It, however, declined to Rs. 171·16 in the subsequent week and remained at that level the week after but dropped again to Rs. 166·16 to remain at the same level till the end of the month. After a decline of Rs. 20 to Rs. Rs. 171·16 during the last week of November, the price of Jatty medium variety at Calcutta ruled steady at the same level throughout December. At Guntur, the redried strips grade IV and LBY varieties were not transacted during the month. The redried leaf LBY2 opened firm at Rs. 61·71 per maund which was about Rs. 15·13 higher than the November-end quotation. During the second week, however, it declined to Rs. 41·14 and remained at that level during the third week. There were no transactions in this variety during the last two weeks of December.

Arrivals of tobacco in Guntur market during October, 1960 comprised 4·15 million lbs. of flue-cured virginia, 0·58 million lbs. of sun-cured virginia and 1·91 million lbs. of sun-cured Natu and other varieties totalling 8·64 million lbs. against 6·85 million lbs. of tobacco in the previous month. The despatches of raw tobacco from Guntur market consisted of 7·24 million lbs. of flue-cured virginia, 1·01 million lbs. of sun-cured virginia and 3·86 million lbs. of sun-cured Natu and other varieties totalling 12·11 million lbs. against 8·36 million lbs. of tobacco in the previous month. It is estimated that the stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the Guntur market at the end of October 1960 were 57·8 million lbs. According to knowledgeable trade circles this stock includes about 12 million lbs. of chura, butta and stems mostly used for internal consumption.

During November 1960 about 2·4 million lbs. of various varieties of tobacco were graded for export compared to 2·3 million lbs. graded in October 1960. Of the quantities graded in November 1960, 2·3 million lbs. were of flue-cured virginia variety.

Export of raw tobacco during October 1960 were....2.6.....million lbs. valued at Rs. 23.4 lakhs against as 7·2 million lbs. valued at Rs. 54·3 lakhs exported during the same month last year. Of 2.6..million lbs. exported during October 1960, flue-cured virginia accounted for 1.2 million lbs. valued at Rs. 11.7 lakhs. Total exports of unmanufactured tobacco during the ten months ended October 1960 were 79·84 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1,382·8 lakhs against 78·55 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1,264·5 lakhs of the corresponding period last years.

FRUITS AND NUTS

Coconut

Arrivals of coconut and copra during November 1960 in some of the important assembling markets of South India (for which data are available) were of the order of 20·3 million nuts and 5 thousand tons respectively.

Prices of copra at Bombay during the weeks ending 2nd and 9th December were quoted at Rs. 69·05 and Rs. 67·93 per maund respectively as compared to Rs. 67·18 during week-ending 25 November. During the rest of the month, the price was Rs. 67·18. At Alleppey, the price of copra during the weeks ending 2nd and 9th December was quoted at Rs. 69·37 compared to Rs. 68.75 during the week-ending 25 November. During the week-ending 23 December, the price dropped to Rs. 67·50. Price of coconut oil at Bombay during the weeks ending 2nd and 9th December was Rs. 97·98 per maund compared to Rs. 98·91 during the week-ending 25 November. During the subsequent two weeks, the price rose to Rs. 98·91 and Rs. 99·65. The month-end quotation was Rs. 98·91. At Cochin, the price of coconut oil showed a slight rise during the week-ending 16 December compared to the price during the preceding week. During the subsequent two weeks. however, the price showed a downward trend. The following were the weekly quotations:

(Rs. per maund)

	Week-ending					
	25-11-60	2-12-60	9-12-60	16-12-60	23-12-60	30-12-60
Copra						
Bombay	67·18	69·05	67·93	67·18	67·18	67·18
Alleppey	68·75	69·37	69·37	N.R.	67·50	N.R.
Coconut oil						
Bombay	98·91	97·98	97·98	98·91	99·65	98·91
Cochin	N.R.	N.R.	97·68	98·16	97·24	96·67

Imports of copra and coconut oil into India during September 1960 were 13,174 tons and nil tons respectively against 13,185 tons of copra and 41 tons of coconut oil imported during September 1959. Total imports of copra and coconut oil during January—September 1960 were 71,033 tons and 1,012 tons respectively against 64,988 tons of copra and 2,593 tons of coconut oil during January—September 1959.

Arecanut

During December 1960, improvement in transactions was noticed in all the markets in South India. Slight flucutuations in prices were noticed in the Mangalore and Bangalore markets while they were steady at Shimoga. The prices improved considerably in Sirsi market in respect of rashi and "bilegotu" varieties, particularly during the last week of December. The 'choor" variety was not available at Palghat during the month. The prices of "iylon" variety declined slightly while those of 'kalichur' and 'arasil' improved at the end of December at Trichur. There was no supply of imported nuts in the Calcutta market, during the latter half of December. The price of indigenous nuts stood steady in this market during the month.

During September 1960, 7101 quintals of arecanut (betelnut) valued at Rs. 4,21,555 were imported into India from Ceylon, Singapore and Malaya as against 7935 quintals valued at Rs. 4,55,534 during August. The export during the same month was 113 quintals valued at Rs. 76,040 against 93 quintals valued at Rs. 75,361 during the previous month.

Food Control Orders

New Delhi, 26 *November*, 1960.

G.S.R. 1410.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following Order to amend the Rice (Eastern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1959, namely :

1. This Order may be called the Rice (Eastern Zone) Movement Control (Third Amendment) Order, 1960.

2. In the Rice (Eastern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1959, after clause 4, the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

4A. **Saving.**—The provisions of this Order shall not apply to the export of rice to any place within the Union territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands or to the transport of rice to the border area in the course of export to any place within such territory.

Calcutta, 7 *December*, 1960

No. ESS. COM./Rice/Paddy(1)/9844-F.S.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), read with the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food) Order No. G. S. R. 1088, dated 15 November, 1958, the Governor is pleased, with the prior concurrence of the Central Government, to make the following Order, namely :

(1) This Order may be called the West Bengal Rice and Paddy Control Order, 1960.

(2) It extends to the whole of West Bengal.

(3) It shall come into force on and from 1 January 1961.

Definitions in this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,

(*a*) "Dealer" means a person engaged in any undertaking or business involving purchase, sale or storage for sale of rice or paddy in wholesale quantities either on his own behalf or on behalf of another or as a commission agent or *arhatia*, but does not include a producer *except in so far as such producer purchases or sells or stores for sale* rice or paddy in *wholesale* quantities *other* than the rice or paddy which is produced by himself with or without the aid of members of his family, or paid labourers or by *adhiars, bargadars* or *bhagdars;*

(*b*) "Director" means the Director of Food, Department of Food, Relief and Supplies (Food and Supplies Branch), Government of West Bengal, and includes any other officer appointed by the State Government not below the rank of an Assistant Director of Food to perform all or any of the functions of the Director;

(*c*) "Form" means a form as set forth in the Schedule appended to this Order;

(*d*) "Licensee" means a person holding a valid licence granted under this Order;

(*e*) "Licensing authority" means any officer not below the rank of Chief Inspector of Food appointed by the State Government by notification in the *Official Gazette* to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the licensing authority under this Order in respect of such areas and in respect of such class of persons as may be specified in the notification;

(*f*) "Maund" means a weight of 40 seers or 37.3242 kilograms according to the system of weights in force under the relevant Law;

Explanation.—Each seer is equivalent to 80 tolas and each kilogram is equivalent to 1000 grammes;

(*g*) "Permit-holder" means a person holding a valid permit granted under this Order;

(*h*) "Permit-issuing authority" means the officer authorised to issue permit under this Order;

(*i*) "Producer" means a person who grows paddy on land cultivated by himself with or without the aid of the members of his family or paid labourers or by *adhiars*, *bargadars* or *bhagdars;*

(*j*) "Rice" includes broken rice (khud) but does not include *chira*, *muri* or *khoi*;

(*k*) "Specified area" means the area falling within the five-mile belt all along the border of the State of West Bengal excepting such border with the State of Orissa;

(*l*) "State Government" means the Government of the State of West Bengal;

(*m*) "Wholesale quantity", with its grammatical variations, means, in respect of purchase or sale of rice or paddy, a quantity exceeding 10 maunds in the aggregate in any one transaction, and, in respect of storage for sale of rice or paddy, a quantity exceeding 50 mannds in the aggregate, at any time.

Licensing of certain producers and of dealers.—(1) No person shall carry on business as a dealer except under and in accordance with a licence granted under paragraph 4.

(2) No producer in the specified area shall store or have in his possession more than 100 maunds, and no producer in any other area shall store or have in his possession more than 300 maunds, of *rice* or *paddy* in the aggregate at any time except under and in accordance with a licence granted under paragraph 4.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this sub-paragraph producers being members of the same family living in the same house and sharing a common mess shall be deemed to be a single producer.

(3) No person other than a licensee shall store or have in his possession more than 300 maunds of rice or paddy in the aggregate at any time except under and in accordance with a storage permit granted by the Director on an application made to him stating in writing the purposes of such storage or possession.

(4) The Director may, after giving the applicant an opportunity of stating his case in writing and for reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to grant a permit under sub-paragraph (3).

Grant or renewal of licences.—(1) An application for licence shall be made by the producer and the dealer. The licensing authority may, on such application, and after such enquiry as he may deem necessary, grant licence to the producer and the dealer:

Provided that the licensing authority may grant licence to a dealer for the purpose of purchase, sale and storage for sale of either rice or paddy or both:

Provided further that a rice mill as defined in clause (i) of section 3 of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958 (XXI of 1958), shall not sell paddy except under a permit to be issued by the Director.

(2) A separate licence shall be obtained by a dealer for each place of his business.

(3) Every licence shall specify—

(*a*) when granted to a dealer, the place at which he may carry on business, as also the area within which he may operate in the course of his business,

(*b*) the address or addresses of the godown or godowns in which the licensee may store rice or paddy, and

(*c*) the terms and conditions of the licence.

(4) No licence under sub-paragraph (1) shall be granted except on payment, by the applicant for the licence at the time of making the application therefor, of the fee specified in sub-paragraph (5) and every such licence shall be valid until 31 March next following the date of its issue and may be renewed from year to year on application, made in that behalf before the expiry of the licence and upon payment by the licensee, at the time of making such application, of the fee specified in sub-paragraph (5) :

Provided that the State Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, extend the period of validity of existing licences for such further period beyond the 31 March hereinbefore mentioned as it may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, think fit.

(5) The fee for the grant of any license under this Order shall be rupees three only and the fee for its renewal, rupee one only. The fee shall be payable in non-judicial stamps.

(6) If the licence granted under this Order is defaced, lost, damaged or destroyed, the licensing authority may, after making such enquiry as he deems necessary, issue a fresh licence in place thereof on payment, in non-judicial stamps, of a fee of rupees two only, and thereupon the licence that has been defaced, lost, damaged or destroyed shall cease to have any validity.

Returns by licensees.—Every licensee shall submit to the licensing authority a true return of his stocks of rice or paddy or both in such form, at such intervals and in such particulars as may be specified in this behalf by the State Government by a notification in the *Official Gazette*.

Power to call for information, etc.—The Director, or any officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector of Food or Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police authorised in writing by him in that behalf by general or special order, or the licensing authority may require any licensee—

(*a*) to produce for inspection his stocks, accounts and records relating to rice on paddy or both,

(*b*) to furnish any information in his possession relating to rice or paddy or both, and

(*c*) to give all facilities at all reasonable times for the inspection of his stocks and accounts at any shop, godown or other place used by him for storage or sale of rice or paddy or both and for weighment of his stocks and for the taking of samples for examination.

Power to refuse grant or renewal of licence or permit and to suspend and cancel a licence or permit.—(1) The licensing authority, or the permit-issuing authority, as the case may be, may, after giving the applicant an opportunity of stating his case in writing and for reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to grant or renew a licence or to grant a permit :

Provided that in exercising the power under this sub-paragraph the licensing authority or the permit-issuing authority shall have due regard to—

(*a*) the number of licences or permits already issued under this Order in respect of the locality,

(*b*) the availability of rice and paddy in the locality,

(*c*) the pattern of trade and commerce in rice and paddy in the locality, and

(*d*) whether the applicant has contravened any order issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), or any condition of any licence or permit granted to him under this Order or has contravened the West Bengal Anti-profiteering Act, 1958 (West Bengal Act XXIV of 1958), or any order issued thereunder or has contravened any other law relating to foodstuffs.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this order the licensing authority, or the permit-issuing authority, as the case may be, may, after making such enquiry as he deems necessary, and for reasons to be recorded in writing, vary or amend a licence or a permit. But no such variation or amendment shall be allowed in case of death, or transfer of the interest of the licensee in his business or reconstitution of the firm in a partnership business. In such cases fresh licence has to be applied for under paragraph 4 of this order.

(3) If a licensee or his agent or servant or any other person acting on his behalf or a permit-holder or his agent or servant or any other person acting on his behalf contravenes any of the provisions of this order or any of the conditions of his licence or permit, or if the licensee or the permit-holder has contravened any other order issued under the Essential Commodities

Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), or, has contravened the West Bengal Anti-Profiteering Act, 1958 (West Bengal Act XXIV of 1958), or any order issued thereunder, or has contravened any other law relating to foodstuffs, then, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-paragraph (4) of paragraph 4, and without prejudice to any other action that may be lawfully taken against him, the licensing authority or the permit-issuing authority may, by order, after giving him an opportunity of stating his case in writing, suspend or revoke the licence or permit.

(4) If a dealer holding a valid licence under this order does not enter into any transaction involving purchase, sale or storage for sale of rice or paddy in wholesale quantities during a continuous period of three calendar months, then, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-paragraph (4) of paragraph 4, the licensing aurhority may, by order, after giving him an opportunity of stating his case in writing, suspend or cancel the licence.

(5) On cancellation or suspension of a licence or permit under sub-paragraph (3) or sub-paragraph (4) the licensee or the permit-holder shall surrender the same to the licensing authority or the permit-issuing authority or to such person as may be specified in this behalf in the order cancelling or suspending the licence or permit within three days of the service of the said order.

Appeal.—(1) Any person aggrieved by an order of the licensing authority or the permit-issuing authority refusing to grant or renew a licence or to grant a permit or varying, amending, cancelling or suspending a licence or a permit under the provisions of this order may appeal to the State Government or to an appellate authority not below the rank of Director appointed by the State Government by a notification in that behalf in the *Official Gazette* within thirty days of the receipt by him of such order.

(2) No order shall be made under sub-paragraph (1) unless the aggrieved person has been given a reasonable opportunity of stating his case in writing.

(3) The State Government or the appellate authority appointed under sub-paragraph (1) before whom an appeal against an order of the licensing authority or the permit-issuing authority is pending, may direct in writing that such order shall not take effect pending the disposal of the appeal.

Powers of entry, search, seizure, etc.—(1) The Director or any officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector of Food or Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police authorised by him in this behalf may, with a view to securing compliance with this Order or to satisfying himself that this Order has been complied with—

(*a*) inspect or cause to be inspected any book or document as well as any stocks of rice or paddy belonging to, or under the control of a licencee or a permit-holder and take or cause to be taken extracts from, or copies of, any book or document produced before him;

(*b*) require any person to give any information in his possession with respect to purchase, sale, storage of rice or paddy;

(*c*) enter, inspect or break open and search with such aid or assistance as may be necessary, any place or premises used or intended to be used or suspected of being used for storage of rice or paddy;

(*d*) seize with such aid or assistance as may be necessary any article in respect of which he suspects that any provision of this Order has been, is being or is about to be, contravened, along with the packages, coverings, or receptacles in which such article is found and thereafter take or authorise the taking of all measures necessary for securing the production of the article, packages, coverings, receptacles so seized, in a court and for their safe custody pending such production:

Provided that in exercising the powers under this paragraph due regard shall be paid to the social and religious customs of the inmates or occupants of the place or premises.

(2) The provisions of sections 102 and 103 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (5 of 1898), relating to search and seizure shall, so far as may be, apply to searches and seizures under this praragraph.

Power to prohibit withholding from sale.—If the Director is of opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do in the public interest, he may, by order, prohibit any person holding in stock any rice or paddy from withholding for such period as may be specified in the order the sale of the whole stock or a specified part thereof :

Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall apply to the withholding of sale to meet the requirements of a producer for the following purposes, at the scale specified against each,—

(1) for family consumption—10 maunds of paddy per head per annum.

(2) for seeds—12-1/2 seers of paddy per bigha per annum, and

(3) for feeding agricultural labour or payment of wages in kind—1 maund of paddy per bigha per annum.

Power to prohibit purchase in wholesale quantities.—Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 3, the State Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, direct that no person other than a purchasing agent of the State Government, shall purchase rice or paddy in wholesale quantities during such period and in such areas as may be specified in the notification.

Effect on West Bengal Act XXIV of 1958.—The provisions of this Order are in addition to and not in derogation of the provisions of the West Bengal Anti-Profiteering Act, 1958 (West Bengal Act XXIV of 1958).

Power to exempt in special cases.—If the State Government is of opinion, having regard to the conditions prevailing in any area, that it would not be in the public interest to apply all or any of the provisions of this order to any class of persons in that area, it may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, exempt for such period and subject to such conditions as it may think fit to impose, such class of persons in that area as it may specify in the notification from the operation of all or any of the provision of this Order.

Repeal and savings.—The West Bengal Rice and Paddy Control Order, 1957, is hereby repealed :

Provided that any licence, notification issued, order made, direction given or anything done under any provisions of that Order shall be deemed to have been granted, issued, made, given or done under the corresponding provisions of this Order.

New Dehli, 17 *December* 1960

G.S.R. 1495.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following Order to amend the Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1960, namely :

1. This Order may be called the Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1960.

2. In the Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1960.

(*i*) in sub-clause (1) of clause 2, after the figures 'III', the figures and letter "IIIA", shall be inserted;

(*ii*) in sub-clause (2) of clause 2, after the word and figures "Grade III" the word, figures and letter "Grade IIIA" shall be inserted;

(*iii*) in Schedule II, after the item 'Grade III' in column (i) and the entries relating thereto, the following item and entries shall be inserted, namely :—

(1)	(2)		(3)	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Grade IIIA ..	43·54	42·20	16·25	16·75

(iv) for Schedule III, the following Schedule shall be substituted, namely :—

"SCHEDULE III

[See clause 2(2) (d)]

Varieties of rice to which grade is linked

Districts	Grade I	Grade II	Grade IIA	Grade III	Grade IIIA	Grade IV	Grade V
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(1) Gonda, Bahraich Basti, Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Mirzapur.	Hansraj (local Basmati) and Kalanamak true to their type or their equivalent.	Maldaha, Latera and Superior Rambhog. Hand-hulled or machine-hulled true to their type or their equivalent.	Nil	Anji and Gauria true to their type or their equivalent.	Type-21 true to its type or its equivalent hand or machine-hulled.	Didai or Didwa true to its type or its equivalent.	Bhadain and Sylhat true to its type or its equivalent.	Sathi true to its type or its equivalent.
(2) Banda, Etawah, Fatehpur, Kanpur, Farrukhabad, Allahabad.	Hansraj (including local Basmati) true to its type or its equivalent.	Samhalu true to its type or its equivalent.	Nil	Nil	Type-21, Lakra and Safeda true to its type or its equivalent.	Baba true to its type or its equivalent.	Ram Karauni, Bhadain, Rupa, Jordhan, Matwa, Sodhi and Jari true to their type or their equivalent.	Do.
(3) Saharanpur and Dehra Dun.	Hansraj true to its type or its equivalent.	Nil	Ram Ajwain and Ramunia true to their type or their equivalent.	Nil	Type-21, Lakra and Safeda true to their type or equivalent.	Nil	Gadra and Bhadain true to their type or equivalent.	Do.
(4) Mainpuri, Muzaffarnagar, Agra and Etah.	Hansraj true to its type or its equivalent.	Nil	Ram Ajwain and Ramunia true to their type or their equivalent.	Nil	Type-21, Lakra and Safeda true to their type or their equivalent.	Nil	Gadra and Bhadain true to their type or their equivalent.	Sathi true to its type or its equivalent.
(5) Hardoi, Lakhimpur-Kheri, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Badaun, Naini Tal, Rampur, Rae Bareli, Sitapur, Bara Banki, Moradabad, Bareilly, Unnao and Lucknow.	Hansraj (including local Basmati) true to its type or its equivalent.	Badshapasand, Jhilma, Samhalu and Bindli true to their type or their equivalent.	Nil	Nil	Type-21, and Gajraj true to their type or their equivalent.	Anjana true to its type or its equivalent.	Banki, Gadra Khappor and Nakka true to their type or their equivalent.	Do.

(v) in Schedule IV, for the headings "III. Quality specifications for Rice Grade III (Arwa)" and "VIII. Quality specifications for Rice Grade III (Parboiled)", the headings "III. Quality specifications for Rice Grade III and Grade IIIA (Arwa)" and "VIII. Quality specifications for Rice Grade III and Grade IIIA (Parboiled)" shall be substituted respectively.

Lucknow, 21 *December* 1960

In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (*a*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*h*), (*i*) and (*j*) of subsection (2) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (Act No. X of 1955), read with the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food) No. GSR-1088, dated November 15, 1958 and section 21 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (Act No. X of 1897) the Governor of Uttar Pradesh is pleased to make the following amendment in the Uttar Pradesh Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1959, published with notification No. 11092/XXIX-A-S—445—59, in the *Uttar Pradesh Gazette Extraordinary*, dated December 26, 1959 as amended from time to time.

Amendment

1. In the U. P. Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1959.—

(*i*) In sub-clause (a) of clause 2 *between* the words and figures "September 28, 1960" and the full stop occurring thereafter, the following shall be *inserted* :

"and as amended by the Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1960 notified by the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food), *vide* No. 201(UP)(4) 476/60-PY. II, dated December, 17, 1960".

(*ii*) in clause 3 *between* the figures "III", and "IV" wherever occurring the figures, letter and comma "IIIA," shall be *inserted*; and

(*iii*) *for* Schedule II, the following schedule shall be *substituted*, namely :

(Please *see* next page.)

No. 6745/XI/X-D-S—152-1960. Whereas the State Government is of the opinion that it is necessary and expedient so to do for maintaining and increasing supplies of rice and for securing its equitable distribution and availability at fair prices.

2. Now, *therefore*, in supersession of Khadya Tatha Rasad (Ka) Vibhag notification no. RPLO-2085/XXIX-A-S, dated February 24, 1960, published in the *Uttar Pradesh Gazette Extraordinary* of the same date and in exercise of the power conferred by clause 10 of the Uttar Pradesh Foodgrains Dealers Licensing Order, 1959, the Governor of the State of Uttar Pradesh is pleased to direct that no "foodgrains dealer" of the districts specified below shall sell his stocks of paddy yielding the varieties of rice specified gradewise in Schedule III of the Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1960 as notified by the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food), *vide* G.S.R. 1160, dated September 28, 1960 and as amended by the Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1960 as notified by the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food), *vide* No. 201 (U. P.)(4)/476/60 PYII, dated December 17, 1960 any person other than a licensed foodgrains dealer as defined in the Uttar Pradesh Foodgrains Dealers Licensing Order, 1959 or a licensed miller as defined in the Uttar Pradesh Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1959 of the district in which he holds a licence under the Uttar Pradesh Foodgrains Dealers Licensing Order, 1959. This order shall come into force at once.

Serial no.	Name of district	Serial no.	Name of district
1	Mainpuri	17	Shahjahanpur
2	Saharanpur	18	Budaun
3	Muzaffarnagar	19	Nainital
4	Dehra Dun	20	Rampur
5	Banda	21	Rae Bareli
6	Etawah	22	Sitapur
7	Fatehpur	23	Bara Banki
8	Kanpur	24	Agra
9	Gonda	25	Moradabad
10	Bahraich	26	Bareilly
11	Basti	27	Unnao
12	Varanasi	28	Mirzapur
13	Gorakhpur	29	Etah
14	Hardoi	30	Farrukhabad
15	Lakhimpur-Kheri	31	Allahabad
16	Pilibhit	32	Lucknow.

"SCHEDULE II

[*See* Clause 2(*f*)]

Varieties of Rice to which grade is linked

Districts	Grade I	Grade II	Grade II-A	Grade II Special	Grade III	Grade III-A	Grade IV	Grade V
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(1) Gonda, Bahraich, Basti, Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Mirzapur.	Hansraj (local Basmati) and Kalanamak true to their type or their equivalent.	Maldaha, Latera and superior Rambhog, Hand-hulled or machine - hulled true to their type or their equivalent.	Nil	Anji and Gauria true to their type or their equivalent.	Type-21 true to its type or its equivalent, hand-hulled or machine-hulled.	Didad or Didown true to its type or its equivalent.	Bhadain and Sylhat true to their type or their equivalent.	Sathi true to its type or its equivalent.
(2) Banda, Etawah, Fatehpur, Kanpur, Farrukhabad, Allahabad.	Hansraj (including local Basmati) true to its type or its equivalent.	Samhalu true to its type or its equivalent	Nil	Nil	Type-21 Lakra and Safeda true to their type or their equivalent.	Baba true to its type or its equivalent.	Ramkarauni, Bahdain, Rupa, Jordhan, Matwa, Sodhi, and Jari true to their type or equivalent.	Do.
(3) Saharanpur and Dehra-Dun.	Hansraj true to its type or its eqiuvalent.	Nil	Ram Ajwain and Ramunia true to their type or their equivalent.	Nil	Type-21, Lakra and Safeda true to their type or their equivalent.	Nil	Gadra and Bhadain true to their type or their equivalent.	Do.
(4) Mainpuri, Muzaffarnagar, Agra and Etah.	Hansraj true to its type or its equivalent.	Nil	Ram Ajwain and Ramunia true to their type or their equivalent.	Nil	Type-21, Lakra and Safeda true to their type or their equivalent.	Nil	Gadra and Bhadain true to their type or their equivalent.	Do.
(5) Hardoi, Lakhimpur-Kheri Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Badaun, Naini Tal, Rampur, Rae Bareli, Sitapur, Bara Banki, Moradabad, Bareilly, Unnao and Lucknow.	Hansraj (including local Basmati) true to its type or its equivalent.	Badshahpasand, Jhilma, Samhalu and Bindli true to their type or equivalent.	Nil	Nil	Type-21 and Gajraj true to their type or their equivalent.	Anjana true to its type or its equivalent.	Banki, Gadra Khappor and Nakka true to their type or their equivalent.	Do.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India First Estimates of Rice, Jowar (Kharif), Bajra, Maize, Ragi and Cotton, 1960-61.

All-India Second Estimate of Cotton, 1960-61.

All-India Final Estimate of Potato, 1959-60.

All-India Coffee Production—Final Estimates of 1959-60 Crop and Revised Estimates of 1960-61 Crop.

District-wise Area and Production of Rice, 1959-60 and 1958-59.

District-wise Area and Production of Dry Ginger, 1956-57 to 1959-60.

Market Arrivals of Wheat, Rice, Paddy and Jowar.

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1. *Rainfall during December* 1960

(Between 1 December 1960 and 31 Dec. 1960 and from 1 Oct. 1960 to 31 Dec. 1960)

(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

Rainfall regions	1 Dec. 1960 to 31 Dec. 1960		Post-monsoon period (*i.e.* 1 Oct. 1960 to 31 Dec. 1960)	
	Actual rainfall (mms.)	Excess or shortfall compared to normal† (mms.)	Actual rainfall (mms.)	Excess or shortfall compared to normal† (per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Bay Islands	100	—109	655	—17
2. Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	8	—1	67	—59
3. Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	0	—3	85	—47
4. Gangetic West Bengal	0	—5	83	—42
5. Orissa	21	+16	160	—22
6. Bihar Plateau	0	—5	73	—22
7. Bihar Plains	0	—4	61	—21
8. Uttar Pradesh, East	0	—7	152	+126
9. Uttar Pradesh, West	3	—10	187	+335
10. Punjab (including Delhi)	17	+3	46	+58
11. Himachal Pradesh*	45	—	51	—
12. Jammu & Kashmir	43	+12	46	—38
13. Rajasthan, West	7	+3	7	—34
14. Rajasthan, East	1	—4	5	—80
15. Madhya Pradesh, West	0	—9	79	+43
16. Madhya Pradesh, East	1	—6	111	+14
17. East Gujarat	1	0	9	—74
18. Saurashtra and Kutch	0	—1	0	—100
19. Konkan	1	—2	170	+55
20. Deccan (including Marathwada)	1	—6	68	—35
21. Vidarbha	7	—4	76	—4
22. Coastal Andhra Pradesh	41	+13	357	—11
23. Telengana	3	—3	82	—9
24. Rayalaseema	5	—5	168	—3
25. Madras State	41	+75	746	+32
26. Coastal Mysore	0	—9	194	—21
27. Interior Mysore, North	0	—6	66	—49
28. Interior Mysore, South	0	—11	186	—12
29. Kerala	36	—7	584	+18
30. Arabian Sea Islands	34	—52	562	+37

*Excess or deficit of rainfall is not marked due to absence of normals.

†In calculation of excesses, deficits and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0·1 mm.

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

1.1. *Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress during January*

State	Sowing	Hervesting
Andhra Pradesh ..	Summer paddy, ragi and Sugarcane	Winter paddy, sugarcane, castor, groundnut and sesamum.
Assam	Summer paddy and potato	Winter paddy and sugarcane.
Bihar	Summer paddy and sugarcane	Cotton, linseed and castor.
Gujarat	Sugarcane	Sugarcane and rabi pulses.
Kerala	Summer paddy and sugarcane	Winter paddy, sugarcane and cotton.
M. Pradesh	Summer paddy	Jowar, linseed, rape and mustard, groundnut and cotton.
Madras	Sugarcane	Winter paddy, jowar and cotton.
Maharashtra	Sugarcane	Sugarcane and rabi pulses.
Mysore	Summer paddy and jowar	Winter paddy, ragi, sugarcane, wheat, groundnut, cotton[x] and tobacco.
Orissa	Sesamum	Sugarcane, linseed, rape and mustard and cotton.
Punjab	Tobacco and onions	Winter paddy, jowar, sugarcane, potato, ginger and chillies.
Rajasthan	—	Sugarcane.
Uttar Pradesh	Summur paddy and potato	Sugarcane.
West Bengal	Summer paddy, sesamum and sugarcane.	Winter paddy, cotton and potato.
Himachal Pradesh ..	Potato and onions	—
Tripura	Summer paddy	Winter paddy, gram and sugarcane.

2. *All-India First Estimate of Rice*, 1960-61

SUMMARY

	1960-61 (First Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	74,394	73,634	+760	+1·0
In Metric units				
Area (thousand hectares)	30,106	29,798	+308	+1·0

The increase in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala due to favourable weather and rainfall at sowing time. The increase in acreage has been considerably offset by the decreases reported by Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Gujarat. The decrease in acreage in Assam and Gujarat is attributed to the erratic climatic conditions at the time of sowing, while in Andhra Pradesh it is due to failure of monsoon in July and August resulting in inadequate water in irrigation sources.

This estimate covers the period generally upto the end of September or the beginning of October 1960. Lack of adequate rains was reported to have stunted the growth of the crop in the important rice growing districts of Chhatarpur, Damoh, Jabalpur, Seoni, Durg, Raipur and Bastar in Madhya Pradesh. In Guntur, Krishna, Medak, Kurnool, East Godavari, Nellore, Nalgonda and Srikakulam districts of Andhra Pradesh the crop was severely affected by drought. In Gujarat also the crop is reported to have withered away at places due to erratic weather. In parts of Maharashtra the crop was affected by insects and pests. Elsewhere the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

This estimate does not take into account summer crop of rice as also the area under the winter crop sown late or resown due to unfavourable weather at the normal time of sowing. This estimate does not, therefore, cover the entire area sown to rice crop during 1960-61. Past experience shows that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 90 per cent of the area finally reported.

DETAILS

State/Crop	Area (thousand acres) 1960-61 (First Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase or Decrease of Col. 2 over Col. 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	4,630	5,059	(—)429
Autumn	941	1,086	(—)145
Assam	3,264	3,282	(—)18
Autumn	4,205	4,368	(—)163
Winter			
TOTAL	1,063	1,121	(—)58
Bihar	12,016	10,958	(+)1,058
Autumn	13,079	12,079	(—)1,000
Winter			
TOTAL	848	1,196 (*A*)	(—)348
Gujarat			
Autumn	968	957	(+)11
Kerala	759	740	(+)19
Autumn	1,727	1,697	(+)30
Winter			
TOTAL	10,076	9,883	(+)193
Madhya Pradesh			
Autumn	2,006	1,990	(+)16
Madras			
Autumn	3,038	2,998 (*A*)	(+)40
Maharashtra			
Autumn	1,523	1,526	(—)3
Mysore ..	700	689	(+)11
Autumn	2,223	2,215 (*A*)	(+)8
Winter			
TOTAL	1,343	1,343	—
Orissa	8,338	8,338	—
Autumn	9,681	9,681(*A*)	—
Winter			
TOTAL	887	828	(+)59
Punjab			
Autumn	218	235 (*A*)	(—)17
Rajasthan			
Autumn	10,243*	10,187*	(+)55
Uttar Pradesh			
Winter	1,551	1,502	(+)49
West Bengal	9,274	9,036	(+)238
Autumn	10,825	10,538 (*A*)	(+)287
Winter			
TOTAL			

DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Delhi			
Autumn	3	2	(+)1
Himachal Pradesh			
Autumn	113	112	(+)1
Tripura			
Autumn	137	148	(—)11
Winter	277	272	(+)5
TOTAL	414	420	(—)6
Andaman & Nicobar Islands			
Autumn	16	14 (*A*)	(+)2
Naga Hills— Tuensang Area			
Autumn	118	92	(+)26
Winter	44	40	(+)4
TOTAL	162	132	(+)30
All-India			
Autumn	29,479	30,092	(—)613
Winter	44,915	43,542	(+)1,373
TOTAL	74,394	73,634	(+)760

(*A*) Adjusted Estimate.

*Based on the method of random sampling under the scheme for pre-harvest estimation of area.

NOTES—

(1) Jammu & Kashmir and Manipur are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) In Andhra Pradesh and Madras, estimates of rice are actually collected by first, second and third crops, which for purposes of All India Estimates, are broadly classified as autumn, winter and summer crops respectively. This Estimate includes data for the first crop only in respect of those States. Information for other crops will be included in the subsequent estimates. In Andhra Pradesh data according to autumn, winter and summer classifications become available at the final estimate stage.

(3) Rice is not grown to any appreciable extent in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

2.1. *All-India First Estimate of Jowar (Kharif)*, 1960-61

SUMMARY

(1)	1960-61 (First Estimate) (2)	1959-60 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate) (3)	Decrease of Col. 2 over Col. 3 Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (thousand acres)	24,631	25,470	—839	—3·3
In Metric Units				
Area (thousand hectares)	9,968	10,307	—339	—3·3

The decrease in area under the crop during the current year has been reported mainly by Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat and to a lesser extent by Maharashtra and Rajasthan also. In Andhra Pradesh the decrease in area is due to failure and uneven distribution of rainfall in the months of June to August 1960, while in Gujarat it is attributed to the erratic behaviour of weather during the current kharif season. In the other major jowar growing States of Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh the area reported is almost the same as last year.

This estimate covers generally the period upto the middle of October 1960. In Andhra Pradesh the crop was affected by severe drought in Medak, Nalgonda, Cuddapah, Guntur, Kurnool, Chittoor, East Godavari and Nellore districts. In Madhya Pradesh the crop was affected to varying extent in Rajgarh, Sehore, Rewa, Chhattarpur and Sagar districts by continuous rains in the latter half of August. In Maharashtra swarms of locusts invaded parts of Vidarbha, Dhulia and Jalgaon districts of Deccan and parts of Aurangabad district of Marathwada and caused damaged to the crop. Elsewhere, the condition of the crop was reported to be 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 per cent of the area finally reported.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres) 1960-61 (First Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase or Decrease of Col.(2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	2,317	2,545	(—)228
Gujarat	2,689	3,189(A)	(—)500
Kerala	4	4	—
Madhya Pradesh	4,601	4,599	(+)2
Madras	759	758	(+)1
Maharashtra	5,909	5,947 (A)	(—)38
Mysore	2,898	2,906(A)	(—)8
Orissa	18	18	—
Punjab	625	633	(—)8
Rajasthan	2,521	2,572(A)	(—)51
Uttar Pradesh*	2,251	2,265	(—) 14
West Bengal	5	5	—
Delhi	34	29	(+)5
TOTAL ..	24,631	25,470	(—)839

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

*Data are based on the method of random sampling under the scheme on pre-harvest estimation of area.

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

(2) Information given in this Estimate relates to kharif crop only. Area sown to rabi crop will be included in the Second Estimate.

(3) Jowar is not grown to any appreciable extent in Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands and Naga Hills—Tuensang Area.

2.2. *All-India First Estimate of Bajra*, 1960-61

SUMMARY

	1960-61 (First Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Decrease of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Per cent
Area (thousand acres)	25,339	26,430	—1,091	—4·1
In Metric Units				
Area (thousand hectares)	10,254	10,696	—442	—4·1

The decrease in area under bajra crop during the current year has been reported by all the bajra growing States except Punjab, Madras and Delhi. The decrease in area is attributed to failure and uneven distribution of rainfall in Andhra Pradesh, late arrival of monsoons and insufficient rains in Maharashtra and erratic climatic conditions resulting in less sowings in Gujarat. The increase in area recorded in Punjab and Delhi is attributed to favourable weather at the sowing time.

This Estimate covers the period generally upto the middle of October 1960. In Andhra Pradesh the condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally unsatisfactory due to late, insufficient and uneven distribution of rainfall during the south-west monsoon period. The crop was reported to have been affected severely by drought particularly in parts of Kurnool, Chittoor, East Godavari, Guntur, Cuddapah and Medak districts. In Maharashtra also the crop withered at places in Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and parts of Satara district of Deccan and Marathwada for want of rains in July and August. Rains in September proved to be timely and improved the condition of the crop to some extent. In Madhya Pradesh the condition of the crop was reported to be unsatisfactory in the important bajra-growing districts of Bhind, Morena and Jhabua due to continuous rains. Swarms of locusts invaded parts of Dhulia, Jalgaon and Ahmednagar districts in Maharashtra and Kaira, Baroda, Broach and Surat districts in Gujarat and caused damage to the crop. Elsewhere, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to bajra crop during 1960-61. 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)		
	1960-61 (First Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase or Decrease of Col. 2 over Col. 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	1,176	1,371(A)	(—)195
Gujarat	3,233	3,877(A)	(—)644
Madhya Pradesh	408	418	(—)10
Madras	708	704	(+)4
Maharashtra	4,107	4,238 (A)	(—)131
Mysore	1,159	1,243(A)	(—) 84
Orissa	8	8	—
Punjab	2,098	2,023	(+)75
Rajasthan	9,687	9,750(A)	(—)63
Uttar Pradesh*	2,693	2,750	(—) 57
West Bengal	1	1	—
Delhi	61	47	(+) 14
Himachal Pradesh	(*a*)	(*a*)	—
TOTAL	25,339	26,430	(—)1,091

(*a*) Less than 500 acres.

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

*Data are based on the method of random sampling under the scheme on Pre-harvest Estimation of Area.

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

(2) Bajra is not grown to any appreciable extent in Assam, Kerala, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Island, Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands and Naga Hills—Tuensang Area.

2.3. *All-India First Estimate of Maize*, 1960-61

SUMMARY

	1960-61 (First (Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Decrease of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Per cent
1	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	9,803	9,941	—138	—1·4
In Metric Units				
Area (thousand hectares)	3,967	4,023	—56	—1·4

The decrease in area under maize crop during the current year has been reported mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh and is attributed to erratic weather conditions in Gujarat and failure and uneven distribution of rainfall at sowing time in Andhra Pradesh. The decrease in area has been considerably offset by the increases reported by the other major maize-growing States mainly Punjab and to some extent by Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan due to favourable climatic conditions at sowing time.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of October 1960. In Andhra Pradesh the condition of the crop was reported to be generally unsatisfactory due to failure of south-west monsoons. The crop was reported to have been damaged by drought in East Godavari and Medak districts. In Maharashtra the crop withered at places in Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar and Sholapur and parts of Satara district of Deccan for want of adequate rains. In Marathwada region it suffered on account of prolonged drought. The condition of the crop, however, improved to some extent due to opportune rains in September. Elsewhere, the condition of the crop was generally satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to maize crop during 1960-61. 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)		
	1960-61 (First Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding (Estimate)	Increase or Decrease of Col. 2 over Col. 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	350	389(A)	(—)39
Bihar	1,935	1,915	(+)20
Gujarat	390	476(A)	(—)86
Madhya Pradesh	1,131	1,115	(+)16
Maharashtra	61	60(A)	(+)1
Mysore	26	26	—
Orissa	59	59(A)	—
Punjab	1,288	1,161	(+)127
Rajasthan	1,481	1,459(A)	(+)22
Uttar Pradesh*	2,656	2,853	(—)197
West Bengal	139	139	—
Delhi	4	3	(+)1
Himachal Pradesh	283	286	(—)3
TOTAL	9,803	9,941	(—)138

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

*Data are based on the method of random sampling under the scheme on Pre-harvest Estimation of Area.

NOTES.—(1) Estimates for Assam, 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, Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands and Naga Hills—Tuensang Area.

2.4. *All-India First Estimate of Ragi*, 1960-61

SUMMARY

(1)	1960-61 (First Estimate) (2)	1959-60 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate) (3)	Decrease over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Decrease over Col. (3) Per cent (5)
Area (thousand acres)	4,939	5,059	—120	—2·4
In Metric Units				
Area (thousand hectares)	1,998·7	2,047·3	—48·6	—2·4

The decrease in area during the current year has been reported mainly by Bihar and Gujarat and to a lesser extent by Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The decrease in area in Bihar is due to late rains at sowing time while in Gujarat it is attributed to unfavourable and erratic weather conditions. In Mysore, the most important ragi growing State, as also in Madras and Maharashtra the area sown to the crop is almost the same as last year.

This estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of October 1960. In Andhra Pradesh the condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally unsatisfactory due to late, insufficient and uneven distribution of rainfall during June to August 1960. The crop is reported to have been damaged by drought in parts of Chittoor, East Godavari and Krishna districts. In Nasik and Ahmednagar districts of Deccan also the crop withered for want of sufficient rainfall in July and August 1960, while in Marathwada the crop suffered due to prolonged drought. Rains in September, however, improved the condition of the crop in these areas of Maharashtra. In Gujarat, Locust attacks were reported in Kaira, Baroda, Broach and Surat districts in October 1960. In Uttar Pradesh, the crop was reportd to be unsatisfactory in areas affected by excessive rains. Elsewhere, the condition of the crop was generally satisfactory.

This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to ragi during 1960-61. Past experience shows that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 85 per cent of the area finally reported.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres) 1960-61 (First Estimate) (2)	1959-60 (Corresponding estimate) (3)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3) (4)
Andhra Pradesh	448	463(A)	(—)15
Bihar	444	501	(—)57
Gujarat	97	138(A)	(—)41
Kerala	13	13	—
Madhya Pradesh	35	35	—
Madras	534	532	(+)2
Maharashtra	532	533(A)	(—)1
Mysore	2,143	2,137(A)	(+)6
Orissa	162	162	—
Uttar Pradesh	465*	480*	(—)15
West Bengal	27	27	—
Himachal Pradesh	39	38	(+)1
TOTAL	4,939	5,059	(—)120

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

*Based on the method of random sampling under the scheme on Pre-harvest Estimation of Area under Crops.

NOTES:—(1) Punjab is non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Ragi is not grown to any appreciable extent in Assam, Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands and Naga Hills—Tuensang Area.

2.5. *All-India Final Estimate of Potato*, 1959-60

SUMMARY

	1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute	Increase of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Per cent
Area (thousand acres)	885	858	+27	+3·1
Production (thousand tons)	2,719	2,327	+392	+16·8
In Metric Units				
Area (thousand hectares)	358·1	347·2	+10·9	+3·1
Production (thousand metric tons)	2,762·7	2,364·4	+398·3	+16·8

The increase in area during 1959-60 has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and has been attributed generally to favourable climatic conditions at sowing time. This increase has, however, been off-set to some extent by the decrease registered in Bihar on account of unfavourable weather at sowing time.

The increase in production has occurred mainly in West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. The increase in production is due partly to increase in area and partly to increased yield per acre as a result of favourable climatic conditions during the growing period of the crop and also due to adoption of improved methods of cultivation in Bihar and Punjab.

The production estimates in respect of Assam (winter crop), Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal (winter crop) are based on the results of crop estimation surveys.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres) 1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or Decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Production (thousand tons) 1959-60 (Final Estimate)	1958-59 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase or Decrease of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
	1	1	—	2	2	—
Andhra Pradesh	57	57	—	104*	123*	(—)19
Assam						
Winter	18	18	—	32	38	(—)6
Summer	75	75	—	136	161	(—25)
TOTAL	179	200	(—)21	473	373	(+)100
Bihar	5	5	—	35	39	(—)4
Gujarat	29	27	(+)2	119*	114*	(+)5
Madhya Pradesh						
Madras						
Winter	5	5	—	15	14	(+)1
Summer	20	20	—	57	56	(+)1
TOTAL	25	25	—	72	70	(+)2
Maharashtra	29	28	(+)1	93	91	(+)2
Mysore	17	15	(+)2	28	25	(+)3
Orissa	24	24	—	34	35	(—)1
Punjab	31	28	(+)3	180	153	(+)27
Rajasthan	3	3	—	3	4	(—)1
Uttar Pradesh	295	272	(+)23	851	784	(+)67
West Bengal						
Winter	138	118	(+)20	653*	442*	(+)211
Summer	4	4	—	7	6	(+)1
TOTAL	142	122	(+)20	660	448	(+)212
Delhi	(a)	(a)	—	1	1	—
Himachal Pradesh						
Winter	1	1	—	1	1	—
Summer	25	29	(—)4	25	20	(+)5
TOTAL	26	30	(—)4	26	21	(+)5
Tripura	4	3	(+)1	6	6	—
TOTAL-INDIA	885	858	(+)27	2,719	2,327	(+)392

(a) Below 500 acres.

*Based on the results of crop cutting experiments except those of hilly areas in Assam and of Darjeeling district in West Bengal.

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

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

2.6. *All-India First Estimate of Cotton*, 1960-61

SUMMARY

	1960-61 (First Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase or Decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	15,136	15,570	—434	—2·8
Metric Units				
Area (thousand hectares)	6,125	6,301	—176	—2·8

(*i*) *By Trade Descriptions*

Area (thousand acres)

Trade Description	1960-61 (First Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase or Decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Bengals	937	969	(—)32	(—)3·3
Americans	3,465	3,252	(+)213	(+)6·5
Sea-Islands Andrews	(*a*)	(*a*)	—	—
Virnar (Including Jarilla)	1,707	1,918	(—)211	(—)11·0
H.420	95	166	(—)71	(—)42·8
Oomras	593	611	(—)18	(—)2·9
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,063	1,064	(—)1	(—)0·1
Malvi	955	1,030	(—)75	(—)7·3
Broach Vijay	1,217	1,218	(—)1	(—)0·1
Surti-Vijalpa (including Suyog)	609	638	(—)29	(—)4·6
Dholleras	1,668	1,346	(+)322	(+)23·9
Southerns	513	903	(—)390	(—)43·2
Comillas	54	53	(+)1	(+)1·9
Deshi Varieties of Vidarbha Region	2,260	2,402	(—)142	(—)5·9
TOTAL	15,136	15,570	(—)434	(—)2·8

(*ii*) *By Staple Lengths*

Area (thousand acres)

	1960-61 (First Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase or Decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Long Staple	5,387	5,653	(—)266	(—)4·7
Medium Staple	5,773	5,693	(+)80	(+)1·4
Short Staple	3,976	4,224	(—)248	(—)5·9
TOTAL ..	15,136	15,570	(—)434	(—)2·8

The decrease in area during the current year is shared mainly by Mysore and Madhya Pradesh. In the case of Mysore it is attributed to the sowings having not been completed in the Bijapur district and in the case of Madhya Pradesh it is due partly to excessive rains at sowing time and partly to diversion of some cotton area to groundnut crop. This decline has been offset considerably by increase in acreage in Gujarat attributed largely to favourable rains in the latter part of the season.

As between the different varieties of cotton, the decline in area has occurred mostly in Southerns, Virnar (including Jarilla) and Deshi varieties of Vidarbha Region. A considerable increase in acreage has, however, been reported in Dholleras and Americans. As regards staple lengths, the decrease has occurred in long and short staple cotton.

This estimate generally covers the period upto the end of July 1960. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be on the whole satisfactory. The crop was, however, affected by excessive rains in Hoshangabad and Dewas districts of Madhya Pradesh and some parts of Uttar Pradesh, by lack of rains in parts of Maharashtra and Gujarat, by pests and crop diseases in Salem, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts of Madras and Rajgarh district of Madhya Pradesh and by Locust attack in some parts of Gujarat.

This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to cotton crop during 1960-61. Past experience shows that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 75 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

DETAILS

	Area (thousand acres)		
	1960-61 (First Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate	Increase or Decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	248	252	(—)4
Assam	37	35(A)	(+)2
Bihar	4	4	—
Gujarat	3,456	3,164(A)	(+)292
Kerala	1	1	—
Madhya Pradesh	1,892	2,081	(—)189
Madras	79	80	(—)1
Maharashtra	6,317	6,341(A)	(—)24
Mysore	1,015	1,431(A)	(—)416
Orissa	19	19(A)	—
Punjab	1,340	1,388	(—)48
Rajasthan	576	592(A)	(—)16
Uttar Pradesh	133	162	(—)29
Delhi	1	1	—
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	—
Tripura	17	18(A)	(—)1
TOTAL	15,136	15,570	(—)434

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTES.— (1) Jammu & Kashmir is non-reporting for cotton estimate and West Bengal reports data at the Final Estimate stage only.

(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) 1960-61 (First Estimate)	Area (thousand acres) 1959-60 (Corresponding Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. ANDHRA PRADESH			
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	70	71
Parbhani American	Long	82	84
H. 420	Long	1	1
Westerns	Medium	17	17
Coconadas	Medium	6	6
Virnar (including Jarilla)	Medium	49	50
Chinnapathi	Short	3	3
Mungari	Short	3	2
Hyderabad Oomras	Short	17	18
TOTAL		248	252
2. ASSAM*			
Comillas	Short	37	35
3. BIHAR			
U.P. Deshi	Short	4	4
4. GUJARAT			
Surti-Vijlapa (including Suyog)	Long	571	600
Broach Vijay	Medium	1,217	1,218
Kalyan	Medium	572	542
Saurashtra & Kutch	Medium	974	624
Dholleras Mathio (including Pratap)	Short	122	180
TOTAL		3,456	3,164
5. KERALA*			
Kerala, American (including Cambodia & Co., 4 Improved Variety)	Long	1	1
6. MADHYA PRADESH			
Buri American	Long	435	333
H. 420	Long	14	27
Madhya Pradesh American	Medium	101	135
Virnar (Including Jarilla)	Medium	388	541
Malvi	Medium	853	927
M.P. Oomras	Short	100	117
U.P. Deshi	Short	1	1
TOTAL		1,892	2,081
7. MADRAS			
Madras Cambodia (Uganda)	Long	44	44
Madras Cambodia Others	Long	7	7
Punjab American 216F	Long	—	—
Karunganni	Long	25	26
Karunganni Ordinary	Medium	2	2
Uppam, Nadam & Bourban	Medium	1	1
TOTAL		79	80

(i) Variety-wise—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
8. MAHARASHTRA			
Buri American (of the Vidarbha Region)	Long	955	736
Parbhani American	Long	96	96
Surti Vijalpa (including Suyog)	Long	38	38
Jayadhar	Long	21	21
H.420	Long	80	138
Hyderabad Gaorani 6	Long	599	599
Hyderabad Gaorani 12	Medium	384	384
Vidarbha American	Medium	138	124
Virnar (including Jarilla)	Short	1,270	1,327
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	Short	124	124
Hyderabad Oomars	Short	352	352
Deshi Varieties (of the Vidarbha Region)		2,260	2,402
TOTAL		6,317	6,341
9. MYSORE		(a)	(a)
Sea Island (Andrews)	Long	537	568
Laxmi	Long	35	30
Mysore American 5	Long	401	797
Jayadhar	Long	10	10
Hyderabad Gaorani 12	Medium	30	24
Kumpta Ordinary (including Selection 69)	Short	2	2
Mungari		1,015	1,431
TOTAL			
10. ORISSA	Short	17	17
U.P. Deshi	Short	2	2
Chinnapathi		19	19
TOTAL			
11. PUNJAB*	Long	856	888
Punjab American	Short	484	500
Punjab Deshi		1,340	1,388
TOTAL			
12. RAJASTHAN	Long	78	77
Punjab American	Medium	53	52
Rajasthan American	Medium	102	103
Malvi	Short	343	360
Rajasthan Deshi		576	592
TOTAL			
13. UTTAR PRADESH	Long	47	77
Punjab American	Short	86	85
U.P. Deshi		133	162
TOTAL			
14. DELHI	Short	1	1
Punjab Deshi		1	1
15. HIMACHAL PRADESH	Short		
Punjab Deshi		17	18
16. TRIPURA	Short		
Comillas		5,387	5,653
GRAND TOTAL	Long	5,773	5,693
	Medium	3,976	4,224
	Short		
	TOTAL	15,136	15,570

(a) Below 500 acres.

*Assam, Kerala and Punjab have not yet adopted the revised trade classification of cotton.

(ii) By Trade Descriptions

Trade Description	Area (thousand acres) 1960-61 (First Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. BENGALS		
U. P. Deshi	108	107
Punjab Deshi	486	502
Rajasthan Deshi	343	360
TOTAL	937	969
II. AMERICANS		
Punjab American	981	1,042
Buri American	1,390	1,069
Vidarbha American	138	124
Madhya Pradesh American	101	135
Indo-American Strains	—	—
Madras Cambodia Uganda	44	44
Madras Cambodia Others	7	7
Rajasthan American	53	52
Parbhani American	178	180
Laxmi	537	568
Mysore American 5 (M.A. 5)	35	30
Kerala American	1	1
TOTAL	3,465	3,252
III. SEA-ISLAND (ANDREWS)	(*a*)	(*a*)
IV. VIRNAR (including Jarilla)	1,707	1,918
V. H. 420	95	166
VI. OOMRAS		
Bombay Vidarbha Oomras	—	—
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	124	124
Hyderabad Oomras	369	370
M. B. Oomras	100	117
TOTAL	593	611
VII. HYDERABAD GAORANI		
Gaorani 6	669	670
Gaorani 12	394	394
TOTAL	1,063	1,064
VIII. MALVI	955	1,030
IX. BROACH-VIJAY	1,217	1,218
X. SURTI-VIJALPA (including Suyog)	609	638
XI. DHOLLERAS		
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	974	624
Kalyan	572	542
Mathio (including Pratap)	122	180
TOTAL	1,668	1,346

(ii) By Trade Descriptions—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)
XII. SOUTHERNS	422	818
Jayadhar	30	24
Kumpta Ordinary	17	17
Westerns	5	4
Mungari	—	—
White & Red Northerns	6	6
Cocanadas	5	5
Chinnapathi (Short Staple)	27	28
Karungannies	1	1
Uppam		
TOTAL	513	903
XIII. COMILLAS	54	53
XIV. DESHI VARIETIES OF VIDARBHA REGION	2,260	2,402
GRAND TOTAL	15,136	15,570

(iii) By Staple Lengths

(1)	Area (thousand acres) 1960-61 (First Estimate) (2)	1959-60 (Corresponding Estimate) (3)
I. LONG STAPLE	(*a*)	(*a*)
Sea-Island (Andrews)	—	—
Indo-American Strains	1,390	1,069
Buri American	981	1,042
Punjab American	44	44
Madras Cambodia Uganda	7	7
Madras Cambodia Others	537	568
Laxmi	35	30
Mysore American 5 (M.A.5)	178	180
Parbhani American	95	166
H. 420	1,063	1,064
Hyderabad Gaorani (Gaorani 6 & 12)	609	638
Surti-Vijalpa (including Suyog)	422	818
Southerns—Jayadhar	25	26
Southerns-Karungannies 2nd 5	1	1
Kerala American		
TOTAL	5,387	5,653
II. MEDIUM STAPLE	101	135
Madhya Pradesh American	138	124
Vidarbha American	53	52
Rajasthan American	1,707	1,918
Virnar (including Jarila)	1,217	1,218
Broach-Vijay	955	1,030
Malvi	974	624
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	572	542
Dholleras—Kalyan	17	17
Southerns—Westerns	6	6
Southerns—Cocanadas	—	—
Southerns—White & Red Northern	30	24
Southerns—Kumpta Ordinary	2	2
Southerns—Karungannies (Ordinary)	1	1
Southerns—Uppam		
TOTAL	5,773	5,693

(*iii*) *By Staple Lengths*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)
III. SHORT STAPLE		
Bengals—Punjab Deshi	486	502
Bengals—U.P. Deshi	108	107
Bengals—Rajasthan Deshi	343	360
M. P. Oomras	100	117
Bombay Vidarbha Oomras	—	—
Hyderabad Oomras	369	370
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	124	124
Dholleras—Mathio (Including Pratap)	122	180
Southerns—Mungari	5	4
Comillas	54	53
Deshi Varieties of Vidarbha Region	2,260	2,402
Southerns—Chinnapathi	5	5
TOTAL ..	3,976	4,224
GRAND TOTAL ..	15,136	15,570

2.7. *All-India Second Estimate of Cotton*, 1960-61

(*i*) SUMMARY

(1)	1960-61 (Second Estimate) (2)	1959-60 (Corresponding Estimate) (3)	Decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (thousand acres)	16,595	17,162	(—)567	(—)3·3
(thousand hectares)	6,716	6,945	(—)229	(—)3·3

(*i*) *By Trade Descriptions*

Trade Description	Area (thousand acres) 1960-61 (Second Estimate) (2)	1959-60 (Corresponding Estimate) (3)	Increase or Decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Bengals	992	1,038	(—) 46	(—) 4·4
Americans	4,155	3,674	(+)481	(+)13·1
Sea-Islands Andrews	5	3	(+) 2	(+)66·7
Virnar (including Jarilla)	3,407	3,629	(—)222	(—) 6·1
H. 420	112	184	(—) 72	(—)39·1
Oomras	851	1,059	(—)208	(—)19·6
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,072	1,094	(—) 22	(—) 2·0
Malvi	919	1,054	(—)135	(—)12·8
Broach Vijay	1,176	1,498	(—)322	(—)21·5
Surti-Vijalpa (including Suyog)	602	692	(—) 90	(—)13·0
Dholleras	1,845	1,653	(+)192	(+)11·6
Southerns	1,329	1,403	(—) 74	(—) 5·3
Comillas	50	53	(—) 3	(—) 5·7
Deshi Varieties (of Vidarbha Region)	80	128	(—) 48	(—)37·5
TOTAL	16,595	17,162	(—)567	(—)3·3

(*ii*) *By Staple Lengths*

Staple	Area (thousand acres) 1960-61 (Second Estimate) (2)	1959-60 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate) (3)	Increase or Decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Long Staple	6,497	6,252	(+)245	(+) 3·9
Medium Staple	7,918	8,435	(—)517	(—) 6·1
Short Staple	2,180	2,475	(—)295	(—)11·9
TOTAL	16,595	17,162	(—)567	(—) 3·3

The decrease in area during the current year has been reported by all the States except Madras generally due to unfavourable climatic conditions at sowing time and also to diversion of some cotton area to groundnut crop in Madhya Pradesh.

Among the different varieties of cotton, decrease in area has occurred mainly in Broach Vijay, Virnar (including Jarilla), Oomras, Malvi and Surti Vijalpa (including Suyog), Southerns and H. 420. However, Americans and Dholleras have registered substantial increase in area. As regards staple lengths, the area under long staple has increased while the decline has occurred in Mediu and short staple varieties.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the end of September 1960. The crop was affected by excessive rains and floods in some districts of Uttar Pradesh, by lack of rains in Ratlam, Dewas, West Nimar and East Nimar districts of Madhya Pradesh, parts of Cuddapah, Guntur, Anantapur, Krishna and Kurnool districts of Andhra Pradesh and parts of Marathwada regio of Maharashtra in August 1960, by pests and insects in parts of Cuddapah district of Andhra Pradesh, parts of Chhindwara, Rajgarh and Jhabua districts of Madhya Pradesh, parts of West Khandesh, East Khandesh, Aurangabad, Buldana, Akola, Nagpur, Wardha, Bhir, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Nasik and Yeotmal districts of Maharashtra and parts of Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram districts of Madras and by attack of locusts in parts of Buldana, Akola and Yeotmal districts of Vidarbha, West Khandesh, East Khandesh and Sholapur districts of Deccan and Aurangabad district of Marathwada regions of Maharashtra State. Elsewhere, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the cotton crop during 1960-61. Past experience shows that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 85 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres) 1960-61 (Second Estimate) (2)	1959-60 (Corresponding Estimate) (3)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3) (4)
Andhra Pradesh	537	557	(—) 20
Assam	32	35	(—) 3
Bihar@	4	4	—
Gujarat	3,592	3,810 (A)	(—)218
Kerala	20	21 (A)	(—) 1
Madhya Pradesh	1,907	2,117	(—)210
Madras	123	122	(+) 1
Maharashtra	6,232	6,241 (A)	(—) 9

DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Mysore	1,970	1,980 (A)	(—) 10
Orissa	19	19 (A)	—
Punjab	1,395	1,453	(—) 58
Rajasthan	567	599 (A)	(—) 32
Uttar Pradesh	177	184	(—) 7
Delhi	1	1	—
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	—
Tripura	18	18	—
TOTAL	16,595	17,162	(—)567

(A) Adjusted Estimate.
● Data relate to first forecast issued by Bihar.

NOTES :—
1. Jammu & Kashmir is non-reporting for cotton estimate.
2. West Bengal reports data for the Final Estimate only.
3. 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) 1960-61 (Second Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. *Andhra Pradesh*			
Laxmi	Long	66	68
Nandyal 14	Long	27	27
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	80	81
Parbhani American	Long	82	84
H. 420	Long	13	14
Westerns	Medium	127	132
Coconadas	Medium	53	60
Virnar (including Jarilla)	Medium	49	50
Northerns	Medium	2	2
Chinnapathi	Short	3	3
Mungari	Short	14	15
Hyderabad Oomras	Short	21	21
Kumpta Ordinary	Medium	(a)	(a)
TOTAL		537	557
2. *Assam*			
Comillas	Short	32	35
3. *Bihar*			
U. P. Deshi	Short	4	4
4. *Gujarat*			
Surti-Vijalpa (including Suyog)	Long	571	659
Broach Vijay	Medium	1,176	1,498
Kalyan	Medium	653	646
Saurashtra & Kutch	Medium	1,030	858
Dholleras			
Mathio (including Pratap)	Short	162	149
TOTAL		3,592	3,810

(*i*) *Variety-wise*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5. *Kerala*			
Sea Island Andrews	Long	3	1
Madras Cambodia	Long	17	20
Others	—	—	—
TOTAL		20	21
6. *Madhya Pradesh*			
Buri American	Long	458	378
H. 420	Long	14	24
Madhya Pradesh American	Medium	124	127
Virnar (including Jarilla)	Medium	395	519
Malvi	Medium	824	952
M. P. Oomras	Short	91	116
U. P. Deshi	Short	1	1
TOTAL		1,907	2,117
7. *Madras*			
Madras Cambodia (Uganda)	Long	70	69
Madras Cambodia Others	Long	12	12
Punjab American 216F	Long	—	—
Karunganni	Medium	37	37
Karunganni Ordinary	Medium	3	3
Uppam, Nadam & Bourban	Medium	1	1
TOTAL		123	122
8. *Maharashtra*			
Buri American (of the Vidarbha Region)	Long	1,222	827
Parbhani American	Long	30	30
Surti Vijalpa (including Suyog)	Long	31	33
Jayadhar	Long	29	29
H. 420	Long	34	144
Hyderabad Gaorani 6	Long	648	614
Hyderabad Gaorani 12	Long	334	389
Vidarbha American	Medium	156	149
Virnar (including Jarilla)	Medium	2,379	2,976
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	Short	91	107
Hyderabad Oomras	Short	342	353
Deshi Varieties (of the Vidarbha Region)	Short	80	128
Bombay Vidarbha Oomras	Short	306	462
TOTAL		6,232	6,241
9. *Mysore*			
Sea Island (Andrews)	Long	2	2
Laxmi	Long	808	754
Mysore American 5	Long	35	37
Jayadhar	Long	791	840
Hyderabad Gaorani 12	Long	10	10
H. 420	Long	1	2
Kumpta Ordinary (including Selection 69)	Medium	179	182
Westerns	Medium	35	42
Virnar (including Jarilla)	Medium	84	84
Mungari	Short	25	27
TOTAL		1,970	1,980
10. *Orissa*			
U. P. Deshi	Short	16	16
Chinnapathi	Short	3	3
TOTAL		19	19

(i) *Variety-wise*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
11. *Punjab**			
Punjab American	Long	881	924
Punjab Deshi	Short	514	529
TOTAL		1,395	1,453
12. *Rajasthan*			
Punjab American	Long	78	77
Rajasthan American	Medium	53	52
Malvi	Medium	95	102
Rajasthan Deshi	Short	341	368
TOTAL		567	599
13. *Uttar Pradesh*			
Punjab American	Long	63	66
U. P. Deshi	Short	114	118
TOTAL		177	184
14. *Delhi*			
Punjab Deshi	Short	1	1
15. *Himachal Pradesh*			
Punjab Deshi	Short	1	1
16. *Tripura*			
Comillas	Short	18	18
GRAND TOTAL	Long	6,497	6,252
	Medium	7,918	8,435
	Short	2,180	2,475
TOTAL		16,595	17,162

(a) Below 500 acres.
*Punjab has not yet adopted the revised trade classification of cotton.

(ii) *By Trade Descriptions*

Trade Description	Area (thousand acres)	
	1960-61 (Second Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. *Bengals*		
U. P. Deshi	135	139
Punjab Deshi	516	531
Rajasthan Deshi	341	368
TOTAL	992	1,038

(ii) *By Trade Descriptions*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)
II. *Americans*		
Punjab American	1,022	1,067
Buri American	1,680	1,205
Vidarbha American	156	149
Madhya Pradesh American	124	127
Indo-American Strains	—	—
Madras Cambodia Uganda	70	69
Madras Cambodia Others	29	32
Rajasthan American	53	52
Parbhani American	112	114
Laxmi	874	822
Mysore American 5 (M. A. 5)	35	37
TOTAL	4,155	3,674
III. *Sea-Island* (*Andrews*)	5	3
IV. *Virnar* (including Jarilla)	3,407	3,629
V. *H.* 420	112	184
VI. *Oomras*		
Bombay Vidarbha Oomras	306	462
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	91	107
Hyderabad Oomras	363	374
M. P. Oomras	91	116
TOTAL	851	1,059
VII. *Hyderabad Gaorani*		
Gaorani 6	728	695
Gaorani 12	344	399
TOTAL	1,072	1,094
VIII. *Malvi*	919	1,054
IX. *Broach-Vijay*	1,176	1,498
X. *Surti-Vijalpa* (including Suyog)	602	692
XI. *Dholleras*		
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	1,030	858
Kalyan	653	646
Mathio (including Pratap)	162	149
TOTAL	1,845	1,653
XII. *Southerns*		
Jayadhar	820	869
Kumpta Ordinary	179	182
Westerns	162	174
Mungari	39	42
White & Red Northerns	2	2
Cocanadas	53	60
Chinnapathi (Short staple)	6	6
Karungannies	40	40
Uppam	1	1
Nandyal-14	27	27
TOTAL	1,329	1,403
XIII. *Comillas*	50	53
XIV. *Deshi Varieties of Vidarbha Region*	80	128
GRAND TOTAL	16,595	17,162

(iii) *By Staple Lengths*

(1)	Area (thousand acres) 1960-61 (Second Estimate) (2)	1959-60 (Corresponding Estimate) (3)
I. *Long Staple.*		
Nandyal-14	27	27
Sea-Island (Andrews)	5	3
Indo-American Strains	—	—
Buri American	1,680	1,205
Punjab American	1,022	1,067
Madras Cambodia Uganda	70	69
Madras Cambodia Others	29	32
Laxmi	874	822
Mysore American 5 (M. A. 5)	35	37
Parbhani American	112	114
H. 420.	112	184
Hyderabad Gaorani (Gaorani 6 & 12)	1,072	1,094
Surti-Vijalpa (including Suyog)	602	692
Southerns—Jayadhar	820	869
Southerns—Karungannies 2 and 5	37	37
TOTAL	6,497	6,252
II. *Medium Staple*		
Madhya Pradesh American	124	127
Vidarbha American	156	149
Rajasthan American	53	52
Virnar (including Jarilla)	3,407	3,629
Broach—Vijay	1,176	1,498
Malvi	919	1,054
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	1,030	858
Dholleras—Kalyan	653	646
Southerns—Westerns	162	174
Southerns—Cocanadas	53	60
Southerns—White & Red Northern	2	2
Southerns—Kumpta Ordinary	179	182
Southerns—Karungannies (Ordinary)	3	3
Southerns—Uppam	1	1
TOTAL	7,918	8,435
III. *Short Staple*		
Bengals—Punjab Deshi	516	531
Bengals—U. P. Deshi	135	139
Bengals—Rajasthan Deshi	341	368
M. P. Oomras	91	116
Bombay Vidarbha Oomras	306	462
Hyderabad Oomras	363	374
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	91	107
Dholleras—Mathio (including Pratap)	162	149
Southerns—Mungari	39	42
Southerns—Chinnapathi	6	6
Comillas	50	53
Deshi Varieties of Vidarbha Region	80	128
TOTAL	2,180	2,475
GRAND TOTAL	16,595	17,162

3. *All-India Coffee Production—Final Estimates of 1959-60 Crop and Revised Estimates of 1960-61 Crop*

(As on 30-9-1960)

(In metric tons)

Variety	Final Estimates of 1959-60 Crop (2)	Revised Estimates of 1960-61 Crop (3)	Percentage Increase or decrease of Col. (3) over Col. (2) (4)
(1)			
Arabica	32,010	30,885	— 3·5
Robusta	17,370	21,405	+23·2
TOTAL	49,380	52,290	+ 5·9

NOTE.—The above estimates are subject to revision.

Source : Coffee Board.

4. *Production of Tea in North India*

('000 kilograms)

District	January to December 1960	1959
Assam Valley	140,153	150,907
Cachar	14,341	19,531
Darjeeling	8,935	7,710
Dooars	63,786	64,156
Terai	8,553	8,749
Bihar	38	54
All Others	3,251	3,461
TOTAL	239,057	254,568

Source : Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

4.1. *Tea Production in South India*

('000 lbs.)

District	September 1960 (R)	October 1960 (P)	October 1959
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Anamalais	2,673	2,214	1,749
Kanyakumari	34	23	38
Madurai	135	152	133
Nilgiris	1,700	1,568	1,788
Nilgiris-Wynaad	1,493	1,240	1,342
Tirunelveli	41	50	48
MADRAS STATE	6,076	5,247	5,098

4.1. *The Production in South India*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Central Travancore	2,820	1,935	2,552
Cochin	194	190	188
Kanan Devans	2,409	2,707	3,162
Malabar	39	39	34
Mundakayam	211	150	220
South Travancore	428	379	479
Wynaad	1,209	844	1,205
KERALA STATE	7,310	6,244	7,840
Coorg	43	25	49
Mysore	233	224	342
MYSORE STATE	276	249	391
Estimated production of factories not owning estates	1,093	939	1,066
GRAND TOTAL	14,755	12,679	14,395

(R)—Revised. (P)—Provisional.
Source : United Planters' Association of Southern India, Coonoor.

5. *Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates*, 1960-61

Crop	Estimate	Released on	Area (thousand acres) Current Estimate	Previous Year's Corresponding Adjusted Estimate	Percentage Increase or Decrease of Col. (4) over Col. (5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Rice	First	2-1-61	74,394	73,634	(+) 1·0
Jowar	First	3-1-61	24,631	25,470	(—) 3·3
Bajra	First	5-1-61	25,339	26,430	(—) 4·1
Maize	First	5-1-61	9,803	9,941	(—) 1·4
Ragi	First	12-1-61	4,939	5,059	(—) 2·4
Tur	First	5-11-60	5,043	5,133	(—) 1·8
Kharif Pulses other than Tur	First	6-11-60	12,442	12,707	(—) 2·1
Sugarcane	Second	30-11-60	5,702	5,139	(+)11·0
Groundnut	Second	12-12-60	14,312	13,998	(+) 2·2
Sesamum	Second	25-11-60	3,706	3,815	(—) 2·9
Cotton	First	24-12-60	15,136	15,570	(—) 2·8
Cotton	Second	12-1-61	16,595	17,162	(—) 3·3
Jute	First	31-8-60	1,605	1,752	(—) 8·4
Mesta	Second	9-12-60	665	675	(—) 1·5

6. *Area and Production of Principal Crops in India*, 1958-59 *and* 1959-60

Crop	Area (thousand acres) 1958-59*	1959-60 †	Percentage Increase or Decrease of Col. (3) over Col. (2)	Production (thousand tons unless otherwise indicated) 1958-59*	1959-60 †	Percentage Increase or Decrease of Col. (6) over Col. (5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. *Foodgrains*						
(*a*) Kharif Cereals						
Rice	81,437	81,343	(—) 0·1	30,354	29,338	(—) 3·3
Jowar	42,584	41,602	(—) 2·3	8,714	7,866	(—) 9·7
Bajra	27,999	26,699	(—) 4·6	3,789	3,484	(—) 8·0
Maize	10,457	10,457	—	3,381	3,615	(+) 6·9
Ragi	6,192	6,211	(+) 0·3	1,877	1,860	(—) 0·9
Small Millets	12,417	12,340	(—) 0·6	2,072	2,012	(—) 2·9
Total Kharif Cereals	181,086	178,652	(—) 1·3	50,187	48,175	(—) 4·0
(*b*) Rabi Cereals						
Wheat	31,141	31,508	(+) 1·2	9,772	9,734	(—) 0·4
Barley	8,243	8,220	(—) 0·3	2,672	2,605	(—) 2·5
Total Rabi Cereals	39,384	39,728	(+) 0·9	12,444	12,339	(—) 0·8
TOTAL CEREALS	220,470	218,380	(—) 0·9	62,631	60,514	(—) 3·4
(*c*) Pulses						
Gram	24,865	25,046	(+) 0·7	6,881	5,390	(—)21·7
Tur	5,931	5,843	(—) 1·5	1,671	1,589	(—) 4·9
Other Pulses	28,589	28,863	(+) 1·0	4,320	4,257	(—) 1·5
Total Pulses	59,385	59,752	(+) 0·6	12,872	11,236	(—)12·7
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	279,855	278,132	(—) 0·6	75,503	71,750	(—) 5·0
II. *Other Crops*						
Sugarcane (Gur)	4,803	5,178	(+) 7·8	7,113	7,579	(+) 6·6
Black Pepper †	2,301	2,320	(+) 0·8	255	254	(—) 0·4
Chillies (dry)	1,471	1,499	(+) 1·9	326	339	(+) 4·0
Ginger (dry) ‡	357	370	(+) 3·6	123	134	(+) 8·9
Tobacco	897	934	(+) 4·1	261	281	(+) 7·7
Potato	858	885	(+) 3·1	2,327	2,719	(+)16·8
III. *Oilseeds*						
Groundnut (nuts in shell)	14,575	15,305	(+) 5·0	4,812	4,390	(—) 8·8
Castor	1,203	1,178	(—) 2·1	112	108	(—) 3·6
Sesamum	5,500	5,510	(+) 0·2	511	392	(—)23·3
Rapeseed & Mustard	6,021	7,167	(+)19·0	1,025	1,037	(+) 1·2
Linseed	3,965	3,921	(—) 1·1	447	425	(—) 4·9
Total Oilseeds	31,264	33,081	(+) 5·8	6,907	6,352	(—) 8·0
IV. *Fibres*						
Cotton (thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	19,926	19,252	(—) 3·4	4,686	3,835	(—)18·2
Jute (thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)	1,811	1,707	(—) 5·7	5,158	4,548	(—)11·8
Mesta (thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)	825	706	(—)14·4	1,488	1,098	(—)26·2
Sann-hemp	807 (546**)	813 (546**)	(+) 0·7	81**	80**	(—) 1·2

*—Relates to partially revised estimate. †—Relates to final estimate.
**—Relates to fibre crop only. ‡—Figures in hundreds.

7. *Imports of Cereals into India*

Cereals	Measure	During the week ending				Progressive total from 1-1-60
		7-12-60	14-12-60	21-12-60	28-12-60	
Wheat	Long Tons	126,394	122,733	135,611	67,881	4,269,861*
	Metric Tons	128,423	124,703	137,788	68,970	4,338,392*
Rice	Long Tons	2,000	24,062	2,000	—	687,733
	Metric Tons	2,032	24,448	2,032	—	698,771
Corn	Long Tons	—	—	—	—	18,011
	Metric Tons	—	—	—	—	18,300
Milo	Long Tons	—	24,030	9,610	—	33,640
	Metric Tons	—	24,416	9,764	—	34,180
TOTAL	Long Tons	128,394	170,825	147,221	67,881	5,009,245
	Metric Tons	130,455	173,567	149,584	68,970	5,089,643

*Amended figure.

8. *Coffee Cured*

1959-60 Crop

(Metric tons)

Month	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
1960—				
September	255	242	834	1,331
October	144	145	1,061	1,350
November	44	29	1,324	1,397

Source : Coffee Board, Bangalore.

8·1. *Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee*

A. 1959-60 Crop

(Metric tons)

Particulars	During November 1960				Upto November 1960			
	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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipts into the pool upto 30-11-60 (inclusive of gain-in-weight)	16	26	32	74	25,197	6,693	17,344 (*c*)	49,234
Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments upto 30-11-60 inclusive of driage).	1,068	434	1,341	2,843	10,179	2,629	6,229	19,037
Sold for export upto 30-11-60	1,619	675	2,951	5,245	11,343	2,505	4,077	17,925(*d*)
Balance as on 30-11-60	2,671	1,083	4,260	8,014	3,675	1,559	7,038	12,272
To be sold for export against balance allocation.	—	—	—	6,940	—	—	—	980

(*c*) Includes 1,127 metric tons of Robusta Plantation.

(*d*) Includes—

(*i*) 129 metric tons Plantation sent to London in connection with the production of suitable quality coffee;

(*ii*) 485 metric tons sold to G.D.R;

(*iii*) 2 metric tons sold to Hongkong; and

(*iv*) 2,000 metric tons Robusta sold to Italy.

B. 1960-61 Crop

(Metric tons)

Particulars	During November 1960				Upto November 1960			
	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 & Est. Pdd.	Total
Receipts into the pool upto 30-11-60 (inclusive of gain-in-weight)	493	8	2	503	518	8	2	528

8·2. *Pool Auction Prices of Coffee*

(Rs. & nP. per 50 kgs.)

Date	Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flats	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
26-10-60	Coimbatore	225·10 to 232·90	229·41	160·10 to 185·55	175·84	150·00 to 157·90	152·44
15-11-60	Mysore	226·70 to 236·10	230·47	177·20 to 184·10	180·52	150·00 to 158·10	152·65

Source : Coffee Board.

9. *Tobacco (Raw) Imports*

Variety	Ten months ended October			
	1960		1959	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture			2,543	123·4
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture			—	—
Others			634	8·6
TOTAL			3,177	132·0

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

9·1. *Tobacco (Raw) Exports*

Variety	Ten months ended October 1960 Quantity ('000 lbs.)	1960 Value (Rs. lakhs.)	1959 Quantity ('000 lbs.)	1959 Value (Rs. lakhs.)
For manufacture of bidis	100	·9	69	1·1
For the manufacture of chewing tobacco	6,695	40·7	6,714	43·4
Natu desi flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	—	—	—	—
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	54,675	1035·7	65,171	1162·7
Natu desi sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	2,901	22·8	1,366	18·4
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	2,272	17·3	2,922	23·4
For manufacture of cigars and cheroot	266	·6	38	0·8
For manufacture of Hookah tobacco	23	·5	13	0·3
Other tobacco (raw)	12,910	262·5	2,257	14·4
TOTAL	79,842	1382·8	78,550	1264·5

Source: Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

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 December 1960 (30-12-60)	November 1960 (25-11-60)	December 1959 (25-12-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains					
Wheat	Moga	591	15·37	16·10	16·12
	Chandausi	Mixed	17·37	17·00	—
	Sagar	Pissi	12·50	11·75	15·69
Jowar	Akola	White	N.R.	N.R.	12·00
Gram	Abohar		16·17	15·87	11·55
Maize	Bahraich		11·62	11·25	11·25
Pulses					
Gram (Split) ..	Bombay		19·04 (51·00 Q)	19·78 (53·00Q)	15·55
	Patna		20·00	20·00	17·50
Arhar (Split) ..	Delhi	Desi	17·00	19·00	21·50
	Patna		20·00	20·00	24·00
	Bombay		25·75 (69·00 Q)	26·50 (71·00 Q)	30·00
	Madras	Nagpur	27·09 (72·59 Q)	27·69 (74·20 Q)	32·11
Potatoes	Patna		7·00	12·00	10·00
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	11·00	N.A.	14·50
	Mettupalayam	Rais I	11·52 (30·86 Q)	12·12 (32·48 Q)	13·58
Sugar and Gur					
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	42·21 (113·09 Q)	42·21 (113·09 Q)	42·21
— —	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	41·85 (112·12 Q)	41·85 (112·12 Q)	47·87
Gur	Hapur	Phatwan No. 1	13·25	14·37	15·75
	Madras	II Sort	17·54 (47·00 Q)	14·93 (48·00 Q)	24·19
	Bombay	Kolhapur	23·14 (62·00 Q)	27·25 (73·00 Q)	29·00

10. *Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Livestock Products					
Milk	Delhi		20·00	20·00	20·00
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U. P.)	250·00	250·00	240·00
	Khurja	Desi	210·00	212·00	200·00
	Bombay	Porbandar	283·66 (760·00 Q)	281·80 (755·00 Q)	276·00
Fish and Eggs		*Sea Fish*			
Fish	Bombay	Prawns	37·32 (1·00 Kg.)	28·00 (0·75 Kg.)	66·85
	Pomfret		46·66 (1·25 Kg.)	46·66 (1·25 Kg.)	92·57
	Calcutta	Rohu	85·00 (a)	110·00	100·00
		Hilsa	80·00 (a)	80·00	85·00
		Hen (Ungraded)	145·00 (a)	140·00	140·00
Eggs (per 1,000)	Calcutta	Ungraded	162·50	160·00	150·00
	Madras		145·00	160·00	145·00
	Bombay		N.R.	N.R.	177·00
	Jullundur				
Oilseeds, Oils and Oil Cakes					
Mustard seed ..	Calcutta	Rai U.P.	37·75 (101·14 Q)	36·25 (97·12 Q)	29·25
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	36·00 (a)	35·56	32·00
Rapeseed ..	Bombay	Yellow	35·83 (96·00 Q)	34·34 (92·00 Q)	28·65
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	33·59 (90·00 Q)	31·07 (83·25 Q)	29·20
	Madras	Superior	33·70 (90·30 Q)	31·61 (84·70 Q)	27·12
Linseed ..	Bombay	Bold	27·25 (73·00 Q)	25·00 (67·00 Q)	24·98
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	25·60 (a)	25·61	25·00
Castorseed ..	Bombay	Bold	25·19 (67·50 Q)	25·00 (67·00 Q)	23·51
	Badepally		25·38 (a) (68·00 Q)	25·38 (a) (68·00 Q)	22·68
Sesamum seed ..	Madras	White	52·68 (141·15 Q)	45·16 (120·99 Q)	33·50
		Black	52·68 (141·15 Q)	45·16 (120·99 Q)	31·50
Cotton seed ..	Bombay	Mogalai	17·54 (47·00 Q)	18·81 (50·40 Q)	15·87
	Abohar	Desi	16·19	15·12	N.R.
Copra	Alleppey	Smoked	67·50 (a)	68·75	—
Mustard Oil ..	Calcutta		94·05 (252·00 Q)	91·44 (245·00 Q)	73·00
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	87·00 (a)	81·00	69·00
Groundnut Oil ..	Bombay		71·66 (192·00 Q)	69·24 (185·50 Q)	60·97
	Madras		71·10 (190·48 Q)	69·45 (186·06 Q)	55·62
Linseed Oil ..	Bombay		62·33 (167·00 Q)	55·43 (148·50 Q)	47·02
	Kanpur		61·00 (a)	58·00	50·00
Castor Oil ..	Bombay	Commercial	52·25 (140·00 Q)	53·75 (144·00 Q)	53·63
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	59·00 (a)	56·00	57·00
Sesamum Oil ..	Madras	Salem	100·39 (268·96 Q)	92·16 (246·92 Q)	67·47
	Bombay		94·24 (252·50 Q)	82·11 (220·00 Q)	N.T.
Coconut Oil —	Cochin		96·67 (259·00 Q)	96·57 10·75	80·75 10·00
Mustard Cake ..	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	11·00 (a)		
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		11·00 (a)	11·00	10·48
	Bombay	Decorticated	11·79 (31·60 Q)	12·19 (32·60 Q)	13·01

10. *Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Deoiled	11·87 (31·80 Q)	11·87 (31·80 Q)	14·02
Cotton, Wood and Jute					
Kapas, per candy of 392 lbs.	Abohar	Desi	190·40	185·64	159·27
	Tirupur	Cambodia	229·45 (a)	N.T.	167·84
Cotton lint (392 lbs.).	Abohar	Desi	380·80	390·32	361·76
		320-F	466·48	466·48	456·96
	Bombay	Jarilla M.G.F.	410·00 cl.	N.Q.	420·00
Wool	Bombay	Joria White Fine	234·40 (628·00 Q)	244·85 (656·00 Q)	251·79
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	*Indian* Mill Firsts	347·75 345·00 ‡	327·59 325·00 ‡	255·00
		Mill Lightnings	327·59 325·00‡	307·43 305·00 ‡	220·00
Loose Jute (per maund).	Calcutta	Assam Middles	54·49	51·04	34·50
		Assam Bottom	(146·00 Q) 53·00	(136·75 Q) 48·50	33·00
Beverages					
Tea (per lb.) ..	Calcutta	*Consumption in India* Medium Dooar	2·15 (a)	2·13	2·10
		Dust	(4·75 kg.) (a)	(4·70 kg.)	
		Export— Clean Black Pekoe	2·40 (a) (5·30 kg.)(a)	2·14 (5·30 kg.)	2·18
Coffee (50 kilogram)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	248·00 (a)	245·00	—
		Plantation 'PB'	248·00 (a)	246·00	—
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	236·00 (a)	246·00	—
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	246·00	245·00	—
Spices					
Turmeric ..	Calcutta	Erode	47·00	47·00	45·00
	Cochin	Good	41·06	40·70	30·60
Chillies ..	Patna		65·00	70·00	140·00
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	135·42 (a)	131·15	143·82
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	52·25	55·50	52·00
Cardamom ..	Calcutta	Big (Kalimpong)	92·00	91·00	98·00
		Small (Mysore)	800·00	840·00	880·00
Other Commodities					
Tobacco ..	Guntur	*Flue-cured Virginia Non-redried strips*— (Grade 4)	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
Rubber ..	Kottayam	Sheet	122·75 (327·80 Q)	123·17 (330·00 Q)	125·44
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	8·33	10·42	14·58
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	11·00	10·00	13·00
Arecanuts ..	Madras	Singapore	204·07 (546·75 Q)	204·07 (546·75 Q)	194·15
		Mangalore	230·40 (617·30 Q)	230·40 (617·30 Q)	210·66
Onions ..	Calcutta	Bombay Dry	12·00	12·00	N.A.
Chemical Fertilizers	(Per Metric Ton)				
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F.O.R. Works/Ports Freight paid by fertilizer's Pool upto rail head destination by shortest and cheapest route.		344·50	344·50	344·50
2. Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate.	Do.		408·50	408·50	408·50
3. Calcium Ammonium Nitrate.	Do.		324·80	324·80	324·80
4. Urea	For Industrial users f. o. r. despatching station freight paid upto maximum of Rs. 62 per metric ton.		730·00	733·00	—

(a) Relates to previous week.

10.1. *Issue Prices of Cereals*

	Rupees per maund
Rice	25·00
Superfine*	30·00
Superfine †	20·00 / 22·00††
Fine**	18·00
Medium‡	16·00
Coarse/Common @	—
Broken	14·00
Wheat	11·00
Milo	11·00
Maize (corn)	11·00

*Bangaratheegalu of Andhra origin, Hansraj Mushkin, Ramjawain, Parmal and Chahora—both raw and boiled—of Punjab origin and Fine II of Madhya Pradesh origin.

† Basmati of Punjab origin.

**This includes some fine varieties of indigenous rice superfine of Orissa origin and Fine III of Madhya Pradesh origin.

‡ Begmi and Mongra of Punjab origin and Medium varieties of Madhya Pradesh origin and medium rice imported from U.S.A.

@ Includes Orissa fine rice also.

‡This is for imported U.S.A. long grain rice.

11. *Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Pakistan*

Commodity	Market	Quality and other description	Date	Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wheat	Lyallpur	Ordinary	28-12-60	17·50 (46·89Q)
	Lyallpur	Sela Basmati	28-12-60	50·00 (133·96Q)
Rice	Dacca	Fine	23-12-60	31·00 (83·06Q)
		Desi	28-12-60	20·00 (53·58Q)
Gur	Lyallpur			88·00
Cotton Lint	Karachi	4F-Punjab Roller ginned	24-12-60	419·22*
		Sind N.T. Saw ginned	24-12-60	94·00 447·80*
		N.T. Popta	24-12-60	14·00 (37·51Q)
Cottonseed	Karachi	Sind Yellow	24-12-60	180·00 (482·00Q)
Wool	Karachi	White (Mid's)	23-12-60	62·00 301·39†
Jute	Dacca			

*Rupees per bale of 392 lbs.

†Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

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11.1. *Prices in Other Foreign Countries*

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality and other description	Unit	Date	Prices in foreign currency	Equivalent prices in Indian currency (in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wheat —	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Winter Red (cash)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	28-12-60	211 cents.	13·78 (36·92Q)
		Chicago	No. 2 Red Winter (Mar)	,,	28-12-60	208 cents.	13·58 (36·38Q)
		Minneapolis	Spring 13% Protein (May)	,,	28-12-60	207 ⅜cents.	13·57 (36·36Q)
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba	,,	28-12-60	168¼ cents.	11·02@ (29·53Q)
	U.K.	London	Australian bulk cargoes (c.i.f.) Dec./Jan.	Ton	30-12-60	£24-10-0	12·00 (32·15Q)
Maize ..	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow Cash	Bushel (56 lbs.)	28-12-60	107¼ cents.	7·50 (20·09Q)
Barley ..	Canada	Winnipeg	Dec.	(48 lbs.)	28-12-60	96 cents.	7·85@ (21·03Q)
Groundnut	European Ports	—	Sudan Shelled (c.i.f.)	Metric ton	30-12-60	£64-0-0	31·85 (85·33Q)
Groundnut Oil	European Ports	—	British West African 3/5% (c.i.f.) bulk	Ton	30-12-60	£121-0-0 (nominal)	59·27 (150·80Q)
Linseed ..	European Ports	—	Ethiopian 3% (c.i.f.) U.K. Dec./Jan. (New)	Metric ton	9-12-60	£51-10-0	25·63 (68·67Q)
Linseed Oil	European Ports	—	Argentin (c.i.f.) (excl. duty) Jan./Feb.	Ton	30-12-60	£86-15-0	42·49 (113·84Q)
Castor Oil	European Ports	—	Bombay Commercial (c.i.f.) C.O.P. Dec./Jan.	Ton	30-12-60	£121-10-0	59·51 (159·44Q)
Cotton ..	U.S.A.	New York	Spot	Lb.	29-12-60	32·25 cents.	602·00*
			Mar.	Lb.	30-12-60	32·12 cents.	599·00*
Jute ..	U.K.	London	Mill Firsts (c.i.f.) New Crop Jan. Feb.	Ton	30-12-60	£195-0-0	464·29†

@Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 30-12-60 (Canada 2·79-3/16 to 2·79-5/16 dollars =1 sterling).

*Rupees per bale 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.

12. *Retail Prices of Fruits and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India*

(In rupees)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: Dec. 1960 (30-12-60)	Nov. 1960 (25-11-60)	Dec. 1959 (25-12-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and dry)						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	2·25	3·00	3·50
	Calcutta		Dozen	0·72	0·72	1·20
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0·62	0·62	0·62
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0·60	0·60	0·60
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	5·58 (6·00 kg.)	5·58 (6·00 kg.)	6·00
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell Irani soft	Seer	11·62 (12·50 kg.)	11·62 (12·50 kg.)	11·00
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	4·65 (5·00 kg.)	4·65 (5·00 kg.)	4·00
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	3·72 (4·00 kg.)	3·72 (4·00 kg.)	4·00
Vegetables						
Peas	Madras		Seer	1·16 (1·25 kg.)	2·20 (2·37 kg.)	1·15
Tomatoes	Madras		Seer	0·68 (0·75 kg.)	0·58 (0·62 kg.)	0·82
Lady's Fingers ..	Madras		Seer	0·82 (0·88 kg.)	0·93 (1·00 kg.)	0·58
Cauliflowers ..	Madras		Each	0·66	0·75	0·88
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0·44	0·31	0·56

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

(In rupees)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: December 1960 (30-12-60)	November 1960 (25-11-60)	December 1959 (25-12-59)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2·50 (a)	3·00	3·00
	Madras	Prawns	Seer	1·10 kg.	1·10 kg.	1·03
Eggs	Bombay	Large	Dozen	2·12	2·12	2·50
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	2·03 (a)	2·00	2·00
Poultry						
Chicken	Bombay	Big	Each	2·00	1·75	1·75
	Madras	Small	Each	1·50	1·50	1·25
Fowls	Bombay		Each	4·00	4·00	4·00
	Madras	Medium	Each	3·00	2·75	2·50
Ducks	Madras		Each	1·75	1·75	1·75

(a)—Relates to previous week.

kg.—Rupees per kilogram.

14. *Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres*

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end-prices: December 1960 (30-12-60)	November 1960 (25-11-60)	December 1959 (25-12-59)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow ..	*Bihar*					
	Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	82·00	100·00	60·00
	Andhra Pradesh					
	Ongole	1st and 2nd calving (4 to 8 lbs. milk yield).	Each	280·00 (b)	280·00	N.Q.
	Punjab					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	500·00 (b)	500·00	400·00
Milch Buffalo ..	*Bihar*					
	Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation	Each	285·00	300·00	250·00
	Punjab					
	Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	900·00 (b)	900·00	700·00
Bullocks ..	*Bihar*					
	Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	185·00	125·00	140·00
	Punjab					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	900·00 (b)	900·00	900·00

(*b*)—Relates to first fortnight of the month.

15. *Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres*

(Rupees per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices: December 1960 (30-12-60)	November 1960 (25-11-60)	December 1959 (25-12-59)
Milk	Bombay		1·00	1·00	1·00
	Calcutta	Cow	N.R.	0·75	0·87
Mutton	Bombay		2·79 (3·00 kg.)	2·79 (3·00 kg.)	2·50
	Calcutta				
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	3·00	2·75	2·50
			3·08 (3·31 kg.)	3·08 (3·31 kg.)	2·81
		Without bones	3·59 (3·86 kg.)	3·49 (3·75 kg.)	3·28
	Calcutta				
Pork	Bombay		3·00	2·75	2·50
			3·02 (3·25 kg.)	2·79 (3·00 kg.)	2·50
	Madras		2·58 (2·76 kg.)	2·58 (2·76 kg.)	2·56
Beef	Bombay		1·16 (1·25 kg.)	1·16 (1·25 kg.)	1·00
	Calcutta		1·50	1·50	1·50

16. *Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India*

(Base : 1952-353=100)

Group of articles	Weekly: 26-11-60	19-11-60	12-11-60	5-11-60	Monthly: November 1960	October 1960	November 1959
Food Articles	119·3	119·7	120·8	121·6	120·2	121·8	121·4
Liquor & Tobacco ..	114·5	117·2	117·8	117·8	116·8	113·5	104·6
Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	120·2	120·1	120·0	119·9	120·1	119·9	117·4
Industrial Raw Materials	146·6	147·1	147·9	149·9	148·0	146·6	122·5
Manufactures ..	125·8	125·2	126·0	125·7	125·7	124·7	111·7
All Commodities ..	125·3	125·5	126·4	126·7	126·0	126·3	118·3

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

17. *Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and some Principal Foreign Countries*

(Base : 1953=100)

Year/Month	India	U.S.A.	Canada	Australia†
1953	100	100	100	100
1954	96	100	98	99
1955	88	101	99	102
1956	99	104	102	106
1957	104	107	103	107
1958	107	108	103	105
1959	111	108	104	106
1959 August	112	108	105	107
1960 July	120	109	105	116
1960 August	120	108	104	116

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

18. *Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class in some Selected Towns in India*

(Base : 1949=100)

Year/Month	Bombay: Food group	Bombay: General	Kanpur: Food group	Kanpur: General	Nagpur: Food group	Nagpur: General	Madras: Food group	Madras: 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
1958	133	129	94	98	121	119	124	124
1959	140	134	94	98	136	132	134	133
1959 September	145	137	93	97	140	135	135	134
1960 August	142	137	95	101	139	137	147	146
1960 September	141	136	96	101	140	138	147	146

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

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
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	97	99	99	102	101	102	102	112
1957	103	104	102	105	105	106	105	116
1958	109	109	107	108	108	108	107	119
1959	115	114	105	109	108	110	108	120
1959 August	119	117	105	109	107	110	107	119
1960 July ..	118	118	107	111	107	110	109	122
1960 August	—	118	106	111	108	111	106	121

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

20. *Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at different Centres in Andhra Pradesh and Madras*

(*Base* : July 1935 to June 1936=100)

State/District	Centre	October 1960	September 1960	October 1959
Andhra Pradesh				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	546	546	541
Srikakulam	Thettangi	688	659	649
West Godavari	Alamuru	537	538	519
Kurnool	Madhavaram	624	624	536
Madras				
South Arcot	Puliyur	510	499	505
	Agaram	501	490	500
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	505	505	484
Madurai	Eriodu	557	559	585
	Gokilapuram	463	458	457
Coimbatore	Kinathukudayu	529	527	478
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	549	534	483
	Kunnathur	520	509	481

21. *Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at* 12 *Rural Centres for September* 1960

Centre/ State	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee Pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Pota-toes	Milk	Tobac-co
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Krishna (Andhra Pradesh)	143	—	183	—	95	117	123	123	178	113	220	—	139	—
Maibang (Assam)	136	—	—	—	—	84	115	119	—	109	125	117	—	70
Teghra* (Bihar)	150	114	112	116	148	124	134	145	124	100	101	93	110	60

21. *Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at* 12 *Rural Centres for September* 1960—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Lakh (Maha-rashtra)	—	—	214	—	85	119	—	113	—	123	142	—	46	—
Multapi (Madhya Pradesh)	133	—	86	—	—	134	—	117	126	110	147	—	109	182
Salamatpur (Madhya Pradesh)	105	69	—	—	—	192	109	113	140	102	151	—	188	—
Kudchi (Mysore)	111	—	122	—	95	122	110	124	—	115	161	—	135	—
Malur (Mysore)	178	—	—	—	—	95	117	147	—	489	172	100	100	133
Bamra (Orissa)	156	—	—	—	—	100	119	105	—	105	181	—	167	70
Maniguda (Orissa)	114	—	—	—	—	124	181	—	106	112	141	—	102	—
Nana (Rajas-than)	—	57	—	51	75	—	124	95	112	108	119	—	100	138
Shankargarh (U.P.)	93	76	104	—	—	108	123	86	—	104	125	—	93	90

*Base : 1956=100

21.1. *Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at* 12 *Rural Centres for October* 1960

Centre/ State	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Pota-toes	Milk	Tobac-co
Krishna (Andhra Pradesh)	145	—	190	—	97	117	125	119	178	114	219	—	139	—
Maibang (Assam)	114	—	—	—	—	84	115	119	—	109	113	117	—	70
Teghra* (Bihar)	135	114	112	97	133	112	134	148	122	100	101	93	100	60
Lakh (Maha-rashtra)	—	—	207	—	85	120	—	122	—	131	138	—	45	—
Multapi (Madhya Pradesh)	133	—	86	—	—	134	—	117	126	112	147	—	109	182
Salamatpur (Madhya Pradesh)	105	69	—	—	—	192	103	113	140	93	151	—	188	—
Kudchi (Mysore)	111	—	133	—	95	122	110	124	—	127	144	—	135	—
Malur (Mysore)	181	—	—	—	—	96	117	140	—	522	170	100	100	134
Bamra (Orissa)	138	—	—	—	—	100	118	110	—	105	181	—	167	70
Maniguda (Orissa)	114	—	—	—	—	114	175	—	103	117	138	—	102	—
Nana (Rajas-than)	—	62	—	53	81	—	122	96	116	110	119	—	100	138
Shankargarh (U.P.)	93	76	104	—	—	104	123	86	—	104	125	—	93	90

*Base : 1956=100

22. *Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States*

(In rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & year	Normal daily working hrs.	Field labour			Other agricultural labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
Andhra Pradesh									
East Godavari ..	Korukonda	September, 1960	7	1·50	0·75	0·50	1·50	0·75	0·50
Krishna	Gudur	Do.	6	1·50	1·00	0·75	1·50	1·25	1·00
Guntur	Addanki	Do.	7	1·50	0·75	0·75	1·00	0·75	0·75
Hyderabad ..	Ibrahimpatam	Do.	8	1·25	0·50	0·50	1·25	0·50	0·50
Bihar									
Patna ..	Mahadeopur	July, 1960	8	1·00	1·00	—	1·00	1·00	—
Muzaffarpur ..	Narsinghpur	Do.	8	1·50	1·00	0·75	1·50	1·50	0·75
Ranchi	Itki	Do.	8	1·00	0·75	0·62	1·00	0·75	0·62
Singhbhum ..	Jagannathpur	Do.	8	0·98	0·81	0·65	0·98	0·81	0·65
Maharashtra									
Thana	Palghar	October, 1960	8	1·50	1·25	0·75	2·00	1·50	1·00
Yeotmal	Babhulgaon	Do.	8	1·25	0·50	0·44	1·00	0·50	0·44
Kerala									
Trichur	Vilvattom	August, 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trivandrum ..	Puliyoorsala	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quilon	Quilon	Do.	8	2·00	1·40	1·00	1·75	1·25	0·80
Mysore									
Bangalore ..	Harisandra	September, 1960	6	2·00	0·50	—	1·37	0·50	—
Tumkur	Guddallhalli	Do.	8½	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50	1·50
West Bengal									
24-Parganas ..		August, 1960	7	1·59	1·03	0·95	1·54	0·87	0·75
Burdwan		Do.	6	1·94	1·55	0·93	1·81	1·33	0·96
Cooch-Behar ..		Do.	7	2·50	1·62	1·50	2·00	1·62	1·50
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	July, 1960	8	1·75	1·50	1·00	—	—	—
Tripura	Govt. Agril. Farm	September 1960	8	—	—	—	2·00	1·12	0·50

22.1. *Daily Agricultural Wages in Madhya Praaesn, Maaras, Punjab and U. P.*

(In rupees)

State/District	Village	Month & year	Type of labour	Normal daily working hrs.	Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Harvesting	Other agricultural labour
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Madhya Pradesh									
Hoshangabad	Sangakheda Kalan	October, 1960.	Man	8—10	1·06	1·12	1·00	1·00	1·00
			Woman	8—10	—	1·00	0·75	1·00	1·00
			Child	8—10	—	0·62	0·62	0·75	0·75
Surguja ..	Basdai	Do.	Man	8	—	1·25	—	1·00	1·00
			Woman	8	—	—	—	1·00	—
			Child	8	—	—	—	1·00	—
Morena ..	Bijaipur	Do.	Man	7	2·00	2·00	—	2·00	1·50
			Woman	7	—	1·50	—	2·00	1·50
			Child	7	—	1·00	—	1·50	1·00
Satna ..	Kotar	Do.	Man	7—8	1·00	—	—	1·00	1·00
			Woman	7—8	—	—	—	0·75	0·75
			Child	7—8	—	—	—	0·75	0·75
Madras									
Tanjore ..	Alangudy	October, 1960.	Man	8	2·25	1·25	1·00	2·38	1·00
			Woman	8	—	1·00	0·75	2·00	0·75
			Child	8	—	—	—	—	—
Tirunelveli	Malayan-kulam	Do.	Man	8	1·25	1·00	1·00	—	0·87
			Woman	8	—	0·87	0·87	—	0·75
			Child	8	—	0·75	0·75	—	0·62
Punjab									
Kangra ..	Barta	July, 1960	Man	8	2·75	2·50	2·50	—	—
			Woman	8	—	—	2·00	—	—
			Child	8	1·75	1·75	1·75	—	—
Jullundur ..	Jamsher	Do.	Man	8	2·62	2·12	2·62	2·62	2·62
			Woman	8	—	—	—	1·62	—
			Child	8	—	—	1·25	—	1·50
Uttar Pradesh									
Meerut ..	Rachoti	October, 1960	Man	8	1·50	—	—	—	1·50
			Woman	8	—	—	—	—	—
			Child	8	—	—	—	—	—
Varanasi ..	Chandi	Do.	Man	8	0·75	—	—	—	—

22.2. *Daily Rural Wages in Some States*

(In rupees)

State/District	Village	Month & year	Normal daily working hrs.	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	September, 1960.	7	2·50	2·50	2·00	1·50	0·75	0·50
Krishna	Gudur	Do.	6	2·50	2·50	2·50	1·50	1·00	0·75
Guntur	Addanki	Do.	7	2·50	2·50	2·00	1·00	—	—
Hyderabad	Ibrahimpatam	Do.	8	2·25	1·12	1·00	1·25	0·50	0·50
Bihar									
Patna	Mahadeopur	July, 1960	8	2·50	2·50	—	—	—	—
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	Do.	8	2·50	2·00	2·00	0·50	0·37	0·12
Ranchi	Itki	Do.	8	2·50	0·79	—	—	—	0·74
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	Do.	8	2·50	2·50	—	0·81	0·81	0·65
Maharashtra									
Thana	Palghar	October, 1960	8	5·00	5·00	5·00	*	*	*
Yeotmal	Babhulgaon	Do.	8	3·00	3·00	1·50	1·00	0·50	0·37
Kerala									
Trichur	Vilvattom	August, 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quilon	Quilon	Do.	8	3·25	3·00	3·00	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh									
Hoshangabad	Sangakheda Kalan	October, 1960	8—10	3·00	3·00	2·00	1·12	1·00	0·75
Surguja	Basdai	Do.	8—10	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	—	—
Morena	Bijaipur	Do.	8—9	3·00	3·00	2·00	1·50	—	1·00
Satna	Kotar	Do.	7	3·00	2·50	2·50	1·00	—	0·75
Madras									
Tanjore	Alangudy	October, 1960	8	3·00	—	—	1·58	—	0·85
Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	Do.	8	2·00	2·00	1·13	0·87	0·75	0·62

22.2. *Daily Rural Wages in Some States*—contd.

(In rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Mysore									
Bangalore	Harisandra	September, 1960	6	1·37	0·69	—	0·62	—	0·44
Tumkur	Guddalehalli	Do.	8½	1·00	1·00	—	—	—	—
Punjab									
Kangra	Berta	July, 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jullundur	Jamsher	Do.	8	5·00	5·00	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh									
Meerut	Rachoti	October, 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varanasi	Chandi	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal									
24-Parganas		August, 1960	7	—	—	—	1·20	1·00	0·68
Burdwan		Do.	6	—	—	—	1·37	1·00	0·74
Cooch-Behar		Do.	6	—	—	—	2·50	—	1·75
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	July, 1960	8	3·00	2·50	2·00	—	1·00	0·75
Tripura									
Tripura	Govt. Agril. Farm	September, 1960.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Not engaged.

23. *District-wise Area and Production of Rice, 1959-60 and 1958-59*

Area : Acres

State/District	1959-60				1958-59			
	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh								
1. Srikakulam	20,400	489,600	—	510,000	20,500	496,300	—	516,800
2. Visakhapatnam	13,100	314,300	—	327,400	12,700	308,300	—	321,000
3. East Godavari	175,900	538,300	46,200	760,400	175,200	542,100	44,200	761,500
4. West Godavari	219,800	683,600	8,100	911,500	221,000	690,500	9,200	920,700
5. Krishna	136,100	714,400	—	850,500	137,800	724,000	—	861,800
6. Guntur	45,000	467,900	37,600	550,500	43,600	463,300	38,100	545,000
7. Nellore	38,000	339,700	110,300	488,000	36,000	332,800	105,000	473,800
8. Kurnool	7,200	91,100	20,500	118,800	5,600	82,800	19,600	108,000
9. Anantapur	19,800	71,700	57,700	149,200	19,800	78,500	58,700	157,000
10. Cuddapah	9,900	111,800	19,400	141,100	8,000	105,400	19,700	133,100
11. Chittoor	56,100	124,600	74,200	254,900	58,000	134,200	76,100	268,300
12. Hyderabad	—	96,900	38,100	135,000	—	95,100	38,400	133,500
13. Nizamabad	—	234,900	72,000	306,900	—	231,900	72,000	303,900
14. Medak	—	179,500	69,800	249,300	—	170,300	67,100	237,400
15. Mahbubnagar	—	227,700	59,800	227,500	—	223,900	63,600	287,500
16. Nalgonda	—	206,900	104,500	311,400	—	210,300	107,500	317,800
17. Warangal	—	254,900	55,500	310,400	—	244,500	54,000	298,500
18. Khammam	—	155,400	800	156,200	—	152,400	800	153,200
19. Karimnagar	—	240,500	91,400	331,900	—	235,000	90,400	325,400
20. Adilabad	—	59,400	57,000	116,400	—	58,400	54,700	113,100
TOTAL	741,300	5,603,100	922,900	7,267,300	738,200	5,580,000	919,100	7,237,300

23. *District-wise Area and Production of Rice, 1959-60 and 1958-59*—contd.

Production : Tons

State/District	1959-60				1958-59			
	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh								
1. Srikakulam	9,200	220,200	—	229,400	9,000	214,900	—	223,900
2. Visakhapatnam	6,900	165,200	—	172,100	4,800	114,900	—	119,700
3. East Godavari	109,900	335,200	28,400	473,500	97,500	289,600	21,900	409,000
4. West Godavari	108,700	336,500	3,400	448,600	122,000	381,400	5,100	508,500
5. Krishna	78,000	409,600	—	487,600	79,100	415,400	—	494,500
6. Guntur	25,600	261,900	20,600	308,100	33,700	320,700	22,900	377,300
7. Nellore	21,600	204,200	44,800	270,600	22,700	180,300	50,000	253,000
8. Kurnool	3,800	35,100	6,800	45,700	1,900	28,400	6,700	37,000
9. Anantapur	10,300	35,600	28,100	74,000	14,800	47,200	27,500	89,500
10. Cuddapah	5,200	55,800	9,500	70,500	3,900	52,000	9,700	65,600
11. Chittoor	40,000	104,400	36,500	180,900	34,600	73,900	34,000	142,500
12. Hyderabad	—	33,900	15,300	49,200	—	37,900	17,000	54,900
13. Nizamabad	—	105,400	26,700	132,100	—	136,300	39,100	175,400
14. Medak	—	68,900	19,600	88,500	—	55,000	23,000	78,000
15. Mahbubnagar	—	112,900	35,600	148,700	—	82,600	23,400	106,000
16. Nalgonda	—	88,800	20,900	109,700	—	100,100	46,900	147,000
17. Warangal	—	73,500	40,400	113,900	—	120,900	23,300	144,200
18. Khammam	—	41,300	16,600	57,900	—	57,300	300	57,600
19. Karimnagar	—	66,300	48,500	114,800	—	95,400	32,500	127,900
20. Adilabad	—	29,100	9,300	38,400	—	21,500	22,500	44,000
TOTAL	419,200	2,793,800	401,200	3,614,200	424,000	2,825,700	405,800	3,655,500

23. *District-wise Area and Production of Rice*, 1959-60 *and* 1958-59—contd.

Area : Acres

State/District	1959-60				1958-59			
	Autumn	Winter	Summer*	Total	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Assam								
1. Cachar	95,000	362,000	10,000	467,000	82,000	360,000	10,000	452,000
2. Goalpara	233,000	386,420	3,600	623,020	226,300	375,200	3,600	605,100
3. Kamrup	330,800	541,519	1,500	873,819	323,600	600,000	1,500	925,100
4. Darrang	140,000	400,140	500	540,640	140,000	450,000	500	590,500
5. Nowgong	90,000	390,800	7,000	487,800	104,000	372,000	7,000	483,000
6. Sibsagar	48,000	496,747	2,750	547,497	42,100	495,700	2,750	540,550
7. Lakhimpur	41,000	365,074	500	406,574	37,300	365,000	500	402,800
8. Mikir & N.C. Hills	37,000	23,500	200	60,700	31,200	27,000	200	58,400
9. Garo Hills	—	47,530	2,150	49,680	—	47,500	2,150	49,650
10. K. & J. Hills	71,300	37,767	—	109,067	71,300	37,800	—	109,100
11. Mizo Hills	—	60,000	—	60,000	—	120,000	—	120,000
TOTAL	1,086,100	3,111,497	28,200	4,225,797	1,057,800	3,250,200	28,200	4,336,200
Bihar								
1. Patna	596	610,247	4	610,847	564	611,487	4	612,055
2. Gaya	6,049	1,184,749	—	1,190,798	4,465	1,144,900	—	1,149,365
3. Shahabad	27,622	1,148,914	533	1,177,069	25,690	1,166,662	533	1,192,885
4. Saran	66,346	430,722	767	497,835	69,910	471,333	767	542,010
5. Champaran	179,498	709,454	535	889,487	197,398	810,913	535	1,008,846
6. Muzaffarpur	43,857	661,202	—	705,059	54,369	826,641	—	881,010
7. Darbhanga	55,093	606,785	602	662,480	68,039	996,806	602	1,065,447
8. Monghyr	12,186	479,297	155	491,638	8,359	463,807	155	472,321
9. Bhagalpur	2,311	398,031	5	400,347	3,275	434,813	5	438,093
10. Saharsa	34,793	211,521	132	246,446	37,262	308,134	132	345,528
11. Purnea	272,812	913,332	2,459	1,188,603	227,343	783,004	2,459	1,012,806
12. S. Parganas	40,799	1,067,339	841	1,108,979	35,276	1,088,732	841	1,124,849
13. Hazaribagh	19,725	650,526	101	670,352	19,229	649,687	101	669,017
14. Ranchi	274,366	861,197	803	1,136,366	257,976	845,364	803	1,104,143
15. Palamau	43,014	216,609	104	259,727	37,315	221,507	104	258,926
16. Dhanbad	197	260,304	2	260,503	207	208,243	2	208,452
17. Singhbhum	67,842	789,132	289	857,263	74,640	772,240	289	847,169
TOTAL	1,147,106	11,199,361	7,332	12,353,799	1,121,317	11,804,273	7,332	12,932,922

*1958-59 figures repeated for want of information.

23. *District-wise Area and Production of Rice*, 1959-60 *and* 1958-59—contd.

Production : Tons

State/District	1959-60				1958-59			
	Autumn	Winter	Summer*	Total	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Assam								
1. Cachar	24,286	171,037	5,357	200,680	33,390	138,449	5,357	177,196
2. Goalpara	47,672	174,261	1,928	223,861	57,821	156,286	1,928	216,035
3. Kamrup	43,811	189,990	804	234,605	83,813	200,982	804	285,599
4. Darrang	35,851	190,112	268	226,231	42,416	186,692	268	229,376
5. Nowgong	23,998	192,024	3,750	219,772	20,031	154,822	3,750	178,603
6. Sibsagar	10,687	243,646	1,473	255,806	15,273	220,885	1,473	237,631
7. Lakhimpur	11,185	176,658	268	188,111	17,780	153,511	268	171,559
8. Mikir & N.C. Hills	7,472	10,598	107	18,177	8,831	10,840	107	19,778
9. Garo Hills	—	21,434	1,152	22,586	—	19,070	1,152	20,222
10. K. & J. Hills	14,400	17,032	—	31,432	20,180	15,176	—	35,356
11. Mizo Hills	—	8,167	—	8,167	—	48,178	—	48,178
TOTAL	219,362	1,394,959	15,107	1,629,428	299,535	1,304,891	15,107	1,619,533
Bihar								
1. Patna	95	214,620	1	214,716	105	265,535	1	265,641
2. Gaya	960	412,448	—	413,408	825	373,146	—	373,971
3. Shahabad	4,383	397,107	110	401,600	4,751	526,569	110	531,430
4. Saran	12,210	94,236	210	106,656	11,508	115,324	210	127,042
5. Champaran	33,826	230,552	98	264,476	35,802	253,891	98	289,791
6. Muzaffarpur	5,961	132,645	—	138,606	13,406	280,612	—	294,018
7. Darbhanga	5,768	148,106	111	153,985	14,279	349,980	111	364,370
8. Monghyr	2,194	139,533	27	141,754	968	123,840	27	124,835
9. Bhagalpur	432	156,295	1	156,728	369	199,351	1	199,721
10. Saharsa	6,365	52,383	23	58,771	4,528	92,301	23	96,852
11. Purnea	44,469	260,356	427	305,252	21,953	207,765	427	230,145
12. S. Parganas	9,052	429,003	146	438,201	7,278	474,844	146	482,268
13. Hazaribagh	2,696	261,238	27	263,961	2,693	262,834	27	265,554
14. Ranchi	44,548	279,556	262	324,366	33,643	253,230	262	287,135
15. Palamau	6,747	58,350	21	65,118	5,691	87,979	21	93,691
16. Dhanbad	29	117,425	1	117,455	28	92,060	1	92,089
17. Singhbhum	9,371	311,839	38	321,248	11,303	288,745	38	300,086
TOTAL	189,106	3,695,692	1,503	3,886,301	169,130	4,248,006	1,503	4,418,639

*—1958-59 figures repeated for want of information.

23. *District-wise Area and Production of Rice*, 1959-60 *and* 1958-59—contd.

Area : Acres

State/District	1959-60			1958-59		
	Autumn	Summer	Total	Autumn	Summer	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Maharashtra						
1. West Khandesh	75,713	—	75,713	76,142	—	76,142
2. East Khandesh	14,042	—	14,042	10,992	—	10,992
3. Nasik	81,559	—	81,559	83,489	—	83,489
4. Ahmednagar	22,093	—	22,093	22,093	—	22,093
5. Poona	119,108	—	119,108	120,000	—	120,000
6. Sholapur	22,230	—	22,230	12,877	—	12,877
7. North Satara	55,757	—	55,757	53,017	—	53,017
8. South Satara	27,343	—	27,343	26,540	—	26,540
9. Aurangabad	12,502	—	12,502	9,965	—	9,965
10. Parbhani	24,766	—	24,766	27,000	—	27,000
11. Nanded	45,516	5,000*	50,516	40,171	6,000*	46,171
12. Bhir	19,940	—	19,940	16,729	—	16,729
13. Osmanabad	70,302	—	70,302	53,000	—	53,000
14. Buldana	7,010	—	7,010	6,244	—	6,244
15. Akola	18,017	—	18,017	18,054	—	18,054
16. Amraoti	13,522	—	13,522	13,053	—	13,053
17. Yeotmal	23,760	60	23,820	23,226	—	23,226
18. Wardha	4,353	—	4,353	3,995	—	3,995
19. Nagpur	50,341	—	50,341	47,739	—	47,739
20. Bhandara	632,337	—	632,337	626,563	—	626,563
21. Chanda	462,403	176	462,579	453,484	171	453,655
22. Bombay Suburban	7,217	—	7,217	10,506	—	10,506
23. Kolaba	326,918	—	326,918	326,462	—	326,462
24. Ratnagiri	315,665	12,106	327,771	315,604	9,790	325,394
25. Thana	376,430	—	376,430	370,000	—	370,000
26. Kolhapur	219,418	475	219,893	219,418	470	219,888
Gujarat						
1. Jamnagar	6,000	—	6,000	6,000	—	6,000
2. Rajkot	16,300	—	16,300	16,500	—	16,500
3. Surendranagar	400	—	400	400	—	400
4. Bhavnagar	5,375	—	5,375	2,901	—	2,901
5. Junagadh	17,458	—	17,458	19,011	—	19,011
6. Kutch	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Amreli	3,000	—	3,000	4,858	—	4,858
8. Banaskantha	3,500	—	3,500	2,426	—	2,426
9. Mehsana	14,530	—	14,530	15,000	—	15,000
10. Sabarkantha	64,865	—	64,865	68,166	—	68,166
11. Ahmedabad	50,276	—	50,276	52,723	—	52,723
12. Kaira	163,704	—	163,704	137,015	—	137,015
13. Panch Mahals	305,851	—	305,851	305,256	—	305,256
14. Baroda	165,034	—	165,034	165,788	—	165,788
15. Surat	280,472	—	280,472	282,706	—	282,706
16. Broach	62,495	—	62,495	63,942	—	63,942
17. Dangs	13,786	—	13,786	15,093	—	15,093
TOTAL MAHARASHTRA & GUJARAT ..	4,221,308	17,817	4,239,125	4,144,148	16,431	4,160,579

*Include data in respect of Aurangabad and Parbhani districts for which details are not available.

23. *District-wise Area and Production of Rice*, 1959-60 *and* 1958-59—contd.

Area : Acres
Production : Tons

State/District	1959-60			1958-59		
	Autumn	Summer	Total	Autumn	Summer	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maharashtra						
1. West Khandesh	16,785	—	16,785	13,814	—	13,814
2. East Khandesh	3,113	—	3,113	2,010	—	2,010
3. Nasik	26,150	—	26,150	36,135	—	36,135
4. Ahmednagar	8,687	—	8,687	9,254	—	9,254
5. Poona	45,974	—	45,974	49,323	—	49,323
6. Sholapur	8,741	—	8,741	4,516	—	4,516
7. North Satara	19,871	—	19,871	19,178	—	19,178
8. South Satara	9,745	—	9,745	9,422	—	9,422
9. Aurangabad	2,989	—	2,989	1,387	—	1,387
10. Parbhani	5,922	—	5,922	3,757	—	3,757
11. Nanded	10,883	1,525*	12,408	5,590	2,000*	7,590
12. Bhir	4,768	—	4,768	2,328	—	2,328
13. Osmanabad	17,478	—	17,478	7,375	—	7,375
14. Buldana	1,418	—	1,418	1,502	—	1,502
15. Akola	3,644	—	3,644	4,344	—	4,344
16. Amraoti	2,735	—	2,735	3,141	—	3,141
17. Yeotmal	4,805	19	4,824	5,589	—	5,589
18. Wardha	880	—	880	1,461	—	1,461
19. Nagpur	18,739	—	18,739	17,455	—	17,455
20. Bhandara	233,372	—	233,372	267,548	—	267,548
21. Chanda	173,669	61	173,730	131,207	41	131,248
22. Bombay Suburban	3,428	—	3,428	6,812	—	6,812
23. Kolaba	170,114	—	170,114	178,753	—	178,753
24. Ratnagiri	127,041	3,936	130,977	153,490	3,460	153,950
25. Thana	177,544	—	177,544	239,625	—	239,625
26. Kolhapur	105,957	161	106,118	91,685	159	91,844
Gujarat						
1. Jamnagar	2,474	—	2,474	2,530	—	2,530
2. Rajkot	6,722	—	6,722	6,957	—	6,957
3. Surendranagar	165	—	165	169	—	169
4. Bhavnagar	2,216	—	2,216	1,223	—	1,223
5. Junagadh	7,199	—	7,199	8,015	—	8,015
6. Kutch	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Amreli	1,237	—	1,237	2,048	—	2,048
8. Banaskantha	671	—	671	491	—	491
9. Mehsana	2,785	—	2,785	3,034	—	3,034
10. Sabarkantha	10,451	—	10,451	12,072	—	12,072
11. Ahmedabad	20,732	—	20,732	22,228	—	22,228
12. Kaira	65,511	—	65,511	62,788	—	62,788
13. Panch Mahals	85,502	—	85,502	106,444	—	106,444
14. Baroda	24,888	—	24,888	49,870	—	49,870
15. Broach	10,959	—	10,959	15,129	—	15,129
16. Surat	130,482	—	130,482	137,605	—	136,605
17. Dangs	4,313	—	4,313	6,262	—	6,262
TOTAL MAHARASHTRA & GUJARAT	1,580,759	5,702	1,586,461	1,700,566	5,660	1,706,226

* Include data in respect of Aurangabad and Parbhani for which details are not available.

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23. *District-wise Area and Production of Rice,* 1959-60 *and* 1958-59—contd.

Area : Acres
Production : Tons

State/District	Area		Production	
	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59
1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir				
Anantanag	160,849	169,000	91,408	92,419
Srinagar	68,046	84,000	37,496	47,276
Baramulla	92,336	114,000	40,205	43,857
Ladakh	—	—	—	—
Jammu	61,570	52,000	18,001	17,700
Udhampur	18,549	19,000	4,730	3,558
Kathua	39,452	38,000	9,804	8,632
Doda	9,898	10,000	2,503	3,926
Poonch-Rajouri	15,715	18,000	3,789	3,745
TOTAL ..	466,415	504,000	207,936	221,113

23. *District-wise Area and Production of Rice,* 1959-60 *and* 1958-59—contd.

Area : Acres

State/District	1959-60				1958-59			
	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Kerala								
1. Trivandrum	44,500	44,200	—	88,700	44,900	44,200	—	89,100
2. Quilon	47,100	64,900	400	112,400	48,000	61,900	400	110,300
3. Alleppey	56,300	31,600	79,800	167,700	58,900	31,700	80,200	170,800
4. Kottayam	13,200	42,900	56,800	112,900	13,200	42,900	56,200	112,300
5. Ernakulam	91,000	84,800	8,400	184,200	92,200	84,700	8,400	185,300
6. Trichur	84,100	138,300	15,800	238,200	85,200	138,300	15,800	239,300
7. Palghat	286,800	166,200	15,600	468,600	285,800	166,200	15,600	467,600
8. Kozhikode	176,300	97,200	4,700	278,200	178,600	94,500	4,800	277,900
9. Cannanore	165,300	61,900	7,100	234,300	175,400	63,700	7,000	246,100
TOTAL ..	964,600	732,000	188,600	1,885,200	982,200	728,100	188,400	1,898,700

Production : Tons

Kerala								
1. Trivandrum	27,900	25,800	—	53,700	22,700	29,900	—	52,600
2. Quilon	22,600	47,500	200	70,300	24,900	43,700	600	69,200
3. Alleppey	24,200	17,400	51,600	93,200	26,800	15,400	45,700	87,900
4. Kottayam	6,800	20,000	30,700	57,500	6,700	22,100	33,500	62,300
5. Ernakulam	44,300	48,100	4,500	96,900	37,300	43,400	3,000	83,700
6. Trichur	35,100	66,400	8,200	109,700	34,000	62,200	10,200	106,400
7. Palghat	171,400	134,600	9,100	315,100	160,100	105,400	8,600	274,100
8. Kozhikode	71,900	50,900	2,200	125,000	66,500	36,400	2,000	104,900
9. Cannanore	75,600	25,300	2,900	103,800	66,400	27,400	900	94,700
TOTAL ..	479,800	436,000	109,400	1,025,200	445,400	385,900	104,500	935,800

23. *District-wise Area and Production of Rice*, 1959-60 *and* 1958-59—contd.

Area : Acres
Production : Tons

State/District	Area		Production	
	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madhya Pradesh				
1. Sagar	31,800	31,700	5,300	6,000
2. Damoh	96,600	95,900	17,600	18,100
3. Jabalpur	260,300	258,700	53,000	60,800
4. Mandla	235,300	234,200	54,500	57,200
5. Hoshangabad	24,700	24,900	6,100	7,300
6. Narsimhapur	39,600	38,400	11,300	11,300
7. East Nimar	57,900	60,500	11,000	16,300
8. Balaghat	504,600	503,200	184,900	199,300
9. Betul	43,500	43,400	10,300	11,700
10. Chhindwara	28,100	28,500	4,800	10,400
11. Seoni	171,200	172,600	50,400	56,700
12. Durg	1,241,100	1,246,400	472,200	447,200
13. Raipur	1,698,300	1,695,000	538,000	657,000
14. Bilaspur	1,503,200	1,496,700	480,100	556,700
15. Surguja	683,300	681,400	168,400	196,500
16. Raigarh	792,200	786,400	225,100	256,800
17. Bastar	898,900	894,000	383,900	278,700
18. Bhind	19,300	19,100	5,900	13,500
19. Morena	6,300	6,600	4,100	2,800
20. Gwalior	45,600	48,000	22,700	25,400
21. Shivpuri	24,100	25,200	8,900	8,600
22 Guna	6,200	6,000	1,800	1,800
23. Vidisha	3,200	3,100	600	600
24. Rajgarh	14,500	14,700	2,200	3,400
25. Shajapur	13,100	13,300	3,600	3,300
26. Ujjain	1,800	1,700	300	300
27. Ratlam	11,600	10,500	1,900	2,400
28. Mandsaur	2,200	2,200	500	500
29. Dewas	10,700	9,900	2,000	2,400
30. Indore	2,800	2,600	300	500
31. West Nimar	33,200	33,400	6,100	7,600
32. Dhar	30,900	30,200	6,100	4,700
33. Jhabua	63,200	58,100	10,200	11,000
34. Rewa	252,200	241,000	49,900	41,900
35. Satna	174,300	174,400	38,400	38,100
36. Sidhi	167,000	168,900	61,400	64,100
37. Shadol	448,800	445,600	119,700	131,500
38. Datia	3,500	3,500	400	500
39. Tikamgarh	54,600	52,300	20,100	13,700
40. Chhatarpur	39,800	36,100	32,000	18,300
41. Panna	108,000	107,500	23,800	16,300
42. Sehore	18,500	18,100	5,300	6,000
43. Raisen	14,200	14,000	4,100	3,900
44. Non-reporting areas	43,571	43,571	7,016	7,016
TOTAL ..	9,923,771	9,881,471	3,116,216	3,278,116

Based on crop-cutting results.

23. *District-wise Area and Production of Rice*, 1959-60 *and* 1958-59—contd.

Area : Acres

State/District	1959-60			1958-59			
	1st crop	2nd crop	3rd crop	Total	1st crop	2nd crop	3rd crop	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Madras								
1. Chingleput	458,000	166,000	19,000	670,000	490,000	181,000	21,000	692,000
2. South Arcot	520,000	118,000	12,000	650,000	554,000	116,000	16,000	686,000
3. North Arcot	380,000	205,000	20,000	605,000	400,000	200,000	38,000	638,000
4. Salem	200,000	70,000	3,000	273,000	210,000	55,000	5,000	270,000
5. Coimbatore	135,000	80,000	15,000	230,000	115,000	75,000	10,000	200,000
6. Tiruchirapalli	392,000	143,000	15,000	550,000	390,000	142,000	13,000	545,000
7. Thanjavur	1,250,000	178,000	(a)	1,428,000	1,240,000	160,000	(a)	1,400,000
8. Madurai	262,000	97,000	3,000	362,000	260,000	97,000	3,000	360,000
9. Ramanathapuram ..	418,000	32,000	(a)	450,000	420,000	25,000	(a)	445,000
10. Tirunelveli	225,000	121,000	4,000	350,000	205,000	112,000	3,000	320,000
11. The Nilgiris	8,000	—	—	8,000	8,000	—	—	8,000
12. Kanya Kumari	87,000	63,000	—	150,000	85,000	63,000	—	148,000
TOTAL ..	4,362,000	1,273,000	91,000	5,726,000	4,377,000	1,226,000	109,000	5,712,000

Production : Tons

Madras								
1. Chingleput	214,000	76,000	9,000	299,000	207,000	91,000	10,000	308,000
2. South Arcot	283,000	74,000	7,000	364,000	307,000	75,000	9,000	391,000
3. North Arcot	238,000	124,000	11,000	373,000	261,000	119,000	27,000	407,000
4. Salem	152,000	59,000	2,000	213,000	145,000	45,000	3,000	193,000
5. Coimbatore	116,000	68,000	9,000	193,000	99,000	64,000	6,000	169,000
6. Tiruchirapalli	215,000	94,000	6,000	315,000	213,000	93,000	5,000	311,000
7. Thanjavur	748,000	118,000	(b)	866,000	760,000	107,000	(b)	777,000
8. Madurai	185,000	63,000	2,000	250,000	180,000	63,000	2,000	245,000
9. Ramanathapuram ..	164,000	21,000	(b)	185,000	167,000	16,000	(b)	183,000
10. Tirunelveli	151,000	89,000	2,000	242,000	124,000	80,000	2,000	206,000
11. The Nilgiris	4,000	—	—	4,000	4,000	—	—	4,000
12. Kanya-Kumari	57,000	45,000	—	102,000	53,000	51,000	—	104,000
TOTAL ..	2,527,000	831,000	48,000	3,406,000	2,430,000	804,000	64,000	3,298,000

23. *District-wise Area and Production of Rice*, 1959-60 *and* 1958-59—contd.

Area : Acres

State/District	1959-60				1958-59			
	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Mysore								
1. Bangalore	32,791	18,025	10,597	61,413	29,036	18,456	10,597	58,089
2. Kolar ..	—	41,282	8,357	49,639	—	46,880	10,725	57,605
3. Tumkur ..	24,705	24,983	31,672	81,360	14,417	38,463	28,937	81,817
4. Mysore ..	1,900	125,887	—	127,787	1,900	118,903	—	120,803
5. Mandya ..	10,500	107,924	5,538	123,962	10,500	106,413	5,188	122,101
6. Hassan ..	9,600	93,079	—	102,679	9,600	90,237	—	99,837
7. Shimoga	203,546	88,178	—	291,724	228,981	60,218	—	289,199
8. Chickmagalur.	111,759	4,296	—	116,055	103,510	4,268	—	107,778
9. Chitaldrug	3,000	26,050	7,750	36,800	3,192	29,235	15,462	47,889
10. Bellary ..	15,232	15,940	215	31,387	10,718	11,613	150	22,481
11. Dharwar ..	193,386	24,000	—	217,386	189,058	24,000	—	213,058
12. Belgaum	126,439	1,900	690	129,029	125,728	1,897	690	128,315
13. Bijapur ..	8,482	2,000	3,275	13,757	13,895	1,925	—	15,820
14. North Kanara.	190,839	2,076	—	192,915	144,331	3,573	35,149	183,053
15. Bidar ..	—	37,890	—	37,890	—	37,890	—	37,890
16. Raichur	—	31,904	10	31,914	—	32,822	726	33,548
17. Gulbarga	—	51,566	60	51,626	—	58,364	7	58,371
18. S. Kanara	352,334	133,668	—	486,002	349,792	139,636	—	489,428
19. Coorg ..		100,731	—	100,731	—	97,885	—	97,885
20. Non-reporting areas.	25,574	61,744	9,445	96,763	25,574	61,744	9,445	96,763
TOTAL ..	1,310,087	993,123	77,609	2,380,819	1,260,232	984,422	117,076	2,361,730
							Production: Tons	
Mysore								
1. Bangalore	12,986	7,139	4,197	24,322	12,250	7,786	4,471	24,507
2. Kolar ..	—	22,948	4,645	27,593	—	20,966	4,796	25,762
3. Tumkur ..	8,863	8,963	11,361	29,187	3,127	8,343	6,276	17,746
4. Mysore ..	889	58,891	—	59,780	1,348	84,362	—	85,710
5. Mandya ..	6,110	62,799	3,222	72,131	6,645	67,345	3,283	77,273
6. Hassan ..	7,163	69,449	—	76,612	5,383	50,597	—	55,980
7. Shimoga	134,859	58,422	—	193,281	146,775	38,599	—	185,374
8. Chickmagalur.	61,955	2,381	—	64,336	52,160	2,151	—	54,311
9. Chitaldrug	1,918	11,729	8,952	22,599	2,959	13,932	17,164	34,055
10. Bellary ..	9,737	7,177	248	17,162	9,934	5,534	167	15,635
11. Dharwar ..	110,123	13,667	—	123,790	138,933	17,637	—	156,570
12. Belgaum	84,055	1,263	459	85,777	54,982	825	302	56,109
13. Bijapur ..	5,422	901	3,783	10,106	12,878	918	—	13,796
14. North Kanara.	121,995	935	—	122,930	88,877	2,200	21,644	112,721
15. Bidar ..	—	17,061	—	17,061	—	18,056	—	18,056
16. Raichur	—	14,365	12	14,377	—	15,641	806	16,447
17. Gulbarga	—	15,756	18	15,774	—	27,814	8	27,822
18. S. Kanara	129,222	49,024	—	178,246	139,589	55,724	—	195,313
19. Coorg ..	—	81,278	—	81,278	—	66,635	—	66,635
20. Non-reporting areas.	17,970	30,808	4,189	52,967	17,970	30,808	4,189	52,967
TOTAL ..	713,267	534,956	41,086	1,289,309	693,810	535,873	63,106	1,292,789

23. *District-wise Area and Production of Rice*, 1959-60 *and* 1958-59—contd.

Area : Acres

State/District	1959-60				1958-59			
	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Orissa								
1. Cuttack ..	124,400	1,146,000	11,000	1,281,400	124,400	1,146,000	11,000	1,281,400
2. Puri ..	37,700	854,600	6,600	898,900	37,700	854,600	6,600	898,900
3. Balasore ..	2,100	1,072,800	500	1,075,400	2,100	1,072,800	400	1,075,300
4. Sambalpur	324,800	791,200	4,600	1,120,600	324,800	791,200	4,600	1,120,600
5. Ganjam ..	29,800	603,500	—	633,300	29,800	603,500	—	633,300
6. Koraput	147,000	620,000	300	767,300	147,000	620,000	300	767,300
7. Dhenkanal	56,400	248,400	100	304,900	56,400	248,400	100	304,900
8. Keonjhar	117,700	447,600	—	565,300	117,700	447,600	—	565,300
9. Mayurbhanj	97,700	728,100	100	825,900	97,700	728,100	100	825,900
10. Sundargarh	94,600	458,200	100	552,900	94,600	458,200	100	552,900
11. Bolangir-Patna.	40,100	630,800	100	671,000	40,100	630,800	100	671,000
12. Kalahandi	170,000	404,000	300	574,300	170,000	404,000	300	574,300
13. Boudh-Phulbani.	45,300	243,900	—	289,200	45,300	243,900	—	289,200
TOTAL ..	1,287,600	8,249,100	23,700	9,560,400	1,287,600	8,249,100	23,600	9,560,300
							Production : Tons	
Orissa								
1. Cuttack ..	18,279	315,735	1,818	335,832	18,279	315,735	1,818	335,832
2. Puri ..	5,650	260,566	901	267,117	9,196	260,566	901	270,663
3. Balasore ..	352	197,045	132	197,529	352	197,045	75	197,529
4. Sambalpur	47,726	145,322	1,232	194,280	47,726	145,322	1,232	194,280
5. Ganjam ..	7,497	122,567	—	130,064	7,497	122,567	—	130,064
6. Koraput ..	45,481	115,558	93	161,132	45,481	115,558	93	161,132
7. Dhenkanal	13,245	46,298	21	59,564	13,245	46,298	21	59,564
8. Keonjhar	21,937	83,425	—	105,362	21,937	83,425	—	105,362
9. Mayurbhanj	22,944	135,706	20	158,670	22,944	135,706	20	158,670
10. Sundargarh	26,448	128,101	21	154,570	26,448	128,101	21	154,570
11. Bolangir-Patna.	9,866	169,302	28	179,196	9,866	169,302	28	179,196
12. Kalahandi	31,685	112,948	84	144,717	31,685	112,948	84	144,717
13. Boudh-Phulbani.	10,638	38,186	—	48,824	10,638	38,186	—	48,824
TOTAL ..	261,748	1,870,759	4,350	2,136,857	265,294	1,870,759	4,293	2,140,346

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23. *District-wise Area and Production of Rice*, 1959-60 *and* 1958-59—contd.

Area: Acres
Production: Tons

State/District	Area		Production	
	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Punjab				
1. Hissar	35,800	35,500	17,000	14,600
2. Rohtak	7,000	7,000	3,000	2,900
3. Karnal	192,200	159,400	84,000	66,000
4. Gurgaon	—	—	—	—
5. Ambala	84,500	67,200	34,000	27,200
6. Ludhiana	2,000	2,000	1,000	600
7. Ferozepur	91,800	96,300	41,000	31,400
8. Bhatinda	500	400	—	200
9. Kapurthala	34,800	38,400	17,000	18,300
10. Mohindragarh	—	—	—	—
11. Patiala	66,000	62,800	29,000	25,800
12. Sangrur	23,200	17,100	11,000	6,400
13. Simla	2,200	—	1,000	—
14. Kangra	119,400	119,200	45,000	40,400
15. Hoshiarpur	71,100	68,200	29,000	21,400
16. Jullundur	10,000	7,000	5,000	2,500
17. Amritsar	112,500	90,800	48,000	31,500
18. Gurdaspur	116,500	84,600	41,000	26,300
TOTAL	969,500	855,900	406,000	315,500
Rajasthan				
1. Ajmer	572	215	112	47
2. Alwar	38	22	3	2
3. Bharatpur	4,373	3,330	839	628
4. Jaipur	325	177	76	48
5. Jhunjhunu	—	—	—	—
6. Sawai Modhopur	14,510	10,709	5,518	3,647
7. Sikar	29	23	5	2
8. Tonk	91	174	18	28
9. Bikaner	—	—	—	—
10. Churu	—	—	—	—
11. Ganganagar	11,550	6,826	5,494	1,406
12. Barmer	—	—	—	—
13. Jaisalmer	—	—	—	—
14. Jalore	389	138	69	25
15. Jodhpur	—	—	—	—
16. Nagour	—	3	—	1
17. Pali	30	28	6	5
18. Sirohi	504	356	181	66
19. Bundi	1,971	1,664	704	495
20. Jhalawar	2,513	2,978	897	1,097
21. Kotah	6,108	4,566	2,007	2,220
22. Banswara	86,362	65,366	46,675	34,100
23. Bhilwara	995	830	157	254
24. Chittorgarh	3,709	4,332	795	676
25. Dungarpur	83,711	64,616	40,595	32,305
26. Udaipur	28,835	28,294	10,066	8,213
TOTAL	246,615	194,647	114,217	85,255

23. *District-wise Area and Production of Rice*, 1959-60 *and* 1958-59—contd.

Area: Acres

State/District	1959-60			1958-59		
	Winter	Summer*	Total	Winter	Summer	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Uttar Pradesh						
1. Dehra Dun	27,232	1	27,233	33,080	1	33,081
2. Saharanpur	204,095	—	204,095	204,840	—	204,840
3. Muzaffarnagar	81,630	—	81,630	81,607	—	81,607
4. Meerut	41,275	—	41,275	39,464	—	39,464
5. Bulandshahr	14,416	—	14,416	13,521	—	13,521
6. Aligarh	20,029	—	20,029	17,205	—	17,205
7. Mathura	687	—	687	597	—	597
8. Agra	2,237	1	2,238	907	1	908
9. Mainpuri	99,260	—	99,260	103,609	—	103,609
10. Etah	33,619	6	33,625	39,405	6	39,411
11. Bareilly	231,351	158	231,509	229,519	158	229,677
12. Bijnor	160,205	—	160,205	193,146	—	193,146
13. Badaun	61,394	215	61,609	60,194	215	60,409
14. Moradabad	175,643	3	175,646	167,261	3	167,264
15. Shahjahanpur	150,719	706	151,425	189,643	706	190,349
16. Pilibhit	196,311	—	196,311	190,587	—	190,587
17. Rampur	90,919	69	90,988	102,306	69	102,375
18. Farrukhabad	55,943	1	55,944	55,964	1	55,965
19. Etawah	112,821	5	112,826	107,495	5	107,500
20. Kanpur	156,307	—	156,307	159,075	—	159,075
21. Fatehpur	172,196	—	172,196	169,510	—	169,510
22. Allahabad	318,705	143	318,848	334,901	143	335,044
23. Jhansi	34,717	180	34,897	33,674	180	33,854
24. Jalaun	5,391	5	5,396	4,346	5	4,351
25. Hamirpur	15,363	27	15,390	13,897	27	13,924
26. Banda	199,190	13	199,203	185,536	13	185,549
27. Varanasi	333,922	30	333,952	326,054	30	326,084
28. Mirzapur	325,190	67	325,257	326,953	67	327,020
29. Jaunpur	231,511	5	231,516	188,385	5	188,390
30. Ghazipur	209,168	43	209,211	225,582	43	225,625
31. Ballia	175,225	1,102	176,327	186,243	1,102	187,345
32. Gorakhpur	558,674	5,813	564,487	578,759	5,813	584,572
33. Deoria	424,941	2,327	427,268	428,878	2,327	431,205
34. Basti	735,899	4,904	740,803	731,411	4,904	736,315
35. Azamgarh	454,829	2,389	457,218	477,494	2,389	479,883
36. Naini Tal (Plains)	159,507	2	159,509	153,410	2	153,412
37. Lucknow	86,855	18	86,873	91,582	18	91,600
38. Unnao	166,429	323	166,752	169,379	323	169,702
39. Rae Bareli	256,498	1,907	258,405	258,164	1,907	260,071
40. Sitapur	301,375	—	301,375	307,635	—	307,635
41. Hardoi	136,575	167	136,742	144,315	167	144,482
42. Kheri	286,863	1	286,863	312,676	1	312,677
43. Faizabad	315,309	12	315,321	323,022	12	323,034
44. Gonda	580,887	236	581,123	598,781	236	599,017
45. Bahraich	426,877	2	426,879	442,305	2	442,307
46. Sultanpur	307,590	211	307,801	295,770	211	295,981
47. Pratapgarh	189,190	250	189,440	188,748	250	188,998
48. Bara-Banki	294,654	119	294,773	292,119	119	292,238
49. Conventional estimates for hill portions	405,700	—	405,700	405,700	—	405,700
TOTAL	10,025,323	21,461	10,046,784	10,184,654	21,461	10,206,115

*1958-59 figures repeated for want of information.

23. *District-wise Area and Production of Rice,* 1959-60 *and* 1958-59—contd.

Production : Tons

State/District	1959-60			1958-59		
	Winter	Summer*	Total	Winter	Summer	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Uttar Pradesh						
1. Dehra Dun	9,309	—	9,309	14,110	—	14,110
2. Saharanpur	78,245	—	78,245	87,346	—	87,346
3. Muzaffarnagar	25,493	—	25,493	31,783	—	31,783
4. Meerut	12,997	—	12,997	15,585	—	15,585
5. Bulandshahr	4,678	—	4,678	5,406	—	5,406
6. Aligarh	6,323	—	6,323	7,894	—	7,894
7. Mathura	181	—	181	228	—	228
8. Agra	629	—	629	382	—	382
9. Mainpuri	34,724	—	34,724	54,968	—	54,968
10. Etah	10,028	3	10,031	18,053	3	18,056
11. Bareilly	58,392	55	58,447	79,349	55	79,404
12. Bijnor	47,691	—	47,691	66,979	—	66,979
13. Badaun	12,079	73	12,152	20,568	73	20,641
14. Moradabad	35,128	1	35,129	35,697	1	35,698
15. Shahjahanpur	22,237	256	22,493	68,785	256	69,041
16. Pilibhit	56,244	—	56,244	54,245	—	54,245
17. Rampur	20,926	21	20,947	31,161	21	31,182
18. Farrukhabad	18,590	—	18,590	23,001	—	23,001
19. Etawah	31,464	2	31,466	44,760	2	44,762
20. Kanpur	55,432	—	55,432	55,941	—	55,941
21. Fatehpur	33,590	—	33,590	69,109	—	69,109
22. Allahabad	67,350	34	67,384	79,524	34	79,558
23. Jhansi	5,244	36	5,280	6,730	36	6,766
24. Jalaun	821	1	822	888	1	889
25. Hamirpur	2,267	5	2,272	2,736	5	2,741
26. Banda	52,928	4	52,932	53,215	4	53,219
27. Varanasi	88,382	10	88,392	107,363	10	107,373
28. Mirzapur	85,740	20	85,760	98,509	20	98,529
29. Jaunpur	35,729	1	35,730	48,710	1	48,711
30. Ghazipur	53,227	10	53,237	50,627	10	50,637
31. Ballia	20,053	261	20,314	44,160	261	44,421
32. Gorakhpur	146,441	1,610	148,051	160,318	1,610	161,928
33. Deoria	72,827	512	73,339	94,273	512	94,785
34. Basti	138,018	1,388	139,406	206,984	1,388	208,372
35. Azamgarh	62,654	610	63,264	121,928	610	122,538
36. Naini Tal (Plains)	42,299	1	42,300	48,933	1	48,934
37. Lucknow	21,661	5	21,666	23,891	5	23,896
38. Unnao	48,384	95	48,479	50,031	95	50,126
39. Rae Bareli	73,108	636	73,744	86,056	636	86,692
40. Sitapur	58,509	—	58,509	65,286	—	65,286
41. Hardoi	36,483	46	36,529	40,093	46	40,139
42. Kheri	53,945	—	53,945	62,807	—	62,807
43. Faizabad	47,210	3	47,213	78,866	3	78,869
44. Gonda	101,071	54	101,125	138,263	54	138,317
45. Bahraich	66,698	—	66,698	89,646	—	89,646
46. Sultanpur	74,215	62	74,277	86,286	62	86,348
47. Pratapgarh	33,815	80	33,895	60,717	80	60,797
48. Barabanki	97,455	34	97,489	83,503	34	83,537
49. Conventional estimates ..	202,828	—	202,828	202,828	—	202,828
TOTAL ..	2,363,742	5,929	2,369,671	2,978,521	5,929	2,984,450

*1958-59 figures repeated for want of information.

23. *District-wise Area and Production of Rice,* 1959-60 *and* 1958-59—contd.

Area : Acres

State/District	1959-60				1958-59			
	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
West Bengal								
1. 24-Parganas	69,500	1,415,100	1,800	1,486,400	64,000	1,368,700	200	1,432,900
2. Nadia ..	288,400	195,100	1,700	485,200	219,600	201,600	1,300	422,500
3. Murshidabad.	197,400	440,300	11,500	649,200	158,800	486,100	3,700	648,600
4. Burdwan ..	57,500	1,009,400	7,400	1,074,300	46,400	1,016,900	4,200	1,067,500
5. Birbhum ..	104,800	668,400	1,300	774,500	64,800	674,900	800	740,500
6. Bankura ..	104,700	734,800	1,800	841,300	81,000	671,600	1,600	754,200
7. Midnapore	131,400	1,837,500	29,700	1,998,600	132,200	1,854,400	7,600	1,994,200
8. Hooghly	28,100	383,900	8,600	420,600	19,400	384,500	1,500	405,400
9. Howrah ..	2,700	149,600	6,800	159,100	3,700	188,900	1,000	193,600
10. Jalpaiguri	51,600	413,600	100	465,300	42,100	442,000	—	484,100
11. Darjeeling	1,400	88,900	—	90,300	1,900	78,500	—	80,400
12. Malda ..	146,700	302,600	27,000	476,300	89,700	249,600	24,400	363,700
13. West Dinajpur.	89,500	545,100	800	635,400	104,800	538,200	900	643,900
14. Cooch-Behar	124,300	337,500	200	462,000	148,500	360,700	100	509,300
15. Purulia ..	9,800	596,300	100	606,200	7,400	447,100	—	454,500
16. Islampur ..	69,000	221,800	100	290,900	88,200	249,800	100	338,100
TOTAL ..	1,476,800	9,339,900	98,900	10,915,600	1,272,500	9,213,500	47,400	10,533,400

Production : Tons

West Bengal								
1. 24-Parganas	26,300	446,100	600	473,000	22,900	465,600	100	488,600
2. Nadia ..	107,800	41,700	700	150,200	69,500	55,700	500	125,700
3. Murshidabad.	47,500	140,600	5,900	194,000	37,700	211,300	1,400	250,400
4. Burdwan ..	24,900	476,100	3,300	504,300	15,200	532,400	1,800	549,400
5. Birbhum	44,200	311,900	600	356,700	21,500	294,300	300	316,100
6. Bankura ..	36,500	331,500	600	368,600	14,900	283,200	600	298,700
7. Midnapore	36,700	711,500	10,900	759,100	29,500	675,800	2,800	708,100
8. Hooghly	11,900	158,100	2,800	172,800	7,100	169,500	400	177,000
9. Howrah ..	1,200	31,200	2,000	34,400	1,100	77,400	300	78,800
10. Jalpaiguri	11,400	180,100	—	191,500	7,200	192,100	—	199,300
11. Darjeeling	200	46,600	—	46,800	300	37,800	—	38,100
12. Malda ..	44,600	104,800	14,900	164,300	18,300	90,800	10,700	119,800
13. West Dinajpur.	27,700	206,300	200	234,200	27,500	214,900	300	242,700
14. Cooch-Behar.	20,100	122,400	100	142,600	37,900	150,100	—	188,000
15. Purulia ..	1,100	274,700	100	275,900	700	169,700	—	170,400
16. Islampur ..	17,800	85,400	—	103,200	19,000	87,200	—	106,200
TOTAL ..	459,900	3,669,000	42,700	4,171,600	330,300	3,707,800	19,200	4,057,300

23. *District-wise Area and Production of Rice*, 1959-60 *and* 1958-59—concld.

Area : Acres
Production : Tons

State/District	Area		Production	
	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Himachal Pradesh				
1. Mahasu	20,295	19,808	7,700	8,400
2. Sirmur	13,773	12,959	3,600	5,200
3. Mandi	58,951	59,899	21,600	21,800
4. Chamba	7,652	7,486	2,100	2,800
5. Bilaspur	11,533	11,326	3,100	3,200
TOTAL ..	112,204	111,478	42,000* (38,100)	41,400

*The figure of 42,000 tons shown against the total represents the State total already published in the All-India Final Estimate of Rice, 1959-60 and does not tally with the total of district-wise figures, i.e. 38,100 tons given in the bracket as the latter was received from the Administration after the release of the All-India Estimate.

24. *District-wise Area and Production of Dry Ginger in India*

Area: Acres
Production : Tons

District	Area				Production			
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh								
Srikakulam ..	46	40	40	48		13	13	14
Visakhapatnam	—	100	—	—		33	—	—
Nellore ..	32	40	30	33		13	10	10
Cuddapah ..	45	20	30	25		7	10	8
Hyderabad ..	204	200	200	184		53	53	51
Nizamabad ..	55	—	—	—		—	—	—
Medak ..	1,326	1,100	1,200	1,010		293	320	290
Mahbubnagar	—	100	—	—		27	—	—
Warangal ..	14	—	—	—		—	—	—
Khammam ..	11	100	—	—		27	—	—
Adilabad ..	—	—	2	3	Details not available	—	1	1
Karimnagar ..	45	—	—	—		—	—	—
TOTAL ..	1,778	1,700	1,502	1,303	400	466	407	374
Maharashtra & Gujarat								
Sabarkantha ..	174	140	34	34	39	31	8	8
Ahmedabad ..	74	74	70	75	54	54	51	55
Kaira ..	35	30	30	325	16	14	14	151
Panch Mahals	350	600	600	600	118	202	202	202
Baroda ..	45	45	—	—	13	13	—	—
Surat ..	55	55	55	60	33	33	33	36
North Satara	130	23	23	350	22	4	4	61
Aurangabad ..	243	243	243	150	61	61	61	38
Nanded ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buldana ..	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Amraoti ..	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Nagpur ..	23	23	24	1	8	8	8	—
Bhandara ..	203	148	52	21	74	54	19	8
Chanda ..	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Thana ..	131	131	131	120	59	59	59	54
TOTAL ..	1,472	1,514	1,264	1,738	500	534	459	613

24. *District-wise Area and Production of Dry Ginger in India*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
*Kerala**								
Kottayam ..	11,400	7,340	7,650	7,330	5,700	3,210	2,270	2,250
Ernakulam ..	—	3,980	3,160	3,160	—	1,760	1,300	1,330
Palghat ..	—	4,630	4,330	4,330	—	1,650	1,550	1,530
Kozhikode ..	—	6,360	6,390	7,610	—	2,270	2,290	2,780
Other Districts	13,600	600	510	510	5,000	310	250	250
TOTAL ..	25,000	22,910	22,040	22,940	10,700	9,200	7,660	8,140
Madhya Pradesh								
Sagar ..	34	51	30	30	9	26	16	21
Damoh ..	17	34	20	18	5	17	11	12
Jabalpur ..	55	88	75	71	15	45	39	49
Mandla ..	4	3	2	3	1	1	1	2
Hoshangabad	10	57	38	45	3	29	20	31
Narsimhapur ..	75	101	70	73	19	52	36	51
East Nimar ..	90	95	28	30	23	48	14	10
Balaghat ..	35	27	21	21	10	14	11	15
Betul ..	—	2	1	1	—	1	1	1
Chhindwara ..	400	610	247	280	100	311	129	194
Seoni ..	32	44	19	30	8	23	10	21
Durg ..	85	41	22	4	22	21	11	3
Raipur ..	6	5	5	4	2	3	3	3
Bilaspur ..	3	7	10	2	1	4	6	1
Surguja ..	40	32	30	32	10	16	16	21
Raigarh ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bastar ..	16	17	23	23	4	9	12	16
Bhind ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Shivpuri ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guna ..	31	35	33	29	4	2	13	12
Bhilsa ..	11	26	19	22	1	1	1	15
Rajgarh ..	32	44	20	—	3	16	8	—
Shajapur ..	1	10	3	3	1	1	—	—
Ujjain ..	7	18	5	5	1	6	2	1
Ratlam ..	81	103	10	66	19	74	7	26
Mandsaur ..	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
Dewas ..	16	67	24	35	2	9	3	15
Indore ..	115	164	63	70	20	65	25	70
West Nimar ..	38	76	24	40	15	56	17	7
Dhar ..	302	241	50	45	66	73	18	13
Jhabua ..	51	67	25	40	12	55	20	17
Rewa ..	8	22	14	14	—	6	10	11
Satna ..	36	54	38	40	21	15	10	14
Sidhi ..	10	3	12	16	2	—	5	14
Shahdol ..	—	8	6	10	—	2	3	13
Datia ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tikamgarh ..	852	853	499	531	212	523	306	474
Chatarpur ..	26	358	24	30	19	220	17	11
Panna ..	12	13	11	13	6	4	4	6
Sehore ..	40	60	34	23	14	21	12	8
Raisen ..	15	74	20	6	5	26	7	2
TOTAL ..	2,591	3,516	1,577	1,705	656	1,795	824	1,180
Madras								
Salem ..	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madurai ..	338	300	350	350	120	100	120	120
The Nilgiris ..	440	450	600	550	160	160	210	190
Kanya Kumari	113	300	250	250	30	100	80	90
TOTAL ..	902	1,050	1,200	1,150	310	360	410	400

*NOTE.— District-wise data for 1956-57 are not comparable with those for later years due to re-demarcation and re-organisation of the old districts.

24. *District-wise Area and Production of Dry Ginger in India*—concld.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Mysore								
Bangalore ..	90	38	38	38	6	9	9	9
Kolar ..	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Shimoga ..	463	570	551	572	292	366	354	367
Dharwar ..	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Kanara	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bidar ..	45	71	56	52	4	15	7	9
Gulbarga ..	8	6	—	—	2	1	—	—
S. Kanara ..	168	260	243	278	79	80	74	78
Coorg ..	14	6	5	—	3	4	2	—
TOTAL ..	817	953	895	940	386	475	446	463
Orissa								
Cuttack ..	Details not available	550	500	500	Details not available	200	184	184
Balasore ..		31	33	33		10	12	12
Sambalpur ..		163	158	158		60	58	58
Koraput ..		38	38	38		10	14	14
Dhenkananal		35	35	35		10	13	13
Keonjhar ..		450	450	450		160	165	165
Mayurbhanj ..		44	44	44		20	16	16
Sundargarh ..		50	50	50		20	18	18
Kalahandi ..		5	5	5		—	2	2
Boudh-Phulbani		281	281	281		100	103	103
TOTAL ..	1,400	1,647	1,594	1,594	514	590	585	585
Punjab								
Ambala ..	34	43	33	92	—	14	12	32
Patiala ..	533	661	500	—	200	243	206	—
Simla ..	—	—	—	500	—	—	—	169
Kangra ..	1	32	36	38	—	7	12	12
Hoshiarpur ..	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL ..	571	738	569	630	200	265	230	213
Rajasthan								
Banswara ..	3	1	5	—	1	—	1	—
Dungarpur ..	159	81	103	117	101	53	70	76
Udaipur ..	32	70	18	29	11	23	6	10
TOTAL ..	194	152	126	146	113	76	77	86
West Bengal								
24-Parganas ..	60	100	80	75	27	45	29	33
Nadia ..	20	25	45	65	10	14	23	29
Murshidabad	50	50	45	40	32	15	32	15
Burdwan ..	110	110	90	85	49	48	40	38
Birbhum ..	220	220	210	220	98	129	115	105
Bankura ..	30	30	30	35	11	11	11	10
Midnapore ..	230	290	245	275	94	117	90	112
Hooghly ..	50	50	50	50	17	22	22	22
Howrah ..	10	20	15	15	4	9	7	7
Jalpaiguri ..	30	60	60	75	14	22	21	31
Darjeeling ..	290	290	340	350	138	138	175	180
Malda ..	10	10	15	15	2	2	5	5
West Dinajpur	130	120	190	140	77	53	84	61
Cooch Behar ..	160	170	151	135	30	31	28	40
Purulia ..	—	30	30	30	—	8	8	8
TOTAL ..	1,400	1,575	1,596	1,605	603	664	690	696
Himachal Pradesh								
Mahasu ..	326	275	374	349	256	54	64	62
Sirmur ..	2,355	2,836	2,494	2,595	421	405	358	370
Mandi ..	2	2	4	2	—	—	—	—
Chamba ..	7	6	8	—	5	2	2	—
Bilaspur ..	159	122	139	92	28	22	25	16
TOTAL ..	2,849	3,241	3,019	3,038	710	483	449	448
Tripura ..	300	300	320	380	104	104	138	150

25. *Market Arrivals of Wheat*

(In thousand maunds)

Dates	(Punjab) (7 markets)	U.P. (7 markets)	Madhya Pradesh (7 markets)	Bihar (6 markets)	Maha-rashtra (7 markets)	Gujarat (5 markets)	Mysore (5 markets)	Andhra Pradesh (5 markets)	Rajas-than (5 markets)
Quarter ending									
June, 1959 ..	1,415·3	101·4	482·1	35·8	249·0	97·8	37·9	34·3	475·5
September, 1959	696·0	31·5	128·0	22·4	195·1	73·6	29·8	45·3	179·9
December, 1959	445·6	45·9	218·2	38·1	83·0	40·9	17·3	22·2	223·6
March, 1960	400·7	50·0	293·7	76·6	130·3	67·3	21·1	26·9	226·0
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1959-60 ..	2,957·6	228·8	1,122·0	172·9	657·4	279·6	106·1	128·7	1,105·0
Quarter ending									
June, 1960 ..	1753·6	94·9	554·2	27·1	124·6	108·8	18·6	29·0	815·5
September, 1960	562·8	63·7	88·5	18·7	104·7	49·3	12·2	31·5	362·2
Week ending									
October 7, 1960	35·8	1·5	9·7	0·9	5·4	1·2	0·9	4·3	21·3
October 14, 1960	35·7	1·9	13·1	1·3	3·7	0·6	3·7	1·8	20·3
October 21,1960	26·3	1·7	3·6	1·9	5·2	0·9	2·1	2·0	13·5
October 28, 1960	30·6	2·6	12·8	2·0	6·5	1·9	1·8	4·2	21·2
November 4, 1960	29·5	2·5	7·8	1·9	6·1	0·9	1·2	1·3	19·0
November 11,1960	31·4	3·8	21·9	1·6	7·8	3·5	1·6	4·3	23·5
November 18, 1960	30·4	4·9	18·8	3·0	3·6	2·1	1·4	1·8	24·9
November 25, 1960	27·1	4·1	18·5	2·6	2·7	1·2	1·1	2·2	20·1

Names of markets included in each State are given below :

Punjab	*U.P.*	*Madhya Pradesh*	*Bihar*	*Maharashtra*
1. Moga	1. Chandausi	1. Jabalpur	1. Ranchi	1. Dhulia
2. Tarn Taran	2. Etawah	2. Sagar	2. Gaya	2. Amalner
3. Panipat	3. Sitapur	3. Dewas	3. Arrah	3. Ahmednagar
4. Jagraon	4. Hardoi	4. Lashkar	4. Naugachia	4. Kolhapur
5. Hissar	5. Ramnagar	5. Khachrand	5. Patna	5. Barsi
6. Patiala	6. Ghaziabad	6. Khetia	6. Hazaribagh	6. Nasik
7. Ludhiana	7. Auriah	7. Jawad		7. Jalna

Gujarat	*Mysore*	*Andhra Pradesh*	*Rajasthan*
1. Sanand	1. Gadag	1. Hyderabad	1. Alwar
2. Godhre	2. Jamkhandi	2. Vijaywada	2. Bhilwara
3. Borsad	3. Bidar	3. Tandur	3. Jaipur
4. Deesa	4. Attoni	4. Mahboobnagar	4. Sriganganagar
5. Broach	5. Mercara	5. Meddikesa	5. Ajmer

N.B.—1. Arrivals in a particular market in the above table include arrivals from villages and arrivals from other markets.

2. Data in respect of those weeks for which information has not been received from the market reporters, have been estimated in this table and will be substituted by the actual figures in the subsequent months.

25·1. *Market Arrivals of Rice*

(In thousand maunds)

Dates	Bihar (5 markets)	Gujarat (5 markets)	Maharashtra (5 markets)	Orissa (5 markets)	U.P. (3 markets)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Quarter ending					
December, 1958	138·1	124·3	44·6	390·8	257·4
March, 1959	170·6	106·5	111·0	495·4	174·9
June, 1959	141·6	92·6	130·3	513·1	264·0
September, 1959	89·6	74·8	51·0	287·2	121·7
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1958-59 ..	539·9	398·2	336·9	1,686·5	818·0

25·1. *Market Arrivals of Rice*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Quarter ending					
December, 1959	195·2	161·3	81·3	740·0	217·0
March, 1960	246·4	121·8	92·4	698·5	407·0
June, 1960	180·2	66·8	90·4	624·1	155·5
September, 1960	149·0	30·0	48·6	486·8	15·8
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1959-60 ..	770·8	379·9	312·7	2,549·4	795·3
Week ending					
October 7, 1960	17·2	2·6	4·7	26·9	0·2
October 14, 1960	15·0	6·9	3·9	30·4	1·7
October 21, 1960	17·1	5·3	1·4	12·9	1·8
October 28, 1960	14·2	3·8	6·1	21·0	3·3
November 4, 1960	15·4	7·5	2·8	25·1	2·1
November 11, 1960	13·8	8·8	4·7	29·6	3·1
November 18, 1960	13·7	12·5	2·6	37·3	4·9
November 25, 1960	14·6	7·0	1·3	24·5	9·1

Names of the markets included in each State are given below :

Bihar	*Gujarat*	*Maharashtra*	*Orissa*	*Uttar Pradesh*
1. Forbesganj	1. Bardoli	1. Jalna	1. Sambalpur	1. Mainpuri
2. Bihta	2. Borsad	2. Wani	2. Bhadrak	2. Etawah
3. Kishanganj	3. Karjan	3. Latur	3. Cuttack	3. Choharpur
4. Rafiganj	4. Anand	4. Nanded	4. Titlagarh	
5. Jagnagar	5. Waghochia	5. Mangaon	5. Puri	

(In thousand maunds)

Dates	Andhra Pradesh (6 markets)	Kerala (5 markets)	Madhya Pradesh (2 markets)	Madras (5 markets)	Mysore (5 markets)	Punjab (2 markets)	West Bengal (5 markets)
Quarter ending							
December, 1959 ..	435·7	1,654·9	34·9	4,013·5	16·4	114·2	392·0
March, 1960	415·7	1,492·2	167·7	4,660·1	82·5	95·8	495·2
June, 1960	376·8	1,606·1	69·6	4,633·5	75·9	66·8	541·8
September, 1960 ..	328·1	1,201·6	59·7	4,602·6	98·3	13·1	539·3
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1959-60	1,556·3	5,954·8	331·9	17,909·7	373·1	289·9	1,968·3
Week ending							
October 7, 1960 ..	7·9	136·1	4·6	387·5	6·4	2·3	38·1
October 14, 1960 ..	8·9	96·1	6·3	420·3	7·2	4·9	45·7
October 21, 1960 ..	9·0	107·9	5·3	423·1	5·9	8·2	51·3
October, 28, 1960 ..	7·5	108·3	0·6	456·9	6·8	7·5	47·9
November 4, 1960 ..	19·3	61·7	6·7	464·9	4·9	17·2	47·5
November 11, 1960 ..	29·3	72·0	6·8	417·2	5·0	8·1	48·7
November 18, 1960 ..	18·3	43·9	4·7	30·7	8·5	16·5	46·2
November 25, 1960 ..	24·8	61·2	3·0	342·3	7·9	18·5	45·0

Names of the markets included in each State are given below:

Andhra Pradesh	*Kerala*	*Madhya Pradesh*	*Madras*	*Mysore*	*Punjab*	*West Bengal*
1. Osmanaganj	1. Quilon	1. Baloda bazar	1. Madras	1. Kolar	1. Sonepat	1. Sainthia
2. Sadasivpath	2. Trivandrum	2. Mhow	2. Tiruchirapalli	2. Gulbarga	2. Mukerian	2. Siliguri
3. Tandur	3. Changemcherry		3. Kancheepuram	3. Belur		3. Cooch Behar
4. Mahboobnagar	4. Alleppey		4. Kumbakonam	4. Mysore		4. Bankura
5. Narayanpat	5. Palghat		5. Chidambram	5. Shimoga		5. Contai
6. Maddikera						

25·2. *Market Arrivals of Paddy*

(In thousand maunds)

Dates	Andhra Pradesh (5 markets)	Orissa (5 markets)	Punjab (5 markets)
Quarter ending			
December, 1958	791·5	80·9	723·6
March, 1959	838·2	593·2	260·1
June, 1959	1,386·3	656·2	44·4
September, 1959	841·3	242·6	15·6
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1958-59	3,857·3	1,572·9	1,043·7
Quarter ending			
December, 1959	838·4	389·1	1,043·8
March, 1960	572·9	1,141·1	214·4
June, 1960	824·9	728·5	41·1
September, 1960	525·0	122·6	26·5
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1959-60	2,761·2	2,381·3	1,325·8
Week ending			
October 7, 1960	31·4	13·9	33·1
October 14, 1960	51·3	3·7	51·9
October 21, 1960	23·7	10·4	96·4
October 28, 1960	43·2	3·8	116·6
November 4, 1960	38·5	7·3	121·6
November 11, 1960..	50·4	2·4	173·0
November 18, 1960..	40·4	5·4	104·6
November 25, 1960..	41·0	8·0	78·9

Names of markets included in each State are given below :

Andhra Pradesh	*Orissa*	*Punjab*
1. Badepalli	1. Cuttack	1. Mukerian
2. Warangal	2. Parlakhemendi	2. Thanesar
3. Kakinada	3. Chandhali	3. Dinanagar
4. Bhongir	4. Padampur	4. Hansi
5. Jangaon	5. Baitarani road	5. Tarn Taran

25·2. *Market Arrivals of Paddy*—contd.

(In thousand maunds)

Dates	Bihar (5 markets)	Madhya Pradesh (3 markets)	Uttar Pradesh (5 markets)	Mysore (5 markets)	Maha-rashtra (5 markets)	Gujarat (5 markets)	West Bengal (5 markets)	Madras (5 markets)	Kerala (4 markets)
Quarter ending									
December, 1959 ..	210·1	46·4	704·4	104·1	186·5	267·0	N.A.	598·7	383·1
March, 1960	382·0	168·4	621·1	166·7	125·6	240·6	N.A.	808·1	337·3
June, 1960	130·7	46·3	160·6	136·6	129·6	159·8	514·6	568·0	337·2
September, 1960 ..	73·7	42·2	35·2	87·0	90·9	80·2	342·6	450·1	239·0
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1959-60	796·5	303·3	1,521·3	494·4	532·6	747·6		2,424·9	1,296·6
Week ending									
October 7, 1960 ..	10·0	6·2	1·4	5·8	3·2	2·4	19·7	46·4	39·7
October 14, 1960 ..	11·3	4·3	7·0	5·4	9·5	4·7	28·5	48·6	38·3
October 21, 1960 ..	7·5	4·2	8·9	3·6	13·5	5·2	29·8	53·5	17·5
October 28, 1960 ..	7·0	3·5	9·2	3·3	21·8	10·6	31·2	50·4	23·5
November 4, 1960 ..	4·9	6·4	9·0	4·0	27·7	13·3	31·8	67·4	31·2
November 11, 1960 ..	4·2	8·6	12·4	4·6	21·4	9·9	37·2	46·6	42·4
November 18, 1960 ..	3·5	3·4	40·5	4·7	25·2	9·5	36·8	49·0	34·0
November 25, 1960 ..	8·0	7·3	69·0	4·3	14·8	10·9	37·1	30·6	69·3

Names of markets included in each State are given below:

Bihar	*Madhya Pradesh*	*Uttar Pradesh*	*Mysore*	*Maha-rashtra*	*Gujarat*	*West Bengal*	*Madras*	*Kerala*
1. Forbes-ganj	1. Baloda bazar	1. Main-puri	1. Belur	1. Pen	1. Baula	1. Ban-kura	1. Erode	1. Palghat
2. Jaynagar	2. Dewas	2. Etawah	2. Alur	2. Latur	2. Dohad	2. Sainthia	2. Tuticorin	2. Kozikode
3. Narkala-ganj	3. Sarang-pur	3. Bareilly	3. Khana-pur	3. Man-gaon	3. Godhra	3. Maina-guri	3. Kanchi-puram	3. Cochin
4. Kishanganj		4. Faiza-bad	4. Nand-sad	4. Bara-mati	4. Gandal	4. Balur-ghat	4. Chidam-baram	4. Neud-mangad
5. Chapra		5. Gorakh-pur	5. Anebal	5. Gana-khed	5. Bulsar	5. Kalipur	5. Coimba-tore	

25·3. *Market Arrivals of Jowar*

SUMMARY

(In thousand maunds)

Dates	Madhya Pradesh (5 markets)	Andhra Pradesh (5 markets)	Maha-rashtra (5 markets)	Gujarat (4 markets)	Mysore (5 markets)	Uttar Pradesh (3 markets)	Madras (5 markets)	Punjab (2 markets)
Quarter ending								
December, 1958	66·8	18·4	299·4	35·5	184·1	N.A.	N.A.	1·0
March, 1959	143·9	71·4	632·5	56·4	210·3	N.A.	134·3	12·3
June, 1959	36·0	61·5	563·3	48·4	228·7	N.A.	223·8	4·7
September, 1959	16·9	54·1	377·9	72·9	206·7	N.A.	189·2	7·0
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1958-59 ..	263·6	205·4	1,873·1	213·2	829·8	N.A.	N.A.	25·0
Quarter ending								
December, 1959	23·3	29·9	294·1	66·5	127·5	84·7	106·6	8·7
March, 1960	70·6	33·5	307·3	44·8	132·4	214·4	117·8	9·3
June, 1960	67·0	38·6	469·4	46·7	198·9	80·2	197·6	13·6
September, 1960	8·6	36·1	273·1	50·5	150·7	24·9	146·3	4·4
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1959-60	169·5	138·1	1,343·9	208·5	609·5	404·2	568·3	36·0
Week ending								
October 7, 1960	1·0	0·2	5·7	2·1	7·5	0·8	6·7	Nil
October 14, 1960	1·5	0·2	10·2	2·9	15·3	0·9	5·6	0·03
October 21, 1960	0·9	0·3	4·7	3·0	13·6	0·5	8·0	0·04
October 28, 1960	2·2	0·4	18·0	4·3	11·2	1·2	8·5	0·03
November 4, 1960	1·0	0·5	13·1	2·7	10·2	0·2	8·2	0·02
November 11, 1960	1·5	6·5	10·5	3·3	6·8	0·7	7·3	0·03
November 18, 1960	3·1	2·9	9·6	3·5	5·2	0·6	7·9	0·09
November 25, 1960	18·2	3·7	11·3	3·9	10·0	0·7	10·0	0·09

N.B.—For names of markets included in each State, please *see* Detailed Table.

(In maunds)

Dates	Madhya Pradesh					Andhra Pradesh				
	Sarangpur (Rajgarh)	Dewas (Dewas)	Sheopur (Morena)	Khachrand (Ujjain)	Jawad (Mandsaur)	Adilabad (Adilabad)	Mahboobnagar (Mahboobnagar)	Sadashivpet (Medak)	Jangaon (Warangal)	Bhongir (Nalgonda)
Quarter ending										
Dec., 1958 ..	30,517	20,316	12,204	3,214	581	6,193	4,775	4,176	1,713	1,545
March,1959 ..	26,553	31,158	78,923	6,726	580	53,428	7,472	4,857	3,521	2,151
June,1959	15,845	5,876	11,644	2,556	110	34,256	17,526	2,607	1,128	6,011
Sept.,1959 ..	3,734	324	10,646	1,980	173	6,707	21,687	643	16,540	8,522
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1958-59	76,649	57,674	1,13,417	14,476	1,444	1,00,584	51,460	12,283	22,902	18,229
Quarter ending										
Dec.,1959 ..	4,081	5,644	11,649	1,870	19	4,140	7,263	9,154	6,077	3,307
March,1960 ..	20,713	11,504	35,771	2,344	282	4,310	7,986	8,142	11,335	1,683
June, 1960 ..	26,948	5,496	32,593	1,942	73	527	15,128	6,969	13,887	2,093
Sept.,1960 ..	2,413	2,076	3,645	343	119	155	14,878	3,397	16,039	1,583
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1959-60	54,155	24,720	83,658	6,499	493	9,132	45,255	27,662	47,338	8,666
Week ending										
Oct. 7, 1960	108	528	341	19	2	N.R.	76	39	38	5
Oct. 14, 1960	549	576	328	13	N.R.	3	123	88	14	11
Oct. 21, 1960	441	300	192	Nil	N.R.	2	40	193	20	3
Oct. 28, 1960	415	948	170	67	N.R.	Nil	72	216	36	29
Nov. 4, 1960	252	378	265	13	100	N.R.	110	330	55	46
Nov. 11, 1960	536	709	235	27	6	38	79	5,412	902	33
Nov. 18, 1960	792	2,052	183	40	36	43	627	1,621	394	263
Nov. 25, 1960	7,925	9,660	209	348	62	88	450	1,846	1,100	189

Dates	Mysore					Uttar Pradesh		
	Gulbarga (Gulbarga)	Gordag (Dharwar)	Chitaldurg (Chitaldurg)	Athni (Belgaum)	Gokak (Belgaum)	Chirgaon (Jhansi)	Lalitpur (Jhansi)	Varanasi (Varanasi)
Quarter ending								
Dec., 1958 ..	92,854	37,203	36,676	14,246	3,150	N.A.	10,260	N.A.
March, 1959..	1,47,779	27,852	18,151	13,099	3,350	29,761	19,895	N.A.
June, 1959 ..	1,87,390	24,703	4,424	10,832	1,365	16,590	4,947	N.A.
Sept., 1959..	1,43,715	36,982	6,443	18,507	1,075	12,240	4,448	N.A.
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1958-59	5,71,738	1,26,740	65,694	56,684	8,940	N.A.	39,550	N.A.
Quarter ending								
Dec., 1959 ..	64,055	18,393	25,075	16,852	3,131	45,500	10,032	29,200
March, 1960..	95,965	8,433	7,154	15,510	5,225	1,10,266	75,150	29,021
June, 1960 ..	1,53,108	13,887	4,589	23,329	3,960	18,855	42,300	19,043
Sept., 1960	98,602	16,688	8,546	24,204	2,645	5,863	8,899	10,114
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1959-60	4,11,730	57,401	45,464	79,895	14,961	1,80,484	1,36,381	87,378
Week ending								
Oct. 7, 1960	1,736	1,702	1,325	2,383	313	100	225	514
Oct. 14, 1960	5,133	4,382	3,105	1,986	670	150	333	426
Oct. 21, 1960	5,714	1,987	3,232	2,245	402	100	225	185
Oct. 28, 1960	2,889	1,635	3,848	2,411	429	80	180	957
Nov. 4, 1960	3,609	2,005	2,736	1,444	382	40	90	65
Nov. 11, 1960	2,344	1,302	1,625	1,200	335	50	112	577
Nov. 18, 1960	2,137	1,187	812	1,775	268	20	335	277
Nov. 25, 1960	3,861	2,145	910	2,674	401	100	225	330

of Jowar—DETAILED

(In maunds)

Dates	Maharashtra					Gujarat			
	Jalna (Aurangabad)	Latur (Osmanabad)	Khamgaon (Buldana)	Dhulia (W.Khandesh)	Parli-Vaijnath (Bhir)	Bardoli (Surat)	Anand (Kaira)	Waghochia (Baroda)	Kosamba (Surat)
	1,33,541	66,459	46,188	34,598	18,584	24,093	4,975	4,090	2,365
	3,00,505	1,35,814	81,764	51,990	62,401	30,660	17,205	5,060	3,460
	3,77,663	38,900	43,465	40,102	63,168	17,081	22,580	4,230	4,525
	2,54,331	29,076	25,582	40,254	28,709	39,821	28,490	2,185	2,400
	10,66,040	2,70,249	1,96,999	1,66,944	1,72,862	1,11,655	73,250	15,565	12,750
	1,38,811	66,234	48,350	16,695	24,017	45,050	15,593	2,855	2,968
	1,79,732	14,553	61,419	19,165	32,495	19,015	17,977	4,420	3,385
	3,44,142	26,619	35,244	15,495	47,870	27,545	12,890	3,367	2,895
	1,63,782	19,606	19,151	52,406	18,145	32,104	13,165	690	4,556
	8,26,467	1,27,012	1,64,164	1,03,761	1,22,527	1,23,714	59,625	11,332	13,804
	2,045	1,425	937	105	1,187	1,100	322	430	275
	4,306	1,794	2,677	285	1,088	2,325	30	345	225
	1,294	1,155	747	525	1,014	2,025	180	490	280
	9,418	3,663	1,400	1,605	2,308	3,350	250	500	175
	5,122	2,766	2,080	1,635	1,525	1,925	500	20	265
	5,113	1,548	1,377	1,380	1,074	2,215	628	125	310
	4,461	669	972	1,335	2,124	2,825	247	150	230
	3,810	481	1,174	1,358	4,465	3,220	242	240	192

Dates	Madras					Punjab	
	Coimbatore (Coimbatore)	Dindigul (Madurai)	Tiruchirapalli (Tiruchirapalli)	Pollachi (Coimbatore)	Virdhu Nagar (Ramnad)	Rohtak (Rohtak)	Panipat (Karnal)
	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	674	306
	34,603	65,050	22,276	9,382	3,001	7,558	4,753
	49,737	80,350	66,297	17,801	9,632	3,851	893
	55,290	45,825	45,564	30,382	12,140	6,181	771
	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	18,264	6,723
	13,010	52,620	8,663	26,275	6,040	8,512	145
	37,545	40,150	21,524	16,807	1,720	8,796	467
	82,167	69,700	22,073	15,468	8,207	13,106	531
	21,374	76,890	13,111	20,074	14,873	4,009	428
	1,54,096	2,39,360	65,371	78,624	30,840	34,423	1,571
	Nil	4,000	562	1,693	472	Nil	Nil
	Nil	2,465	184	2,116	814	30	Nil
	Nil	4,822	177	2,293	723	35	Nil
	643	4,500	787	1,993	595	25	N.R.
	616	4,956	674	1,495	501	Nil	15
	Nil	4,983	450	1,246	587	4	24
	1,401	3,751	788	1,120	860	40	46
	1,647	4,945	900	1,969	541	54	36

M12Dte of E&S—940—21-2-61—(Sec. IV)—GIPF.

TALKING to a foreign Correspondent, the Prime Minister described the latest phase of agricultural production as having crossed the hump. The Prime Minister mentioned that in spite of adverse weather conditions in some areas, the production was greater than ever before and that intensive cultivation was bearing fruit.

Actually, there is a great deal being done now in the field of intensive cultivation to strengthen its foundation and to enlarge its scope. There is now a Working Group set up by the Union Food & Agriculture Ministry to supervise and guide the implementation of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme. An Inter-Ministerial Committee recently reviewed the progress of this programme and discussed its extension to all the States. The Union Agricultural Production Board has suggested a sustained programme for increased production of supplementary foods, such as, vegetables, fruits, fish and poultry and detailed steps for the preservation of fruits and other foodstuffs through proper processing and storage. Another significant official decision seeks to provide incentives to scientists evolving new techniques for increasing production and subsidies to cultivators willing to try such techniques in their fields.

Alongside, there will be systematic efforts towards the qualitative and quantitative improvement of seed farms and the popularising of improved agricultural implements. The States would be giving a subsidy for the sale and demonstration of improved agricultural implements till their production became economic. Regular exchange of selected young farmers between different areas forms another scheme designed to spread the knowledge of improved agricultural methods all over the country.

The International Wheat Mission has recommended that all nations friendly to India should assist the country in expeditious achievement of a satisfactory nutritional standard. Impressed by what Japan has been able to do in this line and by the prospects of increased wheat consumption in India, this Mission suggests improvement in the quality of bread in India and the need for establishing a bakery training institute here.

One of the earliest steps taken by the new President of the United States was to issue an executive order for centralisation of activities in the sphere of disposal of agricultural surplus food overseas. President Kennedy says, "we must narrow the gap between abundance at home and near starvation abroad. Humanity and prudence alike counsel a major effort on our part".

Dr. N. W. Pirie, the eminent British biochemist arrived in Delhi in January on a six-week visit to assist the Government of India in exploring the development of portein foods from Indian plants. He says that even some of the toxic varieties of leaves could be used for the production of edible protein.

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It is regretted that owing to limitation on space this and the next issue of *Agricultural Situation in India* do not carry special articles.

News and Notes

HYBRIDS PUSH UP MAIZE PRODUCTION

Tests conducted on a realistic field-scale basis in villages in Delhi have shown that yields from hybrid maize can be as much as 300 per cent more than the average yield of maize per acre in the country. During the last kharif season field demonstrations, using hybrid maize of the 'dented' variety as aganist a good open-pollinated variety, were conducted at six locations in four villages of the Nangloi area in Delhi, which are under the Intensive Cultivation Scheme of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. The seeds used included hydrid Texas 26 produced at the Institute on the one hand and K.T. 41, a high-yielding variety of Uttar Pradesh, on the other. The average yield from the hybrid variety was 29.4 maunds and of K.T. 41 was 17.8 maunds. Thus, compared with the general average of about 10 maunds of maize per acre in the country, the increase in yield due to hybrid was 300 per cent.

STUDY OF MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS

A separate team to study the minor irrigation works in the country has been constituted by the Committee on Plan Projects of the Planning Commission. Shri M. Thirumala Rao is the leader.

The Committee on Plan Projects set up in February 1957 an Irrigation and Power Team for studying Lakkavalli and Chambal Projects in order to suggest measures for securing economy and efficiency. Later, in addition to other major irrigation and power projects, the Team was also entrusted with a study of minor irrigation projects in Mysore, Madras, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Orissa and a study of tubewell schemes in the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

Henceforth, while the Minor Irrigation Team will be responsible for the studies of minor irrigation works, the Irrigation and Power Team will be entrusted with studies of major irrigation and power projects.

INCENTIVES TO AGRICULTURAL SCIENTISTS

The Co-ordination Committee of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture and Community Development and Co-operation and the Planning Commission at a meeting in New Delhi recommended that incentives should be provided to scientists evolving new techniques for increasing production and subsidies should be given to the cultivators who might be willing to try these techniques.

The Committee also recommended that urgent steps be taken for the qualitative and quantitative improvement of seed farms. For production of high quality pure seeds, a system of proper grading and certification should be introduced and norms for output fixed. The State Governments might also be asked to set up special cadres of Seed Farms Officers as recommended by the Nalagarh Committee.

The Committee approved a programme to popularise improved agricultural implements in the States. It envisages effective planning and coordination among the State Departments of Agriculture and Industries, private manufactures and the block agency. It has also been agreed to grant subsidy for the sale and demonstration of improved implements.

IN BRIEF

The Meteorological Department of the Government of India has plans to develop a northern hemisphere meteorological analysis centre at New Delhi during the Third Five Year Plan.

* * * *

Three more rural institutes to impart higher rural education, costing Rs. 5 lakhs, will be set up in the country during the Third Plan period, bringing the total number to 14.

DIARY FOR JANUARY 1961

January

2 All-India first estimate of rice, 1960-61.

3 All-India first estimate of jowar, 1960-61.

5 All-India first estimate of bajra, 1960-61.
All-India first estimate of maize, 1960-61.

6 The Textile Commissioner withdrew the ban on the movement of Bengal Deshi cotton from Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh to any other place in India.

8 The Vice-President of India inaugurated the first National Agriculture Fair organised by the Bharat Krishak Samaj at Calcutta.
A Working Group to supervise and guide the implementation of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme set up in the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

9 The President of India inaugurated the 14th annual meeting of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics at New Delhi.

10 The Union Food and Agriculture Minister presided over a symposium at New Delhi on the "Freedom From Hunger Campaign" and said that the important problem was not merely the production of more foodgrains but the introduction of new methods "to make our diet healthy and nutritious".

12 The floor and ceiling prices for Kalyan cotton 25/32" were raised from Rs. 135 to Rs. 139 per quintal (from approximately Rs. 480 to Rs. 495 per candy) and from Rs. 236 to Rs. 241 per quintal (from approximately Rs. 840 to Rs. 855 per candy) respectively. The floor and ceiling prices for Western cotton 26/32" were raised from Rs. 145 to Rs. 151 per quintal (from approximately Rs. 850 to Rs. 870 per candy) respectively.
All-India first estimate of ragi, 1960-61.
All-India second estimate of cotton, 1960-61.

January

The Indus Waters Treaty came into force with the formal exchange of instruments of ratification in New Delhi.

13 The National Development Council decided that the total outlay in the public sector for the Third Plan should be of the order of Rs. 7,500 crores.
The Union Minister of Agriculture inaugurated the 31-nation F.A.O. Consultative Sub-Committee on the Economic Aspects of Rice at New Delhi. The Committee forecast that the rice production during the current year is "universally good".

14 The Union Minister for Planning inaugurated the "India Plan Week Celebrations" organised by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

17 The President of India inaugurated the diamond jubilee celebrations of the Balwant Vidyapith and other allied rural institutions at Agra.

18 The Bihar Government recommended to the Union Government a minimum price of Rs. 1.75 per maund for sugarcane during the 1961-62 crushing season.
The President of India inaugurated the seven-day Afro-Asian Conference on rural reconstruction, sponsored by the Bharat Krishak Samaj at New Delhi.

25 It was decided to release a further quota of 20,000 tons of H.P.S. groundnut kernels for export to all permissible destinations.

28 The Union Government rescinded the Calcutta Wheat (Movement Control) Order 1956 with effect from January 1961.

30 All-India final estimate of Jute, 1960-61.

31 The incentive scheme for cotton textile exports extended by the Union Government upto June 1961.

Agricultural Development

WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

During the month under review, rainfall was in excess of the normal in Bay Islands, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab (including Delhi), Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Saurashtra & Kutch, Madras and Arabian Sea Islands, normal in Gangetic West Bengal, Bihar and Kerala and generally light to moderate elsewhere. In Punjab, East Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Saurashtra & Kutch much of the rainfall was received during the last week of the month.

Sowing of paddy, millets and vegetables and transplantation of paddy in the southern parts of the country, interculturing operations on rabi crops in parts of Assam, Gujarat and West Bengal and harvesting of paddy, jowar, ragi, small millets, groundnut, sesamum, linseed, sugarcane and pulses were the main agricultural operations carried out in different parts of the country during the month. Crushing of sugarcane and picking of cotton were also in progress in some parts of Uttar Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab and Orissa.

The standing crops were reported to have been affected by pests and crop diseases in parts of Kurnool and Chittoor (Andhra Pradesh), Sholapur, Akola and Nagpur (Maharashtra) and due to lack of rains in Kolar, Mysore, Mandya, Chitaldrug, Bellary and Dharwar in Mysore. Crops were also reported to have been affected to some extent in Damoh in Madhya Pradesh by excessive cold. In parts of Punjab, the condition of the standing crops, *viz.*, wheat, barley, gram etc. which was earlier reported to be below normal in Barani tracts has improved as a result of rains received towards the end of January. Elsewhere the condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory.

The overall prospects of kharif foodgrains appear to be generally satisfactory and the combined production of these foodgrains during 1960-61 is likely to be higher than that in 1959-60. The prospects of jute, mesta and groundnut are not quite satisfactory but the outlook for sugarcane and cotton is reported to be good.

The condition of the cattle was on the whole satisfactory. Some stray cases of cattle diseases were, however, reported from parts of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal.

LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Government of Maharashtra have published the Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) Bill, 1960 with a view " to imposing a maximum limit (or ceiling) on the holding of agricultural land in the State of Maharashtra; to provide for the acquisition and distribution of land held in excess of such ceiling; and for matters connected with the purpose aforesaid". The main provisions of the Bill are as follows:

Ceiling on Holding of Land.—The ceiling area in respect of each class of land in the local areas has been fixed in the Bill, having due regard to such factors as soil classification, climate and rainfall, the average yield of crop, the average prices of crops and commodities, the agricultural resources of the areas, the general economic conditions prevalent therein etc. The limit of ceiling for different classes of land is as follows:—

	Acres
(*a*) For land seasonally as well as perennially irrigated from any source constructed by Government ..	16
(*b*) For land seasonally irrigated from any source constructed by Government and getting assured irrigation for two seasons (eight months in a year)	24
(*c*) For land seasonally irrigated from any source constructed by Government and getting assured irrigation for one season (four months in a year)	48
(*d*) For dry crop land	96 to 156

Where a family consists of more than five members, the family will be entitled to hold land exceeding the ceiling area to the extent of one-sixth of the ceiling area for each member in excess of five provided that the total holding of the family does not exceed twice the ceiling area.

All lands in excess of the ceiling area will be considered surplus. The surplus land shall be deemed to be acquired by the State Government and shall accordingly vest, without further assurance, in the State Government free from all encumbrances.

If (*a*) any person transfers or partitions any land after 15 January 1959 in anticipation of ceilings legislation or (*b*) any land is transferred or partitioned in contravention of the provisions of this legislation, the Bill provides that "in calculating the ceiling area which that person is entitled to hold, the area so transferred or partitioned shall be taken into consideration and land exceeding the ceiling area so calculated shall be deemed to be in excess of the ceiling area". The Bill further provides that the lands transferred or partitioned will be considered as surplus irrespective of the fact that the holding of the transferee may not in fact be in excess of the ceiling area.

Compensation.—Compensation will be paid for any land acquired by the State Government. It will be calculated at the following per cent rates :

(*a*) In the case of dry crop-lands--55 times to 195 times the assessment per acre.

(*b*) In the case of lands irrigated from sources constructed by the Government—the price calculated at (*a*) above and increased by the following percentages :—

	Per cent
(*i*) for lands seasonally as well as perennialy irrigated	50
(*ii*) for lands seasonally irrigated but getting assured irrigation for two seasons	25
(*iii*) for lands seasonally irrigated but getting assured irrigation for one season	10

(*c*) In the case of land held on lease from Government—ten per cent of the price calculated at (*a*) or (*b*) as the case may be. The value of any structures, wells and embankments constructed, permanent fixtures and any trees planted on these lands by the holders will also be paid.

Compensation will be payable either in cash or in transferable bonds, carrying an interest at three per cent per annum. The bonds shall be of denominations varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 10,000 and will be of two classes—one being repayable during a period of twenty years from the date of issue by equated annual instalments of principal and interest and the other being redeemable at par at the end of a period of twenty years from the date of issue.

Distribution of Surplus Land—The Bill provides that land (other than grazing land) which is acquired by and vests in the State Government, shall be allotted in the following order of priority, on payment of occupancy price :—

(*a*) Where the surplus land belonged to a person, who by resuming land from his tenant for personal cultivation under any tenancy law, has rendered that tenant landless, the surplus land shall first be offered to that tenant.

(*b*) Where the surplus land is situated within the area benefited by any irrigation project, the surplus land will be offered to the person who is rendered landless or whose land is reduced to less than one-sixth of the ceiling area by reason of acquisition of any of his land for that project.

(*c*) The remainder of the surplus land will be allotted to—

1. a person from whom any land has been resumed by his landlord for personal cultivation under any tenancy law and who in consequence has been rendered landless, provided that such person is a resident of the village in which the surplus land for distribution is situated;
2. a joint farming society comprising agricultural labourers, or landless persons or small holders;
3. a farming society comprising agricultural labourers or landless persons or small holders ;
4. landless persons ;
5. a joint farming society of agriculturists (other than small holders);

6. a farming society of agriculturists (other than small holders); and

7. small holders.

The occupancy price payable in respect of the surplus land allotted will be equal to the amount of compensation awarded for that land. The occupancy price shall be paid by the allottee in lump sum within one year from the date he takes possession of the land in annual instalments not exceeding fifteen, the first instalment being payable within three months from the date of taking possession of the land. Where the occupancy price is paid in instalments, simple interest at the rate of three per cent per annum shall be payable by the allottee on the amount of the occupancy price remaining unpaid.

The Bill restricts the transfer (either by way of sale or gift, mortgage, exchange, lease or otherwise) or partition of the allotted land.

Exemption from Ceilings.—The following lands shall be exempted from the imposition of a ceiling limit :—

(*a*) land held by Government;

(*b*) land belonging to, or held on lease from or by a local authority or a university, established by law in the State of Maharashtra;

(*c*) public trust property—provided that the entire income from such land was used for the purposes of the trust;

(*d*) lands awarded by any Government to any persons for gallantry in the First or the Second World War;

(*e*) lands held by a joint farming society or a farming society;

(*f*) lands leased by a land mortgage bank before 4 August 1959; and

(*g*) lands leased by a land mortgage bank on or after 4 August 1959 if the extent of other land held by the lessee (whether as owner or tenant) together with the land leased by the land mortgage bank, does not exceed the ceiling area.

The Bill makes a special provision in respect of land taken over from industrial or commercial undertakings. It provides that where any land held by an industrial or commercial undertaking is acquired, the State Government shall take particular care to ensure that the acquisition of land does not affect adversely the production and supply of raw materials from such land to the undertaking. For the efficient use of land as well as its management, the State Government may (*a*) maintain the integrity of the area so acquired in one or more compact blocks or (*b*) direct that the land acquired or any part thereof should be cultivated through one or more farms run or managed by the State; or grant the land or any part of it to a joint farming society consisting, as far as possible, of (1) persons who had previously leased such land to the undertaking; (2) agricultural labour (if any) employed by the undertaking on such land; (3) technical or other staff engaged by the undertaking on such land, or in relation to the production or supply of any raw material; (4) adjoining landholders who are small holders ; and (5) landless persons. If the State Government finds that the production and supply of raw material to the undertaking is not maintained, it may make such arrangements as it thinks fit for the proper cultivation of the land and maintenance of the production and supply of raw material to the undertaking.

LAND REVENUE AND TAXATION

A Bill to amend the Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1950 was introduced in the Madras Legislative Assembly on 23 January 1961. The purpose of the Bill is to empower the State Government to collect tax in a summary manner, in advance of regular assessment, in the areas transferred from former Travancore-Cochin (Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district) in the same way as in the other districts of Madras. Section 18 of the Madras Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955 provides for provisional assessment and the present Bill seeks to incorporate similar provisions in the Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1950.

The Bill authorises the Agricultural Income-tax Officer to "make in a summary manner, a provisional assessment of the tax payable by an assessee, on the basis of his return and the accounts and documents, if any.....". If a firm has sent its return, a partner, in respect of his share in the firm's income, profits and gains, will be provisionally assessed, even if return has not been received from the partner. "A firm may be provisionally assessed.....as if it were an unregistered firm, unless the firm fulfils such conditions as the Government may specify in that behalf".

According to the Bill no assessee will have the right to appeal against a provisional assessment.

For purposes of recovery of taxes and penalties provisional assessment will be treated as regular assessment. When the regular assessment has been made, the tax provisionally collected will be adjusted against regular assessment and excess payment, if any, will be refunded to the assessee.

The Bill also provides that "nothing done or suffered by reason or in consequence of any provisional assessment.....shall prejudice the determination of the merits of any issue which may arise in the course of the regular assessment.....".

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

Subject Matter Refresher Courses.—In this series of 43 subject matter refresher courses for Block Level Extension Officers and Instructors of Extension Training Centres, one more course in Agriculture has been organised, thereby raising the progressive total to 21 courses. About 642 Extension Officers and Instructors have been trained.

Extension Education and Teaching Methods.—The fourth three months' course in Extension Education and Teaching Methods for Principals and Instructors of Home Science Wings, was completed on 11 December, 1960. Thirty-two persons underwent training. The fifth course commenced from 26 December, 1960 and 36 trainees have been nominated by the various State Governments.

"Package" Programme.—The Intensive Agricultural District Programme which is at present being implemented in seven selected districts *viz.*, West Godavari (Andhra Pradesh), Raipur (Madhya Pradesh), Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh), Shahabad (Bihar), Tanjore (Madras), Pali (Rajasthan) and Ludhiana (Punjab), envisages provision of all the essential elements such as supplies and credit for rapid expansion in food production within a comparatively short period. The essence of the programme is the development of sound farm and village production plans based on which credit and supplies will be made available to the cultivators.

With a view to clarifying policies and procedures and importing knowledge in preparation of farm production plans, a Central training course was organised at the Extension Education Institute, Nilokheri from 4 to 15 December 1960. The course was attended by 44 selected key officials responsible for implementing the programme in each of the districts. During this course the basic features of the programme were discussed with special reference to the responsibilities of officials and non-officials at various levels. Emphasis was also placed on the need for effective coordination at all levels as well as on providing an understanding of simple and complete farm production plans, how technical and economic information could be used in farm planning, the processes and problems involved in making sure that credit, supplies and other services are effectively linked with farm production plans.

COOPERATION AND PANCHAYATS

The President has given his assent to the Assam Cooperative Land Mortgage Bank Bill, 1960 (Details of the Bill were given in the May 1960 issue of the Journal).

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The President has given his assent to the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961. (Details of the legislation were published in the June 1960 issue of the Journal).

Commodity Reviews

FOODGRAINS

During January 1961, sowing of paddy and millets and transplantation of paddy were carried out in the southern parts of the country. Interculturing operations on rabi crops were in progress in parts of Assam, Gujarat and West Bengal. Harvesting of paddy, jowar, ragi, small millets and pulses was also carried out in different parts of the country during the month.

The standing crops of wheat, barley, gram, etc., improved as a result of rains received towards the end of the month in parts of Punjab. Some damage to the standing crops was reported from certain parts of the country. The overall prospects of kharif foodgrains, however, appear to be generally satisfactory and their production during 1960-61 is likely to be higher than that in 1959-60.

The preliminary estimates of area for 1960-61 foodgrains crops which were issued in January 1961, indicate an increase over the previous year of 1 per cent in the case of rice and a decrease of 3·3 per cent in the case of jowar, 4·1 per cent in bajra, 1·4 per cent in maize and 2·4 per cent in the case of ragi.

Regulatory Measures.—The following measures were taken in the field of food administration during January 1961:—

(*i*) The Calcutta Wheat (Movement Control) Order, 1956, issued on 5 September 1956, whereby movement of wheat and wheat products from or into Greater Calcutta was banned and which was amended on 3 and 13 January 1961 permitting import of wheat and wheat products into and exports of wheat from Greater Calcutta, was rescinded on 19 January.

(*ii*) The Inter-Zonal Wheat Movement Control Order, 1957, whereby a number of wheat zones were created in the country, was amended on 3 January by the issue of the Inter-Zonal Wheat Movement Control (Amendment) Order, 1961. Under the amended Order, imports of wheat (other than wheat products) from Madhya Pradesh and Punjab were allowed to other States in the wheat zones under an export permit granted by the Government of the despatching State.

(*iii*) With a view to controlling the rise in prices and preventing the hoarding of rice and paddy in Orissa, a notification was issued by the Central Government on 16 January 1961, authorising the State Government to requisition stocks of rice or paddy under sub-section 3(A) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act at the average of market prices prevailing during the three months prior to the date of issue of this notification, which will remain in force for three months.

(*iv*) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1958 and the Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control Order, 1960 were amended by the issue on 13 January 1961, of the Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1961 and the Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1961 respectively. The amended Orders provide for an increase of 5 naye paise per maund and/or 13 naye paise per quintal in the maximum wholesale price of bagged rice, on account of a rise in the cost of gunnies.

(*v*) By the issue of the Inter-Zonal Wheat Movement Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1961 on 7 January 1961, the export by the owner or other person in charge of a roller flour mill, of maida, suji, rawa, or wholemeal atta manufactured by him in his mill, from Punjab to Rajasthan was allowed.

Imports.—Imports of cereals into India in January 1961 were 415 thousand metric tons, comprising 356 thousand metric tons of wheat, 40 thousand metric tons of rice and 19 thousand metric tons of milo against 227 thousand metric tons comprising 170 thousand metric tons of wheat, 43 thousand metric tons of rice and 14 thousand metric tons of corn, imported during January 1960.

Prices.—Prices of foodgrains registered a rise during January 1961. The all-India index number of wholesale prices of cereals recorded a rise from 98·4 in the last week of December 1960 to 99·4 in the last week of January 1961. In the same period the index of pulses rose from 93·9 to 94·9. Compared to the corresponding week of the last year, the index in the last week of January 1961 was lower by 4 per cent in the case of cereals and higher by 1·8 per cent in pulses.

Prices of rice, wheat, bajra and maize rose while those of jowar and gram indicated a fall in the last week of January over the corresponding week of December 1960. The index for rice rose from 98·8 in the last week of December 1960 to 99·7 in the last week of January ; that of wheat from 88·8 to 90·5; that of bajra from 131·4 to 132 ; and that of maize from 106·4 to 111·4. During the same period the index for jowar fell from 115 to 113·1 and that of gram from 94·2 to 93·6.

Compared to the position during the corresponding week of the previous year the index in the last week of January 1961 was lower by 4·4 per cent in the case of rice, 6·8 per cent in the case of wheat and 5·5 per cent in jowar, but was higher by 5·8 per cent in the case of bajra, 8·3 per cent in maize and 24·6 per cent in the case of gram.

WORLD SITUATION

Production of wheat in 1960-61 in the Northern Hemisphere (excluding China and Soviet Union) is reported to be substantially higher than in the previous year. Most of the increase in production has occurred in North America. In Western Europe, output is, however, reported to be lower than that in the previous season. Smaller crops in France, Italy, Spain, Greece, Portugal, Sweden and Belgium have more than offset the increases in Western Germany, the Netherlands and England and Wales. In Asia, increases in production in Turkey, Pakistan and Japan are largely offset by reductions in Iran and Syria. In the Southern Hemisphere, outturn in Australia is now estimated at the record level of 6·6 million tons or about 1·3 million tons higher than last season. In Argentina and the Union of South Africa, however, production is expected to be somewhat lower than in the previous year.

According to the Grain Bulletin of January 1961 issued by the Commonwealth Economic Committee, trade in wheat in 1960 was substantially higher than in the previous year mainly as a result of the large shipment from the United States and Australia.

Prices of wheat in the United States hardened during January 1961. Cash prices of No. 2 Red Winter at Chicago advanced from 211 cents per bushel on 29 December 1960 to 217 cents on 31 January 1961. During the same period, cash prices of No. 2 Hard (Ex-store) at Kansas City rose from 202 1/2 cents per bushel to 204 3/8 cents per bushel.

The world rice situation and outlook were reviewed at the fifth session of the F.A.O. Consultative Sub-Committee on the Economic Aspects of Rice held in New Delhi from 13 to 23 January 1961. According to the provisional crop estimates submitted by countries at the session, world production of paddy in the current season will continue its upward trend and may reach about 140 million metric tons, 4 million metric tons more than last season. This would be a new record. Mainland China, where crops were reported to have been severely damaged by droughts and floods, is excluded. Most of the expansion is centred in the Far East. Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaya and Philippines all expect better harvests than last year. Exporting countries generally anticipate rice crops of approximately the same size as last season.

The above Committee provisionally estimated rice exports in 1960 at 5·8 million metric tons, about 200,000 tons more than in 1959. For post-war years this is probably second only to the 1956 figure. This excludes shipments from Mainland China to

U.S.S.R. on which no information is available.

The Committee noted that import demand last year was stronger in the Far East, where there were rising requirements both for consumption and stocks. A marked increase occurred in rice imports by India, Indonesia, Pakistan and several other countries. On the export side, there appeared to have been a considerable fall in sales by mainland China in 1960: so the rise in demand resulted in an increase in rice exports from Burma, Thailand, the United States and especially the United Arab Republic, which had temporarily ceased exporting in 1959. All these countries had bigger crops last season. Although the volume of world exports was larger, the value probably showed no improvement because export prices of rice averaged lower than in the previous year.

The Committee also reported considerable progress on a study, of longer-term trends in production and consumption of rice, which it began a year ago. Plans were drawn up to complete a provisional version of the study for the next session. Problems of reducing fluctuations in international trade, internal marketing, grading, and statistics were other topics discussed.

SUGAR

Sugarcane.—During January 1961 the harvesting of sugarcane crop was reported to be in progress in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Punjab. Preparation of land for sowing of sugarcane in parts of Uttar Pradesh and sowing operations in Madhya Pradesh were also in progress. The crushing operations of sugarcane particularly in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa were reported to be in good progress.

For the sugarcane development schemes a provision of Rs. 12 crores has been made in the Third Five Year Plan, out of which expenditure during the first year is estimated at Rs. 2·35 crores. The development schemes are mainly directed towards increasing the acre-yield, though a small expansion in acreage might also occur mostly in newly irrigated areas.

Sugar.—The total production of sugar in India during the 1960-61 season upto 31 January 1961 was 13·00 lakh tons against 11·40 lakh tons in the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories reported to be in production during the week ending 31 January was 171 against 165 in the corresponding week of the previous season.

The opening stock of sugar with factories in India on 1 January 1961 was 9·92 lakh tons against 4·82 lakh tons on the corresponding date last year. Total despatches from factories during the 1960-61 season upto the end of January were 4·82 lakh tons against 4·72 lakh tons in the corresponding period of the previous season.

The Government of India released during January 1961, 2 lakh tons of sugar for internal consumption. This brings the total releases of sugar during the 1960-61 season upto the end of January 1961 to 6 lakh tons.

The Government of India released on 17 September 1960 a quantity of 50 thousand tons of sugar for export out of the 1959-60 season's production. This quantity was to be shipped upto the end of December 1960 but the date was later extended to 31 March 1961. A quantity of about 34 thousand tons has been sold and about 18 thousand tons actually shipped upto the end of December 1960. On 7 January 1961 the Government of India released another quantity of 50 thousand tons for export out of the current season's surplus production, the entire quantity to be exported by the end of March 1961.

The market prices of sugar during January 1961 remained steady at Calcutta, Nagpur, Madras, Bombay and Patna. At Hapur, there was a slight disturbance but on the whole the prices remained more or less steady. The prices at Kanpur at the end of the first week of January showed a fall as compared to the prices at the end of the last week of the previous month; but during the second week the prices were quite steady. The following table indicates week-end wholesale prices of sugar at some important centres :

Week-end Wholesale Market Prices of Sugar

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Quality	Week-ending 30-12-60	6-1-61	13-1-61	20-1-61	27-1-61
Hapur	Crystal	40·18	40·00	39·64	39·82	40·18
Kanpur	D-29	44·00	42·18	42·18	N.R.	N.R.
Calcutta	Indian Medium	41·81	41·85	41·85	41·85	41·85
Nagpur	D-28	N.A.	N.A.	44·05	44·05	44·05
Madras	Parry's	43·02	43·02	43·02	43·02	43·02
Bombay	D-29	42·21	42·21	42·21	42·21	42·21
Patna	D-29	40·71	40·71	40·71	40·71	40·71

The average daily arrivals of gur in the Hapur market during January were 3,303 maunds against 5,616 maunds during December 1960. The stock of gur in this market at the end of January was 36,600 maunds against 40,000 maunds at the end of December 1960. Last year at the end of January the stocks were 8,500 maunds.

The prices of gur during January 1961 generally witnessed a mixed behaviour at various centres. The prices at the end of the last week of January as compared to the prices at the end of the last week of the previous month generally showed an easing tendency; at Patna, however, the level of prices was more or less steady. The table below shows week-end wholesale prices of gur at some important centres.

Week-end Wholesale Market Prices of Gur

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Quality	Week-ending 30-12-60	6-1-61	13-1-61	20-1-61	27-1-61
Hapur	Phatwa No. 1	13·75	13·25	13·50	14·25	13·56
Calcutta	Bheli	17·00	17·00	17·00	16·50	16·50
Madras	II sort	17·54	17·54	14·93	14·18	14·56
Bombay	Kolhapur	23·14	22·39	20·90	20·90	20·90
Patna	Deshi	17·00	17·00	17·50	17·00	17·00

OILSEEDS

During January 1961, a further export quota of 20,000 tons of H.P.S. groundnut kernels for the year 1961 was announced. A quota of 20,000 tons of groundnut oilcake (expeller variety) for the period January-June 1961 was also announced during the month.

Prices of edible oilseeds and oils remained firm; groundnut and groundnut oil prices registered a steady rise. In the case of linseed and castor seed and their oils, prices were steady to easy.

Groundnut

Prices of groundnut and groundnut oil recorded further gains during the month and reached levels unknown during the last few years. Fears of acute scarcity of supplies in view of limited arrivals from Andhra, Gujarat and Karnatak and keen demand from vanaspati manufacturers and crushers continued to be the main bullish factors. Other factors were reports of good offtake of H.P.S. groundnuts by some Communist countries and the rising trend in world prices of soyabean oil which is an inferior substitute to groundnut oil. Market sentiment was also affected by the announcement of export quota of H.P.S. groundnut kernels and groundnut expeller oilcake towards the close of the month. Quotations of British West African groundnut oil at European ports were not available during the month. Prices of Indian groundnut oil at European ports continued steady at Rs. 52·41 per maund. The following table shows the trend of prices of groundnut and groundnut oil :

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(Rs. per maund)

	Week-ending				
	30-12-60	6-1-61	13-1-61	20-1-61	27-1-61
Groundnut (kernels)					
Bombay (Bold)	33·59	34·34	34·53	35·46	35·64
Madras (Superior)	33·70	34·56	34·71	35·33	35·18
Hyderabad	42.17	38·07	37·98	38·63	39·10
Groundnut					
Bombay	71·66	73·16	73·53	75·58	76·51
Madras	71·10	70·27	67·28	68·18	71·91
Hyderabad	70·78	74·65	73·23	74·65	73·53
European Ports					
(B.W. African)	59·27*	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(Indian)	52·41*	52·41*	52·41*	52·41*	52·41*

*Nominal.

Exports of groundnuts from India during November 1960 were 1,895 tons compared to 134 tons of groundnuts and 5,196 tons of groundnut oil during November 1959. There were no exports of groundnut oil during November 1960. Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during January-November 1960 totalled 29,727 tons and 1,607 tons respectively compared to 23,215 tons of groundnut and 24,762 tons of groundnut oil during the corresponding period of 1959.

Linseed

Prices of linseed and linseed oil hardened during the first week but were easier thereafter except at Calcutta where the prices of both linseed and linseed oil recorded substantial gains during the second and third weeks. Later prices showed a moderate decline. During the first week, the main factors imparting strength to the market were scarcity of supplies and good offtake. During the subsequent weeks, prices showed easier tendency in sympathy with the castor seed section. Prices of Argentinian linseed oil at European ports ruled steady during the first two weeks and thereafter registered a significant rise and those of the Indian variety continued to rule steady during the month. The following table shows the trend of prices of linseed and linseed oil.

(Rs. per maund)

	Week-ending				
	30-12-60	6-1-61	13-1-61	20-1-61	27-1-61
Linseed					
Bombay (Bold)	27·25	28·74	28·37	27·25	26·87
Calcutta (Small)	27·90	28·37	29·49	32·25	29·00
Kanpur (Bold)	25·60	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Linseed Oil					
Bombay	62·33	64·01	62·52	61·58	61·58
Calcutta	67·18	68·68	70·92	75·39	75·02
Kanpur	61·00	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
European Ports					
Argentine	42·49	43·59	43·59	44·81	45·67
Indian	61·22*	61·22*	61·22*	61·22*	61·22*

*Nominal.

Exports of linseed oil during November 1960 were 200 tons compared to 3,926 tons during November 1959. Total exports of linseed oil during January-November 1960 were 6,292 tons against 15,046 tons during the corresponding period of 1959.

Castor seed

Prices of castor seed and castor oil moved both ways within a narrow range. During the first week, prices generally ruled steady except in the case of castor oil at Bombay where it firmed up on sustained speculative support. Later, the market generally remained depressed in view of lack of enquiries from U.S.A. and discouraging export outlook with Indian prices remaining higher than the foreign parity. Market sentiment was also influenced by new crop arrivals. Castor oil prices, however, recorded small gains during the last week and closed with a firm undertone mainly due to reports of lower crop in Gujarat and Andhra. Price of Bombay commercial castor oil at European ports more or less showed an easy tendency.

The following table shows the trend of prices :

(Rs. per maund)

	Week-ending				
	30-12-60	6-1-61	13-1-61	20-1-61	27-1-61
Castor Seed					
Bombay (Bold)	25·19	25·19	25·38	25·19	4·82
Kanpur (F.A.Q.)	25·60	25·60	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Badepalli (Hc6)	25·38	24·60 (a)	24·60 (a)	N.R.	N.R.
Castor Oil					
Bombay (Commercial)	52·25	53·00	52·25	52·63	53·19
Kanpur (F.A.Q.)	60·00	60·00 (a)	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Madras (F.A.Q.)	56·77	56·77	57·10	55·95	56·27
European Ports					
Bombay Commercial	59·51	60·24	59·26	59·51	59·26

(a)—Relates to previous week.

Exports of castor oil during November 1960 were 1,244 tons compared to 3,775 tons during November 1959. Total exports of castor oil during January-November 1960 were 54,858 tons compared to 31,014 tons during the corresponding period of 1959.

Coconut

Prices of copra at Bombay recorded an upward trend till the week ending 20 January. During the subsequent week, however, the price recorded a slight fall. Similarly the trend of prices of coconut oil at Bombay remained upward till the week ending 20 January and the price showed a slight fall during the week ending 27th. At Cochin, the trend of coconut oil prices remained upward till the week ending 13th; thereafter, the prices recorded a downward trend. The following were the weekly quotations :

(Rs. per maund)

	Week-ending				
	30-12-60	6-1-61	13-1-61	20-1-61	27-1-61
Copra					
Bombay	67·18	68·30	70·92	70·92	70·17
Alleppey	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Coconut oil					
Bombay	98·91	100·00	100·00	103·76	103·01
Cochin	96·67	96·67	97·98	97·72	97·60

Imports of copra into India during October 1960 were 11,642 tons against 11,556 tons of copra and 50 tons of coconut oil imported during October 1959. There were no imports of coconut oil during October 1960. Total imports of copra and coconut oil during January-October 1960 aggregated 82,675 tons and 1,012 tons respectively against 76,364 tons of copra and 2,643 tons of coconut oil during January-October 1959.

COTTON

The all-India second estimate of the 1960-61 cotton crop puts the area at 16,595

thousand acres compared to the corresponding estimate of 17,162 thousand acres during the preceding season. This shows a decrease of 567 thousand acres or 3·3 per cent. The decrease in area during the current year has been reported by all the States except Madras and is attributed generally to unfavourable climatic conditions at sowing time and also to diversion of some area formerly under cotton to groundnut crop in Madhya Pradesh. Among the different varieties of cotton, decrease in area has occurred mainly in the case of Broach Vijay, Virnar (including Jarilla), Oomras, Malvi, Surti Vijalpa (including Suyog), Southerns and H. 420. However, Americans and Dholleras have registered substantial increase. The area under long staple has increased while decline has occurred in medium and short staple varieties. This estimate generally covers the period upto the end of September 1960. The crop was affected by excessive rains and floods in some parts of Uttar Pradesh, by lack of rains in some districts of Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the cotton crop. Past experience shows that the area at the second estimate stage forms roughly 85 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

The third trade estimate of the current season's crop framed at the end of December, 1960 puts production at 51·62 lakh bales compared to the second estimate of 51·02 lakh bales.

During January 1961 the ban on the movement of Bengal Deshi cotton from Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh to any other place in India imposed by the Textile Commissioner in December 1960 was withdrawn.

The floor and ceiling prices for Kalyan 25/32" were raised from Rs. 135 to Rs. 139 per quintal (from approximately Rs. 480 to Rs. 495 per candy) and from Rs. 236 to Rs. 241 per quintal (from approximately Rs. 840 to Rs. 855 per candy) respectively. The floor and ceiling prices for Westerns 26/32" were also raised from Rs. 145 to Rs. 151 per quintal (from approximately Rs. 515 to Rs. 535 per candy) and from Rs. 239 to Rs. 245 per quintal (from approximately Rs. 850 to Rs. 870 per candy) respectively.

Imports of raw cotton into India during October 1960 totalled 51,000 bales compared to 148,000 bales during the preceding month and 16,000 bales during October 1959. Total imports in the first two months of the current season were 199,000 bales against 49,000 bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during October 1960 were 2,000 bales compared to 3,000 bales during the preceding month and 10,000 bales during October 1959. Total exports of raw cotton during the first two months of the 1960-61 season were 5,000 bales against 28,000 bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw cotton by mills in India during November 1960 was 4·35 lakh bales against 4·16 lakh bales during the preceding month and 4·21 lakh bales in November 1959. Total consumption of raw cotton during the first quarter of the 1960-61 season was 12·77 lakh bales compared to 12·94 lakh bales during the corresponding period of 1958-59.

Stocks of raw cotton with mills in India at the end of November 1960 were 10·13 lakh bales compared to 10·40 lakh bales at the end of the previous month and 11·39 lakh bales at the end of November 1959.

The following table shows 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	
	1960	1959	30-11-61	30-11-59
Indian ..	3·17	3·83	6·07	10·03
Pakistani ..	0·03	—	0·07	—
Egyptian ..	0·10	0·06	0·55	0·17
Other foreign ..	1·05	0·32	3·44	1·19
Total ..	4·35	4·21	10·13	11·39

The latest position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton in Bombay was as follows :

(Lakh bales)

	1-9-60 to 19-1-61	Same period last year
Arrivals	11·52	10·52
Consumption by mills ..	4·59	4·83
Stocks with exporters, mills & merchants on the last date of the period.	5·17	3·78

During January 1961, the cotton market ruled easy. The ceiling in respect of the export quota of 50,000 bales of Bengal Deshi released during early December 1960 was reported to have been reached and there was, therefore, no export interest. Another bearish factor was the increased arrivals of supplies. Trade estimate of the current season's crop at over 5 million bales was also a depressing influence. The floor and ceiling prices of Kalyans and Westerns announced during the month fell short of trade's expectations. Rumours of announcement of another export quota for Bengal Deshi did not materialise. In the face of all these factors, prospects of imports of further quantities of U.S. cotton weakened the market sentiment further. Mill demand was also reported to be weak. During January 1961 Jarilla M.G.F. was quoted at Bombay at the ceiling price of Rs. 820 per candy. Deshi cotton which was quoted at Abohar at Rs. 762 per candy at the end of December 1960 rose to Rs. 857 per candy in the first and second weeks of January. Then the price declined to Rs. 800 per candy. The price of American variety at Abohar moved erratically but prices ruled at lower levels than those of the previous month. The following table gives wholesale prices of cotton lint at some of the important centres:

(Rs. per candy)

Date	Adoni Andhra Pradesh, Laxmi	Bombay Jarilla M.G.F.	Abohar Deshi	Punjab American
30-12-60 ..	N.T.	820	762	933
6-1-61 ..	N.T.	820	857	914
13-1-61	N.T.	820	857	914
20-1-61	N.T.	820	800	907
27-1-61	N.T.	820	800	914

The Karachi cotton market recorded a rise. 4F Punjab (Roller ginned) variety of cotton quoted at Rs. 858 per candy at the end of December 1960 rose to Rs. 883 by the middle of January 1961 but declined slightly to Rs. 874 per candy by the end of the third week. The following table shows the wholesale prices of 4F Punjab (Roller ginned) variety of cotton lint at Karachi :

Date	Price (Rs. per candy)
31-12-60	858
7-1-61	874
14-1-61	883
21-1-61	874
28-1-61	N.A.

The New York cotton market showed little fluctuation in prices. The following table gives the wholesale prices of cotton middling 1" in New York :

Date	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy
29-12-60	32·25	1,204
5-1-61	32·25	1,204
12-1-61	32·25	1,204
19-1-61	32·25	1,204
26-1-61	32·25	1,204

JUTE

The All-India final estimate of jute for 1960-61 puts the acreage and production at 1,529 thousand acres and 4,030 thousand bales against the partially revised estimate of 1,685 thousand acres and 4,605 thousand bales for 1959-60. This shows a decrease of 156 thousand acres or 9.3 per cent in area. The decrease in acreage was shared mainly by West Bengal, Assam and Bihar and was attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time. In the case of West Bengal it was also attributed to the short supply of seeds at sowing time. Orissa is the only State which recorded a slight increase in jute acreage. The decline in production of jute during the current season was of the order of 575 thousand bales or 12.5 per cent, and was also accounted for mainly by Assam, West Bengal and Bihar attributed partly to the shrinkage in acreage and partly to unfavourable weather conditions during the growth period of the crop. This decrease in production was, however, offset to some extent by the increase in Orissa.

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during December 1960 were 6.34 lakh bales compared to 6.57 lakh bales during the preceding month and 8.28 lakh bales during December 1959. Total arrivals of both indigenous and Pakistan raw jute during the current season (July-December 1960) were 27.06 lakh bales compared to 31.48 lakh bales in the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during December 1960 were 0.40 lakh bales compared to 0.53 lakh bales during the preceding month and 0.65 lakh bales during December 1959. Total imports of raw jute from

Pakistan during the current season (July-December 1960) were 2.67 lakh bales compared to 1.67 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by member mills of IJMA during December 1960 was 5.34 lakh bales compared to 5.02 lakh bales during the preceding month and 5.51 lakh bales during December 1959. Total consumption during the current season (July-December 1960) was 39.94 lakh bales compared to 31.44 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Stocks of raw jute with Calcutta mills were 9.22 lakh bales at the end of December 1960 against 8.03 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 17.01 lakh bales at the end of December 1959.

During the month under review, the Calcutta loose jute market opened steady with prices remaining unchanged from the last week-end levels. Thereafter the market became firm for the rest of the month and prices registered a considerable rise due to reports of poor arrivals and very keen interest shown by mills for ready and near delivery goods as stocks of raw jute were not sufficient with them. The firmness was also due partly to fresh foreign enquiries for jute goods and partly due to the news that the U.S. consumption of burlap during December 1960 had remained at 72 million yards, the same as in November 1960. The following table shows the prices of some of the bottom varieties of raw jute at Calcutta:

January/February Delivery

(Rs. per quintal)

Variety	Week-ending				
	31-12-60	7-1-61	14-1-61	20-1-61	27-1-61
Assam	139·25	139·25	150·00	152·72	166·11
Northern	139·25	139·25	150·00	152·72	164·77
Desal	136·75	136·75	147·25	150·04	162·09
Orissa	142·00	142·00	152·75	156·73	168·79
Murshidabad	134·00	134·00	144·75	146·02	159·41
Jungli	134·00	134·00	143·25	143·34	156·73
Deisee (selected)	146·00	144·75	154·00	160·75	171·47

The pucca bales sector opened steady. Thereafter in sympathy with the loose jute market prices showed a hardening tendency. The following table gives the weekly quotations of some of the important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta:

January/February Delivery

(Rs. per bale of 180 kgs.)

Variety	Week-ending				
	31-12-60	7-1-61	14-1-61	20-1-61	27-1-61
Mill Firsts	345	345	360	370	390
Mill Lightnings	325	325	340	345	365
Daisee L.G.	300	300	315	330	350
Indian N.C.	235	240	260	255	270
Pakistan N.C.	235	245	260	265	*275

*Per bale of 181.44 Kgs.

The raw jute market in up-country centres ruled firm throughout the month as arrivals of raw jute were very poor. The following table gives the weekly prices of raw jute at Calcutta and some important mofussil centres:

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	Week-ending				
	30-12-60	6-1-61	13-1-61	20-1-61	27-1-61
Nowgong (Assam)	49·37	49·37	51·84	56·16	59·24
Purnea (Bihar)	47·00	46·50	48·00	51·00	52·00
Calcutta (West Bengal)	53·00	52·50	56·00	57·50	62·00
Kendrapara (Orissa)	45·50	46·50	48·00	50·00	53·00

The Calcutta jute goods market opened firm and then turned easier. Thereafter a considerable increase in the prices of jute goods was witnessed due to reports of fresh overseas business and the publication of the favourable U.S. burlap stock and consumption figures coupled with reports of purchases of B Twills by the Central Government for February-March delivery. The following table gives the quotations for hessian and sacking at Calcutta:

Variety	Week-ending				
	31-12-60	6-1-61	13-1-61	20-1-61	27-1-61
Hessian 40"×10 oz. (Rs. per 100 yds).	58·40	61·50	58·25	62·00	67·25
Sacking B Twills (Rs. per 100 bags)	185·00	186·50	181·50	192·00	205·00

TOBACCO

At Bombay, prices of Nipani (chewing) tobacco remained steady at Rs. 82.63 per maund throughout January. As compared to the December month-end quotation of Rs. 166.16 per maund, Motihari medium tobacco was quoted at Calcutta at a lower rate of Rs. 164.23 during the first week of January. It, however, increased to Rs. 173.18 in the subsequent week but again dropped to Rs. 164.23 in the third week and to Rs. 160.49 in the last week of the month. The Jatty medium variety at Calcutta which was quoted at Rs. 176.16 per maund at the end of December fell to Rs. 173.18 in the first week of January and ruled at this level during the subsequent week also. In the third week, however, the price rose to Rs. 175.42 and the month closed with prices of this variety at Rs. 179.16 per maund. At Guntur, the redried strips grade IV, redried strip LB and redried leaf LBY_2 were not transacted during the month.

Arrivals of tobacco in Guntur market during November 1960 comprised 10.47 million lbs. of flue-cured virginia, 1.09 million lbs. of sun-cured virginia, 2.10 million lbs. of sun-cured Natu and other varieties totalling 13.66 million lbs. against 8.64 million lbs. in the previous month. The despatches of raw tobacco from Guntur market consisted of 17.26 million lbs. of flue-cured virginia, 0.98 million lbs. of sun-cured virginia and 3.03 million lbs. of sun-cured Natu and other varieties totalling 21.27 million lbs. against 12.11 million lbs. in the previous month. The stocks of un-manufactured tobacco in the Guntur market at the end of November 1960 were estimated at 48.7 million lbs. According to trade circles, this stock includes about 12 million lbs. of chura butts and stems mostly used for internal consumption.

During December 1960 about 0.9 million lbs. of various varieties of tobacco were graded for export as compared to 2.4 million lbs. graded in November. Of the qualities graded in December, 0.8 million lbs. were of flue-cured virginia variety.

Exports of raw tobacco during November 1960 were 6·0 million lbs. valued at Rs. 26·7 lakhs against 1.7 million lbs. valued at Rs. 10.7 lakhs during the same month last year. Of the total exports during November 1960, flue-cured virginia accounted for 5·8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 105·47 lakhs. Total exports of unmanufactured tobacco during the eleven months ended November 1960 were 85·8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1409·5 lakhs against 80.27 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1275.2 lakhs during the corresponding period last year.

* * *

The twenty-third meeting of the Indian Central Tobacco Committee was held at Hyderabad on 7 December 1960. Dr. J. S. Patel, Agricultural Commissioner to the Government of India, who presided, highlighted some of the Committee's outstanding achievements of economic practicability such as deep placement of fertiliser, application of proper doses of Nitrogen per acre, control of leaf spot diseases by Dithane Z-78, ground beetle by Dieldrin at the rate of 20 oz. per acre and deep ploughing of bidi tobacco in summer, and spotlighted the major problems in tobacco research, marketing and technology which had baffled solution so far.

Among the useful activities of the Committee are the multiplication and supply

of pure and pedigree seeds and seedlings by the Central Tobacco Research Institute and the Institute of Agriculture, Anand and training of cultivators, staff and others interested in tobacco growing in improved methods of cultivation, curing, handling etc. The Committee is also disseminating useful technical and economic information.

Among the problems that have to be tackled immediately is improvement in quality that would favourably influence the export trade. The problem of fading colour in tobacco produced in low-lying lands, saline lands, tank beds and in mongrel types are to be solved if Indian tobacco is to retain its foreign markets. In stressing the economic importance of tobacco, Dr. Patel said that about 87 million lbs. of tobacco worth Rs. 13.9 crores were exported in 1959 and the commodity fetched about Rs. 54 crores to the national exchequer through excise duty. Andhra Pradesh is the largest tobacco growing State in India and it exported about 90 per cent of the total cigarette tobacco produced in the country entering the international market.

The Committee sanctioned free supply of seedlings and fertilisers for laying out demonstration and other trials, establishment of an exploratory station at Yemmiganur, a research station for virginia tobacco at Borgampahad (Andhra Pradesh), four tobacco development units in Andhra Pradesh, a tobacco extension scheme in Ongole (Andhra Pradesh) and a scheme for the establishment of a cigarette tobacco research station in Sironcha tehsil of Chanda District, Maharashtra. The Committee also approved of rendering financial assistance to tabacco co-operatives, of crop cutting experiments on tobacco in Andhra Pradesh and recommended the formation of tobacco advisory committees in tobacco growing States and prompt supply of coal to virginia tobacco growers for flue-curing. It also recommended that there should be a tobacco development officer in Andhra Pradesh who would co-ordinate the activities of the proposed development units. It decided that pure seeds raised at its research stations should be supplied to farmers at reasonable rates. The Committee proposed the formation of extension service societies in the States which would help the tobacco growers with the supply and procurement of seeds, seedlings, manures, barn equipments, and technical advice. The question of deputation of educated young farmers to important tobacco growing countries was also considered.

Food Control Orders

New Delhi, 3 *January* 1961

G.S.R. 3.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following Order to amend the Calcutta Wheat (Movement Control) Order, 1956, namely:

1. This Order may be called the Calcutta Wheat (Movement Control) (Amendment) Order, 1961.

2. In clause 3 of the Calcutta Wheat (Movement Control) Order, 1956, after the proviso, the following further proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided further that nothing contained in sub-clause (2) shall apply to the import of wheat from the State of Punjab or Madhya Pradesh under an export permit granted by the Government of that State."

New Delhi, 7 *January* 1961

G.S.R. 35.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following Order to amend the Inter-Zonal Wheat Movement Control Order, 1957, namely:—

1. This Order may be called the Inter-Zonal Wheat Movement Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1961.

2. In clause 3 of the Inter-Zonal Wheat Movement Control Order, 1957, in the second proviso, after item (iii), the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*iv*) the export by the owner or other person in charge of a roller flour mill of maida, suji, rawa, wholemeal atta and resultant atta manufactured by him in his roller flour mill from the State of Punjab to the State of Rajasthan."

New Delhi, 16 *January* 1961

G.S.R. 75.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that it is necessary so to do for controlling the rise in prices and preventing the hoarding of rice and paddy in the State of Orissa;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3A) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby directs that, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (3) of the said section 3, the price at which rice or paddy shall be sold in any locality in the State of Orissa in compliance with an order made with reference to clause (f) of sub-section (2) of the said section 3 shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the said sub-section (3A) and also authorizes the Director of Food Supplies, Government of Orissa, to determine the average market rate of rice or paddy in such locality in the State of Orissa aforesaid.

2. This notification shall remain in force for a period of three months.

PART II—STATISTICAL TABLES

1. *Rainfall during January* 1961

(*Between* 1 *January and* 1 *February* 1961)

(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

Rainfall Regions	Rainfall from 1 January to 1 February 1961		
	Actual (mms.)	Excess or deficit compared to normal†	
		Absolute (mms.)	Per cent (mms.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Bay Islands	120	(+) 39	(+) 47
2. Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	12	(—) 10	(—) 46
3. Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	8	(—) 2	(—) 23
4. Gangetic West Bengal	14	(+) 2	(+) 14
5. Orissa	35	(+) 25	(+)258
6. Bihar Plateau	20	(+) 1	(+) 4
7. Bihar Plains	15	(+) 1	(+) 6
8. Uttar Pradesh, East	35	(+) 16	(+) 86
9. Uttar Pradesh, West	61	(+) 32	(+)110
10. Punjab (including Delhi)	79	(+) 48	(+)159
11. Himachal Pradesh*	123	—	—
12. Jammu & Kashmir	40	(—) 22	(—) 36
13. Rajasthan, West	20	(+) 14	(+)260
14. Rajasthan, East	25	(+) 18	(+)253
15. Madhya Pradesh, West	33	(+) 22	(+)204
16. Madhya Pradesh, East	20	(+) 5	(+) 31
17. East Gujarat	0	(—) 2	(—)100
18. Saurashtra and Kutch	5	(+) 3	(+)137
19. Konkan	0	(—) 3	(—)100
20. Madhya Maharashtra	0	(—) 3	(—)100
21. Deccan (including Marathwada)	0	(—) 8	(—)100
22. Vidarbha	1	(—) 8	(—) 85
23. Coastal Andhra Pradesh	9	(—) 4	(—) 31
24. Telangana	0	(—) 8	(—) 99
25. Rayalaseema	0	(—) 7	(—)100
26. Madras State	103	(+) 65	(+)171
27. Coastal Mysore	0	(—) 2	(—)100
28. Interior Mysore, North	0	(—) 4	(—)100
29. Interior Mysore, South	3	(—) 2	(—) 44
30. Kerala	17	(—) 1	(—) 3
31. Arabian Sea Islands	115	(+) 68	(+)144

†In calculation of excesses and deficits and their percentages rainfall figures are taken correct to 0·1 mm.

*Excess or deficit of rainfall is not marked due to absence of normals.

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
Andhra Pradesh	Winter paddy and sugarcane	Jowar, bengal gram, pulses, chillies, sugarcane, cotton and wheat in some parts.
Assam	Aus paddy (lowland) and potato .	Linseed, rape mustard and sugarcane.
Bihar	Sesamum, summer paddy and jute	Winter rice, linseed, rape & mustard, tur, cotton and castor.
Kerala	—	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.
Maharashtra	Sugarcane and summer jowar	Wheat, winter paddy, linseed, rape & mustard, arhar, cotton and sugarcane.
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 summer vegetables	Sugarcane and potato.
Uttar Pradesh	Sugarcane and tobacco	Potato, sugarcane, rape & mustard in some areas.
West Bengal	Sesamum and sugarcane	Tobacco, sugarcane, linseed, rape & mustard, arhar, potato, chillies and cotton.
Manipur	Jute	Wheat, castorseed, rape & mustard and linseed.
Himachal Pradesh	Winter potato	—
Tripura	Sugarcane	Gram, rabi pulses, potato, chillies, sugarcane and tobacco.
Delhi	—	Chillies and tobacco.

2. *All-India First Estimate of Small Millets (Kharif)*, 1960-61

SUMMARY

	1960-61 (First Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding adjusted Estimate)	Increase of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	9,377	9,279	(+)98	(+)1·1
(thousand hectares)	3,795	3,755	(+)40	(+)1·1

The increase in acreage has been reported mainly by Madhya Pradesh (under sawan crop) and Uttar Pradesh (under kodan crop) and is attributed to better seasonal conditions at sowing time. The increase in acreage has been almost offset by the decreases reported by Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Mysore. The decrease in acreage in Andhra Pradesh is attributed to unfavourable seasonal conditions during the South-west monsoon period, whereas in Gujarat it is due to erratic weather conditions at sowing time.

This estimate covers the period generally upto the middle of October, 1960. In Andhra Pradesh, the crop was reported to have been affected by drought in East Godavari, Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur and Chittoor districts. In Gujarat also, the condition of the crop was reported to be unsatisfactory in Kaira and Sabarkantha districts. In Uttar Pradesh, the crop was unsatisfactory in areas affected by excessive rains and drought. Locust attacks were also reported in Kaira, Baroda, Panchmahals and Surat districts of Gujarat. The condition of the crops in other parts of the country was generally satisfactory.

This estimate covers the area sown to the crop 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)		
	1960-61 (First Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase or Decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh			
Korra	972	1,003	(—) 31
Varagu	389	424	(—) 35
Samai	174	180	(—) 6
Other Cereals	51	57	(—) 6
TOTAL ..	1,586	1,664	(—) 78
Gujarat	281	381(A)	(—)100
Kerala	14	14	—
Madhya Pradesh			
Kodan-Kutki	3,053	3,110	(—) 57
Sawan	365	155	(+)210
Rala	23	30	(—) 7
Kakun	15	33	(—) 18
Basara	11	16	(—) 5
Others	162	104	(+) 58
TOTAL ..	3,629	3,448(A)	(+)181
Madras			
Korra	41	41	—
Varagu	291	290	(+) 1
Sawai	201	201	—
TOTAL ..	533	532	(+) 1
Maharashtra			
Kodra	91	91	—
Vari	122	118	(+) 4
Sawa	14	15	(—) 1
Banti-Bhadli	21	21	—
Kodan-Kutki	21	26	(—) 5
Rala	3	3	—
Others	268	261	(+) 7
TOTAL ..	540	535(A)	(+) 5
Mysore			
Navane	403	434	(—) 31
Haraka	101	103	(—) 2
Save	181	186	(—) 5
Baragu	53	54	(—) 1
Kodu-Kudri	37	37	—
Badlvari	12	12	—
Italian Millets	104	102	(+) 2
Others	14	15	(—) 1
TOTAL ..	905	943(A)	(—) 38

DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Orissa	114	114(A)	—
Rajasthan	167	159(A)	(+) 8
Uttar Pradesh			
Kodon*	1,089	910	(+) 179
Sawan	418	464	(—) 46
Kakun	24	33	(—) 9
Kutki*	7	12	(—) 5
TOTAL ..	1,538	1,419(A)	(+) 119
West Bengal	10	9	(+) 1
Himachal Pradesh			
Chalai	16	15	(+) 1
Cheena	7	8	(—) 1
Kangni	7	8	(—) 1
Ogla	5	6	(—) 1
Others	25	24	(+) 1
TOTAL ..	60	61	(—) 1
TOTAL INDIA	9,377	9,279	(+) 98

(A) — Adjusted estimate.

* — Based on the method of random sampling under the scheme on pre-harvest estimation of area.

NOTES :— (1) Assam, Bihar, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir are non-reporting for this estimate.

(2) Small millets are not grown to any appreciable extent in Delhi, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands and Naga-Hills —Tuensang Area.

(3) Data given in this estimate relate to the crop sown during kharif season only. Information for the crops sown during the rabi season will be included in the second estimate.

2.1. *All-India Final Estimate of Jute*, 1960-61

SUMMARY

(1)	1960-61 (Final Estimate) (2)	1959-60 (Partially Revised Estimate) (3)	Decrease of Col. 2 over Col. 3 Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (thousand acres)	1,529	1,685	(—) 156	(—) 9·3
Production (thousand bales of 400 lbs. each) ..	4,030	4,605	(—) 575	(—) 12·5
In Metric Units				
Area (thousand hectares)	618·8	681·9	(—) 63·1	(—) 9·3
Production (thousand bales of 180 kgs. each) ..	4,062·2	4,641·8	(—) 579·6	(—) 12·5

The decrease in acreage during the current year has been shared mainly by West Bengal, Assam and Bihar and is attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time. In the case of West Bengal it is also attributed to the short supply of seeds at sowing time. In this State severe drought prevailed from late March to early May and sowings were suspended in many places during this period. Early varieties of jute, which had already been sown, also suffered a great deal. Orissa is the only State which has recorded a slight increase in jute acreage.

The decrease in production is also accounted for mainly by Assam, West Bengal and Bihar and has been attributed partly to the shrinkage in acreage and partly to unfavourable weather conditions during the

period of growth of the crop. This decrease in production has, however, been offset to some extent by the increase in Orissa.

Production estimates for 1960-61 and 1959-60 in respect of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are based on the results of crop cutting surveys.

DETAILS

State	Area ('000 acres) 1960-61 (Final Estimate) (2)	1959-60 (Partially Revised Estimate) (3)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3) (4)	Production ('000 bales of 400 lbs. each) 1960-61 (Final Estimate) (5)	1959-60 (Partially Revised Estimate) (6)	Increase or decrease of Col. (5) over Col. (6) (7)
Assam	299	334	(—) 35	813*	1,114*	(—) 301
Bihar	363	399	(—) 36	839*	957*	(—) 118
Orissa	100	75	(+) 25	261*	212*	(+) 49
Uttar Pradesh	32	33	(—) 1	89*	92*	(—) 3
West Bengal	720	824	(—) 104	1,987*	2,170*	(—) 183
Tripura	15	20	(—) 5	41	60	(—) 19
TOTAL	1,529	1,685	(—) 156	4,030	4,605	(—) 575

*Based on the results of random sample crop cutting surveys except for the hilly areas in Assam.

NOTE.—Jute is not grown to any appreciable extent in other States.

2.2 *All-India First Estimate of Sannhemp*, 1960-61

SUMMARY

(1)		1960-61 (First Estimate) (2)	1959-60 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate) (3)	Decrease of Co. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (thousand acres) ..	Fibre	487	532	(—) 45	(—) 8·5
	Green Manure	116	119	(—) 3	(—) 2·5
	Fodder	85	96	(—) 11	(—)11·5
	TOTAL	688	747	(—) 59	(—) 7·9
(Thousand hectares)		278·4	302·3	(—)23·9	(—) 7·9

The decrease in acreage is shared mainly by Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and is attributed generally to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time. Details in respect of the crop grown for fibre, green manure and fodder are not complete as some of the States have not supplied figures for each of the categories separately.

This estimate generally covers the period upto the end of July 1960. Till then the condition of the standing crop was generally satisfactory, except in some parts of Marathwada region of Maharashtra where the crop was reported to be withering due to inadequate rains.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres) 1960-61 (First Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh			
Fibre	50	51	(—)1
Green Manure	14	14	—
Fodder	74	74	—
TOTAL	138	139	(—)1
Gujarat			
Fibre	4†	19	(—)15
Green Manure	2	10	(—) 8
Fodder	3	14	(—)11
TOTAL	9	43 @	(—)34
Madhya Pradesh			
Fibre	87	103	(—)16
Green Manure	3	2	(+)1
TOTAL	90	105	(—)15
Maharashtra			
Fibre	45	45	—
Green Manure	19	19	—
Fodder	8	8	—
TOTAL	72	72	—
Mysore			
Fibre	33	37	(—)4
Green Manure	—	—	—
Fodder	—	—	—
TOTAL	33	37(A)	(—)4
Orissa			
Fibre	15	15	—
Green Manure	—	—	—
Fodder	—	—	—
TOTAL	15	15(A)	—
Punjab			
Fibre	22	18	(+)4
Green Manure	(a)	3	(—)3
Fodder	—	(a)	—
TOTAL	22	21	(+)1
Rajasthan			
Fibre	50	47	(+)3
Green Manure	—	—	—
TOTAL	50	47(A)	(+)3
Uttar Pradesh			
Fibre	171	188	(—)17
Green Manure	78	71	(+)7
Fodder	—	—	—
TOTAL	249	259	(—)10

DETAILS—*contd.*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
West Bengal				
	Fibre	10	9	(+)1
	Green Manure	—	—	—
	Fodder	—	—	—
	TOTAL	10	9	(+)1
Himachal Pradesh				
	Fibre	(a)	(a)	—
Total India				
	Fibre	487	532	(—)45
	Green Manure	116	119	(—) 3
	Fodder	85	96	(—)11
	TOTAL	688	747	(—)59

(a)—Less than 500 acres. (A)—Adjusted estimate.

@—Break-up estimated. †Includes data for green manure and fodder also in respect of Amreli, Sabarkantha, Broach and Surat districts for which separate details are not available.

NOTES.— (*i*) Data in respect of Bihar and Madras will become available at the final estimate stage.

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

(*iii*) Sann-hemp is grown for fibre, green manure and fodder. Details of acreage under each have not been furnished by some of the States, *viz.*, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. The figures in respect of these States have, however, been shown under "Sann-hemp grown for fibre".

3. *Tea Production in South India*

('000 lbs.)

District	October 1960 (R)	November 1960 (P)	November 1959 (F)
Anamalais	2,223	3,394	4,450
Kanyakumari	23	48	40
Madurai	152	158	139
Nilgiris	1,695	1,233	1,386
Nilgiris-Wynaad	1,180	1,635	1,254
Tirunelveli	45	36	56
MADRAS STATE	5,318	6,504	7,325
Central Travancore	1,963	3,373	3,222
Cochin	190	245	326
Kanan Devans	2,737	2,229	1,743
Malabar	39	40	34
Mundakayam	149	240	228
South Travancore	368	580	524
Wynaad	846	1,325	1,276
KERALA STATE	6,292	8,032	7,353

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3. *Tea Production in South India*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Coorg	25	45	30
Mysore	216	446	374
MYSORE STATE ..	241	491	404
Estimated production for factories not owning estates ..	948	1,202	1,206
GRAND TOTAL ..	12,799	16,229	16,288

(R)—Revised. (P)—Provisional. (F)—Final.

Source: United Planters' Association of Southern India, Coonoor.

4. *Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates*, 1960-61

Crop	Estimate	Released on	Area (thousand acres) Current Estimate	Area (thousand acres) Previous year's Corresponding Adjusted Estimate	Area (thousand acres) Percentage increase or decrease of Col. (4) over Col. (5)	Production (Thousand tons) Current Estimate	Production (Thousand tons) Previous year's Corresponding Adjusted Estimate	Production (Thousand tons) Percentage increase or decrease of Col. (7) over Col. (8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rice	First	2-1-61	74,394	73,634	(+)1·0			
Jowar ..	First	3-1-61	24,631	25,470	(—)3·3			
Bajra ..	First	5-1-61	25,339	26,430	(—)4·1			
Maize ..	First	5-1-61	9,803	9,941	(—)1·4			
Ragi	First	12-1-61	4,939	5,059	(—)2·4			
Small Millets	First	7-2-61	9,377	9,279	(+)1·1			
Tur	First	5-11-60	5,043	5,133	(—)1·8			
Kharif Pulses other than Tur.	First	6-11-60	12,442	12,707	(—)2·1			
Sugarcane ..	Second	30-11-60	5,702	5,139	(+)11·0			
Groundnut ..	Second	12-12-60	14,312	13,998	(+)2·2			
Sesamum ..	Second	25-11-60	3,706	3,815	(—)2·9			
Cotton ..	Second	12-1-61	16,595	17,162	(—)3·3			
Jute ..	Final	30-1-61	1,529	1,685†	(—)9·3	4,030*	4,605*†	(—)12·5
Mesta ..	Second	9-12-60	665	675	(—)1·5			
Sann-hemp	First	8-2-61	688	747	(—)7·9			

*Thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

†Partially revised estimate.

5. *Area and Production of Principal Crops in India* (1958-59 *and* 1959-60)

Crop	Area (thousand acres) 1958-59*	Area (thousand acres) 1959-60†	Area (thousand acres) Percentage increase or decrease of Col. (3) over Col. (2)	Production (thousand tons unless otherwise indicated) 1958-59*	Production (thousand tons unless otherwise indicated) 1959-60†	Production (thousand tons unless otherwise indicated) Percentage increase or decrease of Col. (6) over Col. (5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Foodgrains						
(*a*) Kharif Cereals						
Rice	81,437	81,343	(—) 0·1	30,354	29,338	(—) 3·3
Jowar	42,584	41,602	(—) 2·3	8,714	7,866	(—) 9·7
Bajra	27,999	26,699	(—) 4·6	3,789	3,484	(—) 8·0
Maize	10,457	10,457	—	3,381	3,615	(+) 6·9
Ragi	6,192	6,211	(+) 0·3	1,877	1,860	(—) 0·9
Small Millets ..	12,417	12,340	(—) 0·6	2,072	2,012	(—) 2·9
Total Kharif Cereals	181,086	178,652	(—) 1·3	50,187	48,175	(—) 4·0
(*b*) Rabi Cereals						
Wheat	31,141	31,508	(+) 1·2	9,772	9,734	(—) 0·4
Barley	8,243	8,220	(—) 0·3	2,672	2,605	(—) 2·5
Total Rabi Cereals ..	39,384	39,728	(+) 0·9	12,444	12,339	(—) 0·8
Total Cereals ..	220,470	218,380	(—) 0·9	62,631	60,514	(—) 3·4
(*c*) Pulses						
Gram	24,865	25,046	(+) 0·7	6,881	5,390	(—)21·7
Tur	5,931	5,843	(—) 1·5	1,671	1,589	(—) 4·9
Other Pulses ..	28,589	28,863	(+) 1·0	4,320	4,257	(—) 1·5
Total Pulses ..	59,385	59,752	(+) 0·6	12,872	11,236	(—)12·7
Total Foodgrains ..	279,855	278,132	(—) 0·6	75,503	71,750	(—) 5·0
II. Other Crops						
Sugarcane (Gur) ..	4,803	5,178	(+) 7·8	7,113	7,579	(+) 6·6
Black Pepper‡ ..	2,301	2,320	(+) 0·8	255	254	(—) 0·4
Chillies (dry) ..	1,471	1,499	(+) 1·9	326	339	(+) 4·0
Ginger (dry)‡ ..	357	370	(+) 3·6	123	134	(+) 8·9
Tobacco	897	934	(+) 4·1	261	281	(+) 7·7
Potato ..	858	885	(+) 3·1	2,327	2,719	(+)16·8
III. Oilseeds						
Groundnut (nuts in shell)	14,575	15,305	(+) 5·0	4,812	4,390	(—) 8·8
Castor	1,203	1,178	(—) 2·1	112	108	(—) 3·6
Sesamum	5,500	5,510	(+) 0·2	511	392	(—)23·3
Rapeseed & mustard	6,021	7,167	(+)19·0	1,025	1,037	(+) 1·2
Linseed	3,965	3,921	(—) 1·1	447	425	(—) 4·9
Total Oilseeds ..	31,264	33,081	(+) 5·8	6,907	6,352	(—) 8·0
IV. Fibres						
Cotton (thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	19,926	19,252	(—) 3·4	4,686	3,835	(—)18·2
Jute (thousand bales of 400 lbs. each) ..	1,811	1,707	(—) 5·7	5,158	4,548	(—)11·8
Mesta (thousand bales of 400 lbs. each) ..	825	706	(—)14·4	1,488	1,098	(—)26·2
Sann-hemp	807 (546**)	813 (546**)	(+) 0·7	81**	80**	(—) 1·2

*Relates to partially revised estimate.

†Relates to final estimate.

**Relates to fibre crop only.

‡Figures in hundreds.

6. *Imports of Cereals*

Cereals	Measure	During the week ending 4-1-61	11-1-61	18-1-61	25-1-61	Progressive total from 1-1-61
Wheat	Long tons	58,212	68,266	57,486	86,847	276,589*
	Metric tons	59,146	69,362	58,409	88,241	281,028
Rice	Long tons	5,496	—	8,596	11,970	26,151
	Metric tons	5,584	—	8,734	12,162	26,571
Milo	Long tons	—	9,899	—	9,170	19,069
	Metric tons	—	10,058	—	9,317	19,375
TOTAL	Long tons	63,708	78,165	66,082	107,987	321,809
	Metric tons	64,731	79,420	67,143	109,720	326,974

*Amended figure.

7. *Coffee Cured*

1960-61 Crop

(Metric tons)

Month	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
1960—				
October	—	—	—	—
November	—	—	—	—
December	1,781	7	—	1,788

1959-60 Crop

(Metric tons)

Month	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
1960—				
October	144	145	1,061	1,350
November	44	29	1,324	1,397
December	52	36	699	787

Source : Coffee Board, Bangalore.

7·1. *Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee*

A. 1959-60 Crop

(Metric tons)

Particulars	During December 1960: Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total	Upto December 1960: Total Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Total Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipts into the pool up to 31-12-60 (inclusive of gain in weight).	52	15	—	67	25,249	6,708	17,344 (*a*)	49,301
Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments upto 31-12-60 (inclusive of driage).	1,045	364	1,169	2,578	11,224	2,993	7,398	21,615

A. 1959-60—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Sold for export up to 31-12-60	—	207	410	617	11,343	2,712	4,487	18,542 (*b*)
Balance as on 31-12-60	993	556	1,579	3,128	2,682	1,003	5,459	9,144
To be sold for export out of balance as on 31-12-60.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*a*) Includes 1,127 metric tons of Robusta plantation.

(*b*) Includes—

(*i*) 129 metric tons plantation sent to London in connection with the production of suitable quality coffee;

(*ii*) 485 metric tons sold to German Democratic Republic;

(*iii*) 2 metric tons sold to Hong Kong ; and

(*iv*) 200 metric tons Robusta sold to Italy.

B. 1960-61 Crop

Particulars	During December 1960: Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total	Upto December 1960: Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipts into the pool upto 31-12-60 (inclusive of gain in weight).	8,099	289	102	8,490	8,617	297	104	9,018
Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments upto 31-12-60 (inclusive of driage).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sold for export upto 31-12-60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance as on 31-12-60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
To be sold for export out of balance as on 31-12-60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

7·2. *Pool Auction Prices of Coffee*

(Rs. per 50 kilos)

Date	Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flat		Robusta Cherry Flat	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
27-12-60	.. Coimbatore	212·65 to 229·50	223·54	170·95 to 170·95	170·95	150·00 to 155·60	153·23
13-12-60	.. Mysore	209·00 to 224·95	216·66	176·40 to 196·10	188·02	150·00 to 152·95	150·23

Source : Coffee Board.

8. *Imports of Raw Tobacco*

Variety	Eleven months ended November			
	1960		1959	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	524	23·2	2,543	123·4
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	—	—	—	—
Others	5	0·1	635	8·6
TOTAL ..	529	23·3	3,178	132·0

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

8·1. *Exports of Raw Tobacco*

Variety	Eleven months ended November			
	1960		1959	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
For manufacture of *bidis*	100	0·9	69	1·1
For manufacture of chewing tobacco	7,469	45·0	7,571	49·1
Natu desi flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	—	—	—	—
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	57,801	1,054·7	65,464	1,166·1
Natu desi sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	2,901	22·8	1,369	18·4
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	2,272	17·3	3,072	24·1
For manufacture of cigars and cheroot	29	0·6	40	0·9
For manufacture of *Hookah* tobacco	27	0·6	14	0·3
Other tobacco (raw)	15,242	264·8	2,674	15·2
TOTAL ..	85,841	1,409·5	80,273	1,275·2

Source : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

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		
			January 1961 (27-1-61)	December 1960 (30-12-60)	January 1960 (29-1-60)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains					
Wheat	Moga	591	16·50	15·37	17·50
	Chandausi	White	17·50	17·37	—
	Sagar	Pissi	13·00 (28·25Q)	12·50	15·35
Jowar	Akola		10·55	N.R.	14·20
Gram	Abohar		15·12 (40·51Q)	16·17	12·60
Maize	Bahraich		12·25	11·62	10·24
Pulses					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		19·04 (51·00Q)	19·04 (51·00Q)	16·11
	Patna		21·00(a)	20·00	17·00
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	18·00 (48.23Q)	17·00	22·00
			20·00(a)	20·00	24·00
	Patna		23·70 (63·50Q)	25·75 (69·00Q)	31·67
	Bombay				
	Madras	Nagpur	24·88 (66·67Q)	27·09 (72·59Q)	30·51
			6·50(a)	7·00	7·00
Potatoes	Patna	Desi	7·50	11·00	9·75
	Calcutta		(20·10Q)		
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	13·99 (37·48Q)	11·52 (30·86Q)	12·34
Sugar and Gur					
Sugar	Bombay	Medium	42·21 (113·09Q)	42·21 (113·09Q)	42·21
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	41·85 (112·12Q)	41·85 (112·12Q)	N.T.
Gur	Hapur	Phatwan No. 1	13·56	13·25	17·62
	Madras	II Sort	14·56	17·54	18·11
	Bombay	Kolhapur	20·90 (56·00Q)	23·14 (62·00Q)	30·00
Livestock Products					
Milk	Delhi		20·00	20·00	20·00
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	250·00 (670·00Q)	250·00	240·00
	Khurja	Desi	212·00	210·00	215·00
	Bombay	Porbandar	287·40 (770·00Q)	283·66 (760·00Q)	292·00
Fish and Eggs		*Sea Fish*			
Fish	Bombay	Prawns	N.A.	37·32 (1·00 kg.)	66·85
		Pomfret	51·13 (1·37 kg.)	46·65 (1·25 kg.)	102·85
	Calcutta	Rohu	N.R.	85·00(a)	90·00
		Hilsa	N.R.	80·00(a)	80·00
		Hen (Ungraded)	N.R.	125·00(a)	130·00
Eggs (per 1,000)	Calcutta	Ungraded	140·00	162·50	120·00
	Madras		125·00	145·00	120·00
	Bombay		N.R.	146·00(a)	178·00
	Jullundur				

9. *Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oilseeds, Oils and Cakes					
Mustard seed	Calcutta	Yellow	40·00 (107·17Q)	40·22 (107·75Q)	32·00
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	N.R.	36·00	32·00
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	41·06 (110·00Q)	35·83 (96·00Q)	30·86
Groundnut kernel	Bombay	Bold	35·64 (95·50Q)	33·59 (90·00Q)	32·33
	Madras	Superior	35·18 (94·25Q)	33·70 (90·30Q)	31·45
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	26·89 (72·00Q)	27·25 (73·00Q)	24·79
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	N.R.	26·67	24·62
Castorseed	Bombay	Bold	24·82 (66·50Q)	25·19 (67·50Q)	23·88
	Badepally		N.R.	24·75	23·08
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	51·18 (137·12Q)	52·68 (141·15Q)	32·00
		Black	51·18 (137·12Q)	52·68 (141·15Q)	32·00
Cotton seed	Bombay	Mogalai	14·74 (39·50Q)	17·54 (47·00Q)	15·87
	Abohar	Desi	15·37 (41·18Q)	16·19	16·50
Copra	Alleppey	Smoked	N.R.	66·87	N.Q.
Mustard oil	Calcutta		97·79 (262·00Q)	94·05 (252·00Q)	80·00
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	N.R.	86·00	74·00
Groundnut oil	Bombay		76·51 (205·00Q)	71·66 (192·00Q)	65·38
	Madras		71·91 (192·67 Q)	71·10 (190·48 Q)	62·54
Linseed oil	Bombay		61·58 (165·00Q)	62·33 (167·00Q)	48·12
	Kanpur		N.R.	63·00	54·00
Castor oil	Bombay	Commercial	53·19 (142·50 Q)	52·25 (140·00 Q)	53·45
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	N.R.	60·00	54·00
Sesamum oil	Madras	Salem	100·39 (268·96 Q)	100·39 (268·96 Q)	66·65
	Bombay		96·30 (258·00 Q)	94·24 (252·50 Q)	68·32
Coconut oil	Cochin		97·60 (261·50Q)	96·67 (259·00Q)	84·00
Mustard cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	N.R.	11·00	10·00
Groundnut cake	Kanpur				
	Bombay	Decorticated	N.R.	11·00	10·67
		Deoiled	12·54 (33·60Q)	11·79 (31·60Q)	13·59
			11·94 (32·00Q)	11·87 (31·80Q)	14·33

9. *Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Cotton, Wool and Jute					
Kapas (per candy of 392 lbs.) ..	Abohar	Desi	190·40	190·40	176·12
	Tirupur	Cambodia	226·27(*a*)	223·64	184·64
Cotton lint (392 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	399·84	380·80	390·32
		320-F	456·96	466·48	466·48
	Bombay	Jarilla M.G.F.	231·00Q(*a*) (*cl*)	231·00Q(*a*) (*cl*)	422·50
Wool	Bombay	Joria White Fine	244·84	234·40	256·73
			656·00Q	628·00Q	
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.) ..	Calcutta	Indian Mill Firsts	393·11 (390·00 ‡)	347·75 (345·00 ‡)	235·00
		Mill Lightnings	367·91 (365·00 ‡)	327·59 (325·00 ‡)	200·00
Loose Jute (per maund) ..	Calcutta	Assam Middles	64·52 (172·87 Q)	54·49 (146·00 Q)	31·75
		Assam Bottom	62·00	53·00	30·75
Beverages					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India.*			
		Medium Dooar Dust.	N.Q.	2·15(*a*) 4·75 kg.(*a*)	2·14
		Export Clean Black Pekoe.	2·36(*a*) 5·20kg(*a*)	2·40(*a*) 5·30 kg.(*a*)	2·18
Coffee (per cwt.) ..	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	249·00 245·00 ϕ	249·00 (245·00 ϕ)	245·00
		Plantation 'PB'	254·00 250·00ϕ	252·00 248·00	255·00
	Chickmagalur	Plantation 'A'	240·00 (*a*) 236·00(*a*) ϕ	240·00 ϕ 236·00 ϕ	234·00
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	254·00 250·00ϕ	250·00 246·00ϕ	243·00
Spices					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	47·00 (125·96Q)	47·00	48·00
	Cochin	Good	46·66 (125·00Q)	41·06 (110·00Q)	45·83
Chillies	Patna	—	70·00(*a*)	65·00	90·00
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	N.R.	131·15	198·90
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	46·65 (125·00Q)	52·25 (140·00Q)	70·44
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalimpong)	90·00 (241·20Q)	92·00	128·00
		Small (Mysore)	799·00 (2140·00Q)	800·00	880·00
Other Commodities					
Tobacco	Guntur	*Flue-cured Virginia redried strips* (Grade 4)	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	123·17 (330·00Q)	122·75 (327·80Q)	137·41
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	10·42	8·33	16·67
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	14·00	11·00	18·00

M13Dte.of E&S (61)—4

9. *Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres*—concld.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Other Commodities—contd.					
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	204·07 (546·75Q)	204·07 (546·75Q)	194·19
		Mangalore	230·40 (617·30Q)	230·40 (617·30Q)	210·66
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay (Dry)	10·50 (28·11Q)	12·00	13·50

(*a*)—Relates to previous week.
(*cl*)—Ceiling price per quintal.
‡ —Rupees per 180 kilograms.
ϕ —Rupees per 50 kilograms.

10. *Issue Prices of Cereals*

(Rupees)

Cereals	1960 Per maund	1960 Per quintal
Rice		
Superfine I	30·00†	80·38†
Superfine II	25·00@	66·98@
Fine I	22·00 (*b*)	58·94 (*b*)
Fine II	20·00 (*a*)	53·58 (*a*)
Medium	18·00**	48·23**
Coarse/Common	16·00‡	42·87‡
Wheat	14·00	37·51
Wheat flour	—	—
Milo	11·00	29·47
Maize (corn)	11·00	29·47

NOTES.—'Issue price' connotes the ex-godown or f.o.r. destination price for bagged grain issued from Central Government Stocks.

†Basmati of Punjab origin.

@ Bangarutheegalu of Andhra origin, Hansraj, Mushkin, Ramjawain, Parmal and Chahora—both raw and boiled—of Punjab origin and Fine II of Madhya Pradesh origin.

(*b*) Imported U.S.A. long grain rice.

(*a*) Fine rice *i.e.* K-12 (Sanna Kusuma), Kichidi, Sanna Krishna, Katukulu, Delhi Bhogam-procured in Andhra Pradesh, superfine rice of Orissa origin and fine III of Madhya Pradesh origin.

**Begmi and Mongra of Punjab origin, Medium I and II of Madhya Pradesh origin, Sugandhi rice imported from Burma and American medium grain rice.

‡ All coarse and common varieties of indigenous rice fine variety of Orissa origin and SMS and full boiled rice imported from Burma, Viet-Nam and Egyptian rice and short grain rice imported from U.S.A.

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	25-1-61	17·75
Rice	Lyallpur	Sela Basmati	25-1-61	47·56(Q) 47·00
	Dacca	Fine	20-1-61	125·92(Q) 32·00
Gur	Lyallpur	—	25-1-61	85·74(Q) 22·50
Cotton Lint	Karachi	4-F Punjab Roller ginned	21-1-61	60·28(Q) 91·75 437·09*
		Sind N.T. Saw ginned	21-1-61	98·75 470·44*
Cottonseed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	21-1-61	14·00
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow	21-1-61	37·51(Q) 180·00
Jute	Dacca	White (Mid's)	20-1-61	482·00(Q) 66·00 320·83†

*Rupees per bale of 392 lbs. †Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

11·1. *Prices in Other Foreign Countries*

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality and other description	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.)	25-1-61	217-3/4 cents	14·22 38·10(Q)
			No. 2 Red Winter Mar.	"	25-1-61	213-7/8 cents	13·97 37·43(Q)
		Minneapolis	Spring Wheat May	"	25-1-61	211-5/8 cents	13·82 37·03(Q)
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba	"	25-1-61	167-3/8 cents	11·02@ 29·53(Q)
	U.K.	London	Australian bulk cargoes (c.i.f.) Mar./April	Ton	27-1-61	£24-17-6	12·18 32·63(Q)
Maize ..	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Yellow Cash	Bushel (56 lbs.)	25-1-61	112-1/2 cents	7·85 21·03(Q)
Barley ..	Canada	Winnipeg	May	Unit (48 lbs.)	25-1-61	98 cents	8·06@ 21·59(Q)

11·1. *Prices in Other Foreign Countries*—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Groundnut ..	European Ports		Sudan Shelled (c.i.f.) New Feb./ Mar.	Metric Ton	27-1-61	£70-0-0	34·84 93·34(Q)
Groundnut Oil	European Ports		British West African 3/5% (c.i.f.)	Ton	30-12-60	£121-0-0 (nominal)	59·27 150·80(Q)
Linseed ..	European Ports		Ethiopian 1% Jan./Feb.	Metric Ton	27-1-61	£50-0-0	24·49 65·61(Q)
Linseed Oil ..	European Ports		Argentina (c.i.f.) (excl. duty)	Ton	27-1-61	£93-5-0	45·67 122·36(Q)
Castor Oil ..	European Ports		Bombay Commercial (c.i.f.) bulk c.o.p. Jan./Feb.	Ton	27-1-61	£121-0-0	59·26 158·77(Q)
Cotton ..	U.S.A.	New York	Spot	Lb.	26-1-61	32·25 cents	602·00*
			March	Lb.	27-1-61	31·19 cents	581·97*
Jute ..	U.K.	London	Mill Firsts (c.i.f.) Jan./Feb.	Ton	27-1-61	£203-0-0 (nominal)	483·33

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 27-1-61 (Canada 2·77-5/8 to 2·77-3/4 dollars=£1 sterling).

*Rupees per bale of 392 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs. c.o.p.—Cash on presentation of documents.

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.

12. *Retail Prices of Fruits and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India*

(In rupees)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: January 1961 (27-1-61)	December 1960 (30-12-60)	January 1960 (29-1-60)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and Dry)						
Oranges ..	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	3·50	2·25	3·50
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	N.R.	0·96	N.R.
Bananas ..	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0·62	0·62	0·62
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	N.R.	0·60	N.R.
Cashew ..	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	5·58	5·58	6·00
			Kg.	6·00	6·00	
Almonds ..	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	11·62	11·62	11·00
			Kg.	12·50	12·50	
Walnuts ..	Bombay	In shell	Seer	4·65	4·65	5·00
			Kg.	5·00	5·00	
Raisins ..	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	3·72	3·72	4·00
			Kg.	4·00	4·00	
Vegetables						
Peas	Madras		Seer	0·93	1·16	0·99
			Kg.	1·00	1·25	
Tomatoes	Madras		Seer	0·47	0·70	0·49
			Kg.	0·50	0·75	
Lady's Fingers	Madras		Seer	0·47	0·82	0·82
			Kg.	0·50	0·88	
Cauliflowers	Madras		Each	0·75	0·66	0·75
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	N.R.	0·44	N.R.

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

(In rupees)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: January 1961 (27-1-61)	December 1960 (30-12-60)	January 1960 (29-1-60)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	N.R.	2·50(*a*)	2·50
	Madras	Prawns	Seer	N.Q.	1·10	N.Q.
Eggs	Bombay	Extra large	Dozen	2·12	2·25	2·12
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1·96	2·00	1·87
Poultry						
Chicken ..	Bombay	Big	Each	1·75	2·00	1·50
	Madras	Small	Each	1·50	1·50	1·25
Fowls ..	Bombay		Each	3·50	4·00	3·50
	Madras	Small	Each	2·50	2·50	2·25
Ducks ..	Madras		Each	1·50	1·75	1·50

(*a*) Relates to previous week.

14. *Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres*

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: January 1961 (27-1-61)	December 1960 (30-12-60)	January 1960 (29-1-60)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch cow ..	*Bihar* Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	90·00	82·00	75·00
	Andhra Pradesh Ongole	1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield).	Each	N.R.	360·00	N.T.
	Punjab Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	500·00	400·00
Milch buffalo ..	*Bihar* Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation.	Each	290·00	285·00	275·00
	Punjab Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	N.R.	900·00	500·00
Bullocks	*Bihar* Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	160·00	185·00	130·00
	Punjab Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	900·00	600·00

15. *Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres*

(Rupees per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices: January 1961 (27-1-61)	December 1960 (30-12-60)	January 1960 (29-1-60)
Milk	Bombay		1·00	1·00	1·00
	Calcutta	Cow	N.R.	0·50(*a*)	1·00
Mutton	Bombay		2·79 (3·00 Kg.)	2·79 (3·00 Kg.)	2·50
	Calcutta		N.R.	3·00	2·50
Goat meat	Madras	With bones	3·08 (3·31 Kg.)	3·08 (3·31 Kg.)	3·06
		Without bones	3·59 (3·86 Kg.)	3·59 (3·86 Kg.)	3·28
	Calcutta		N.R.	3·00	2·50
Pork	Bombay		2·79 (3·00 Kg.)	2·79 (3·00 Kg.)	2·50
	Madras		2·58 (2·76 Kg.)	2·58 (2·76 Kg.)	2·56
Beef	Bombay		1·40 (1·50 Kg.)	1·16 (1·25 Kg.)	1·00
	Calcutta		N.R.	1·50	1·50

(*a*)—Relates to previous week.

16. *Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India*

(*Base* : 1952-53=100)

Group of articles	Weekly: 31-12-60	24-12-60	17-12-60	10-12-60	3-12-60	Monthly: Dec. 1960	Nov. 1960	Dec. 1959
Food Articles	115·1	117·0	117·0	117·5	119·0	117·2	120·2	118·2
Liquor and Tobacco	111·7	111·7	112·3	112·3	112·5	112·1	116·8	103·7
Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	120·4	120·3	120·3	120·3	120·3	120·3	120·1	117·0
Industrial Raw Materials	152·0	150·6	148·1	148·6	146·8	149·6	148·0	127·2
Manufactures	126·8	125·9	125·5	125·9	126·0	126·0	125·6	113·4
All Commodities	124·3	124·8	124·3	124·7	125·2	124·8	126·0	117·9

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

17. *Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and some Principal Foreign Countries*

(*Base* : 1953=100)

Year/Month	India	U.S.A.	Canada	Australia†
1953	100	100	100	100
1954	96	100	98	99
1955	88	101	99	102
1956	99	104	102	106
1957	104	107	103	107
1958	107	108	103	105
1959	111	108	104	106
1959 September	112	108	105	107
1960 August	120	108	104	116
1960 September	120	108	104	—

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

18. *Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class in some Selected Towns in India*

(*Base*: 1949=100)

Year/Month	Bombay: Food group	Bombay: General	Kanpur: Food group	Kanpur: General	Nagpur: Food group	Nagpur: General	Madras: Food group	Madras: 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
1958	133	129	94	98	121	119	124	124
1959	140	134	94	98	136	132	134	133
1959 October	147	139	94	98	140	135	139	137
1960 September	141	136	96	101	140	138	147	146
1960 October	142	137	96	102	139	137	150	148

Source : *Indian Labour Journal*, Labour Bureau, Government of India.

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

(*Base* : 1953=100)

Year/Month	India: Food group	India: Cost of living	U.S.A.: Food group	U.S.A.: Cost of living	Canada: Food group	Canada: Cost of living	U.K.: Food group	U.K.: Cost of living
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	97	99	99	102	101	102	102	112
1957	103	104	102	105	105	106	105	116
1958	109	109	107	108	108	108	107	119
1959	115	114	105	109	108	110	108	120
1959 September	119	117	105	109	107	110	107	119
1960 August	—	118	106	111	108	111	106	121
1960 September	—	—	—	—	110	111	—	—

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

20. *Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for November 1960*

(*Base* : 1949=100)

Centre/State	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram dal	Arhar dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee	Edible oil	Chillies	Pota-toes	Milk	Tobac-co
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Krishna (A. Pradesh)	145	—	190	—	97	117	125	119	142	120	219	—	139	—
Maibang .. (Assam)	114	—	—	—	—	84	115	119	—	109	113	117	—	70
Teghra* .. (Bihar)	130	114	112	97	133	112	134	148	123	101	101	93	100	60
Lakh .. (Maharashtra)	—	—	202	—	85	120	—	120	—	136	139	—	46	—
Multapi .. (M. Pradesh)	133	—	86	—	—	134	—	117	126	112	147	—	109	182
Salamatpur.. (M. Pradesh)	105	63	—	—	—	184	100	102	136	84	132	—	188	—
Kudchi .. (Mysore)	124	—	133	—	93	113	110	124	—	129	131	—	135	—
Malur .. (Mysore)	181	—	—	—	—	96	117	133	—	522	177	100	100	140
Bamra .. (Orissa)	134	—	—	—	—	100	117	108	—	105	181	—	167	70
Maniguda .. (Orissa)	111	—	—	—	—	114	170	—	98	111	136	—	102	—
Nana .. (Rajasthan)	—	64	—	54	78	—	117	93	119	114	106	—	100	118
Sankargarh.. (U.P.)	93	76	104	—	—	104	123	86	—	104	125	—	93	90

*Base : 1956=100.

Source : Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Govt. of India.

21. *Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at different Centres in Andhra Pradesh and Madras*

(*Base* : July 1935 to June 1936=100)

State/District	Centre	November 1960	October 1960	November 1959
Andhra Pradesh				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	552	546	549
Srikakulam	Thettangi	668	668	649
West Godavari	Alamuru	534	537	526
Kurnool	Madhavaram	624	624	539
Madras				
South Arcot	Puliyur	516	510	506
	Agaram	516	501	500
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	501	505	489
Madurai	Eriodu	569	557	582
	Gokilapuram	462	463	457
Coimbatore	Kinathukudayu	529	529	482
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	557	549	495
	Kunnathur	536	520	491

22. *Daily Agricultural Wages in some States*

(In rupees)

State/District	Village	Month & Year	Normal daily working hrs.	Field labour			Other agricultural labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
Andhra Pradesh									
East Godavari ..	Korukonda	Oct., 1960	7	1·50	0·75	0·50	1·50	0·75	0·50
Krishna	Gudur	Do.	6	1·50	1·00	0·75	1·50	1·25	1·00
Guntur	Addanki	Do.	7	1·50	0·75	0·75	1·00	0·75	0·75
Hyderabad	Ibrahimpatam	Do.	8	1·00	0·65	0·55	1·00	0·75	0·60
Assam									
North Lakhimpur ..	Kadam	July, 1960	8	2·00	1·50	1·00	2·00	1·50	1·00
Golaghat	Sokial	Do.	8	2·00	1·50	1·00	2·00	1·50	1·00
Bihar									
Patna	Mahadeopur	Aug., 1960	8	0·99	0·79	0·79	0·99	0·79	0·79
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	Do.	8	1·50	1·25	1·00	1·00	1·00	0·50
Ranchi	Itki	Do.	8	1·00	0·75	0·62	1·00	0·75	0·62
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	Do.	8	0·90	0·75	0·60	0·90	0·75	0·60
Maharashtra									
Thana	Palghar	Nov., 1960	———			Not reported			———
Yeotmal	Babhulgaon	Do.	8	1·37	0·50	0·44	1·00	0·62	0·44
Kerala									
Trichur	Vilvattom	Sept., 1960	8	2·00	1·00	—	2·00	1·25	—
Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	Do.	—	—	—		—	—	—
Quilon	Quilon	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mysore									
Bangalore	Harisandra	Oct., 1960	7	2·00	0·50	—	1·37	0·50	—
Tumkur	Guddalahalli	Do.	8½	1·00	1 00	1·00	1·50	1·50	1·50
West Bengal									
24-Parganas	—	Sept., 1960	7	1·54	0·95	0·79	1·54	1·00	0·75
Burdwan	—	Do.	6	1·88	1·49	0·81	1·68	1·32	0·81
Cooch-Behar	—	Do.	7	2·50	1·62	1·50	2·00	1·74	1·50
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	Aug., 1960	8	1·75	1·50	1·00	—	—	—

22·1. *Daily Agricultural Wages in Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab and U.P.*

(In rupees)

State/District	Village	Month & Year	Type of labour	Normal daily working hrs.	Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Harvesting	Other agricultural labour
Madhya Pradesh									
Hoshangabad	Sangakheda Kalan	Nov. 1960	Man	8–10	1·00	1·12	1·00	1·50	1·00
		Do.	Woman	8–10	—	1·00	0·75	1·00	1·00
		Do.	Child	8–10	—	0·62	0·62	0·75	0·75
Surguja	Basdai	Do.	Man	8	1·25	—	—	1·00	1·00
		Do.	Woman	8	—	—	—	1·00	—
		Do.	Child	8	—	—	—	1·00	—
Morena	Bijaipur	Do.	Man	7–8	2·00	2·00	—	—	1·50
		Do.	Woman	7–8	—	1·50	—	—	1·50
		Do.	Child	7–8	—	1·00	—	—	1·00
Satna	Kotar	Do.	Man	8	1·00	—	—	1·00	1·00
		Do.	Woman	8	—	—	—	0·75	0·75
		Do.	Child	8	—	—	—	0·75	0·75
Madras									
Tanjore	Alangudy	Do.	Man	8	—	—	1·00	—	1·00
		Do.	Woman	8	—	—	0·75	—	0·75
		Do.	Child	8	—	—	—	—	—
Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	Do.	Man	8	1·25	1·00	1·00	—	0·87
		Do.	Woman	8	—	0·87	0·87	—	0·75
		Do.	Child	8	—	0·75	0·75	—	0·62
Punjab									
Kangra	Berta	Aug. 1960	Man	8	—	—	2·50	—	—
		Do.	Woman	8	—	—	2·00	—	—
		Do.	Child	8	—	—	1·75	—	—
Jullundur	Jamsher	Do.	Man	8	2·62	2·12	2·12	2·62	2·62
		Do.	Woman	8	—	1·62	—	1·62	—
		Do.	Child	8	—	—	1·25	—	1·25
Uttar Pradesh									
Meerut	Rachoti	Nov. 1960	Man	8	—	—	—	—	1·50
		Do.	Woman	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Do.	Child	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varanasi	Chandi	Do.	Man	8	—	—	—	1·12	—
		Do.	Woman	8	—	—	—	1·12	—
		Do.	Child	—	—	—	—	—	—

22·2. *Daily Rural Wages in some States*

(In rupees)

State/Distt.	Village	Month & Year	Normal daily working hrs.	Skilled Labour			Herdsman		
				Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
Andhra Pradesh									
East Godavari ..	Korukonda	Oct., 1960	7	2·50	2·50	2·00	1·25	0·75	0·50
Krishna	Gudur	Do.	6	2·50	2·50	2·50	1·50	1·00	0·75
Guntur	Addanki	Do.	7	2·50	2·50	2·00	1·00	—	—
Hyderabad	Ibrahimpatam	Do.	8	2·50	1·00	1·00	1·00	0·75	0·60
Assam									
North Lakhmipur ..	Kadam	July, 1960	8	4.00	3·00	—	1·25	—	1·25
Golaghat	Sokial	Do.	8	5·00	5·00	—	2·00	—	1·00
Bihar									
Patna	Mahadeopur	Aug., 1960	8	2·50	2·50	—	—	—	—
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	Do.	8	2·50	2·25	2·00	0·50	0·37	0·25
Ranchi	Itki	Do.	8	2·50	0·75	—	—	—	0·53
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	Do.	8	2·50	2·50	—	0·75	0·75	0·60
Maharashtra									
Thana	Palghar	Nov., 1960		——————Not reported——————					
Yeotmal	Babhulgaon	Do.	8	3·00	3·00	1·25	1·00	0·50	0·37
Kerala									
Trichur	Vilvattom	Sept., 1960	8	3·50	3·00	3·50	—	—	—
Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quilon	Quilon	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh									
Hoshangabad	Sangakheda Kalan	Nov., 1960	8–10	3·00	3·00	2·00	1·12	1·00	0·75
Surguja	Basdai	Do.	8	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	—	—
Morena	Bijaipur	Do.	8–9	3·00	3·00	2·00	1·50	—	1·00
Satna	Kotar	Do.	7	3·00	2·50	2·50	1·00	—	0·75
Madras									
Tanjore	Alangudy	Do.	8	3·00	—	—	1·70	—	0.93
Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	Do.	8	2·00	2·00	1·13	0·87	0·75	0·62
Mysore									
Bangalore	Harisandra	Oct., 1960	7	1·56	0·62	—	0.62	—	0·44
Tumkur	Gaddalehalli	Do.	8½	1·00	1·00	—	—	—	—
Punjab									
Kanara	Berta	Aug., 1960		—	—	—	—	—	—
Jullundur	Jamsher	Do.	8	5·00	5·00	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh									
Meerut	Rachoti	Nov., 1960		—	—	—	—	—	—
Varanasi	Chandi	Do.		—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal									
24-Parganas		Sept., 1960	7	—	—	—	1·12	1·00	0·68
Burdwan		Do.	6	—	—	—	1·12	0·75	—
Cooch Behar		Do.	7	—	—	—	2·50	—	1·75
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	Aug., 1960	8	3·00	2·50	2·00	—	1·00	0·75
Tripura									
Tripura	Govt. Agril. Farm	Oct., 1960							

23. *Market Arrivals of Wheat*

(In thousand maunds)

	Punjab (7 markets)	U.P. (7 markets)	Madhya Pradesh (7 markets)	Bihar (6 markets)	Maha-rashtra (7 markets)	Gujarat (5 markets)	Mysore (5 markets)	Andhra Pradesh (5 markets)	Rajas-than (5 markets)
Quarter ending									
June, 1959	1,415·3	101·4	482·1	35·8	249·0	97·8	37·9	34·3	475·5
September, 1959 ..	696·0	31·5	128·0	22·4	195·1	73·6	29·8	45·3	179·9
December, 1959 ..	445·6	45·9	218·2	38·1	83·0	40·9	17·3	22·2	223·6
March, 1960.. ..	400·7	50·0	293·7	76·6	130·3	67·3	21·1	26·9	226·0
TOTAL for the year 1959-60	2,957·6	228·8	1,122·0	172·9	657·4	279·6	106·1	128·7	1,105·0
Quarter ending									
June, 1960	1,753·6	94·9	554·2	27·1	124·6	108·8	18·6	29·0	815·5
September, 1960 ..	562·8	63·7	88·5	18·7	104·7	49·3	12·2	31·5	362·2
December, 1960 ..	359·5	45·4	208·6	20·6	62·5	26·5	22·1	47·8	225·8

NOTES.—

(1) The markets included in each State are the same as in the returns published in the previous issues of the journal.

(2) Arrivals in a particular market include arrivals from villages and arrivals from other markets.

(3) Data in respect of those weeks for which information has not been received from the market reports have been estimated in this table and will be substituted by the actual figures in the subsequent months.

23·1. *Market Arrivals of Rice*

(In thousand maunds)

	Bihar (5 markets)	Uttar Pradesh (3 markets)	Orissa (5 markets)	Maharashtra (5 markets)	Gujarat (5 markets)
Quarter ending					
December, 1958	138·1	257·4	390·8	44·5	124·3
March, 1959..	170·6	174·9	495·4	111·0	106·5
June, 1959	141·6	264·0	513·1	130·3	92·6
September, 1959	89·6	121·7	287·2	51·0	74·8
TOTAL for the year 1958-59 ..	539·9	818·0	1,686·5	336·9	398·2
Quarter ending					
December, 1959	195·2	217·0	740·0	81·3	161·3
March, 1960	246·4	407·0	698·5	92·4	121·8
June, 1960	180·2	155·5	624·1	90·4	66·8
September, 1960	149·0	15·8	486·8	48·6	30·0
TOTAL for the year 1959-60 ..	770·8	795·3	2,549·4	312·7	379·9
Quarter ending December, 1960	195·7	190·9	369·9	42·9	81·1

23·1. *Market Arrivals of Rice*—contd.

(In thousand maunds)

	Andhra Pradesh (6 markets)	Madhya Pradesh (2 markets)	Mysore (5 markets)	Punjab (2 markets)	West Bengal (5 markets)	Madras (5 markets)	Kerala (5 markets)
Quarter ending							
December, 1959 ..	435·7	34·9	116·4	114·2	392·0	4,013·5	1,654·9
March, 1960	415·7	167·7	82·5	95·8	495·2	4,660·1	1,492·2
June, 1960	376·8	69·6	75·9	66·8	541·8	4,633·5	1,606·1
September, 1960 ..	328·1	59·7	98·3	13·1	539·3	4,602·6	1,201·6
TOTAL for the year 1959-60	1,556·3	331·9	373·1	289·9	1,968·3	17,909·7	5,954·8
Quarter ending December, 1960 ..	255·0	67·2	97·0	136·6	615·7	5,319·1	1,193·8

23·2. *Market Arrivals of Paddy*

(In thousand maunds)

	Bihar (5 markets)	Madhya Pradesh (3 markets)	Uttar Pradesh (5 markets)	Mysore (5 markets)	Maha-rashtra (5 markets)	Gujarat (5 markets)	West Bengal (5 markets)	Madras (5 markets)	Kerala (4) markets)
Quarter ending									
December, 1959 ..	210·1	46·4	704·4	104·1	186·5	267·0	N.A.	598·7	383·1
March, 1960 ..	382·0	168·4	621·1	166·7	125·6	240·6	N.A.	808·1	337·3
June, 1960	130·7	46·3	160·6	136·6	129·6	159·8	514·6	568·0	337·2
September, 1960 ..	73·7	42·2	35·2	87·0	90·9	80·2	342·6	450·1	239·0
TOTAL for the year 1959-60	796·5	303·3	1,521·3	494·4	532·6	747·6	—	2,424·9	1,296·6
Quarter ending December, 1960 ..	119·9	159·5	590·9	76·3	188·7	116·6	465·4	667·4	669·5

(In thousand maunds)

	Andhra Pradesh (5 markets)	Orissa (5 markets)	Punjab (5 markets)
Quarter ending			
December, 1958	791·5	80·9	723·6
March, 1959	838·2	593·2	260·1
June, 1959	1,386·3	656·2	44·4
September, 1959	841·3	242·6	15·6
TOTAL for the year 1958-59	3,857·3	1,572·9	1,043·7
Quarter ending			
December, 1959	838·4	389·1	1,043·8
March, 1960..	572·9	1,141·1	214·4
June, 1960	824·9	728·5	41·1·
September, 1960	525·0	122·6	26·5
TOTAL for the year 1959-60	2,761·2	2,381·3	1,325·8
Quarter ending December, 1960	666·5	169·5	1,064·3

23·3. *Market Arrivals of Jowar*

(In thousand maunds)

	Maharashtra (7 markets)	Gujarat (5 markets)
Quarter ending—		
December, 1958	446·4	45·8
March, 1959	890·6	65·3
June, 1959	782·8	57·8
September, 1959	494·1	81·4
TOTAL for the year 1958-59	2,613·9	250·3
Quarter ending		
December, 1959	363·7	76·7
March, 1960	383·0	53·4
June, 1960	564·0	50·4
September, 1960	314·5	51·5
TOTAL for the year 1959-60	1,625·2	232·0
Quarter ending—		
December, 1960	194·5	42·9

Names of Markets included in each State are given below :

Maharashtra	*Gujarat*
1. Jalna	1. Bardoli.
2. Latin	2. Anand.
3. Khamgaon	3. Waghodia.
4. Dhulia	4. Kosamba.
5. Parli Vaijnath	5. Borsad.
6. Barsi	
7. Digras	

(In thousand maunds)

	Madhya Pradesh (6 markets)	Andhra Pradesh (7 markets)	Mysore (7 markets)	Uttar Pradesh (3 markets)	Madras (7 markets	Punjab (6 markets)
Quarter ending—						
December, 1959	24·0	109·8	159·3	84·7	122·8	16.2
March, 1960	80·6	136·7	159·4	214·4	180·3	14·7
June, 1960	74·0	112·8	233·9	80·2	228·2	20·7
September, 1960	9·5	90·7	189·7	24·9	196·8	8·0
TOTAL for the year 1959-60	188·1	450·0	742·3	404·2	728·1	59·6
Quarter-ending						
December, 1960	115·0	125·2	163·3	88·0	117·9	4·4

Names of markets included in each State are given below :

Madhya Pradesh	*Andhra Pradesh*	*Mysore*	*U.P.*	*Madras*	*Punjab*
1. Sarangpur	1. Adilabad	1. Gulbarga	1. Chirgam	1. Coimbatore	1. Rohtak
2. Dewas	2. Mahboob-nagar	2. Gadag	2. Lalitpur	2. Dindigul	2. Panipat
3. Sheopur	3. Sadashivpet	3. Chitaldrug'	3. Varanasi	3. Tiruchirapalli	3. Sonepat
4. Uhochurad	4. Jargaon	4. Atheni		4. Pollachi	4. Patiala
5. Jaurad	5. Bhongin	5. Gokak		5. Virdhunagar	5. Jind
6. Tarana	6. Hyderabad	6. Bhalki		6. Tripur	6. Safidon
	7. Kamanady	7. Bagalkot		7. Vellore	

23·4. *Market Arrivals of Gram*

(In thousand maunds)

	Punjab (7 markets)	Uttar Pradesh (7 markets)	Madhya Pradesh (7 markets)	Rajasthan (7 markets)	Bihar (7 markets)	Maharashtra (7 markets)	Gujarat (5 markets)	Andhra Pradesh (7 markets)	Mysore (7 markets)	Madras (4 markets)
Quarter ending										
June, 1959	1,397·8	160·7	70·4	N.A.	111·3	82·8	301·2	91·2	8·3	273·4
Sept., 1959	376·8	86·4	3·5	N.A.	60·2	51·2	142·0	75·1	5·1	211·1
Dec., 1959	283·7	25·7	11·0	424·5	50·4	41·4	101·0	44·5	3·7	216·5
March, 1960	220·9	39·6	48·9	281·4	58·1	55·4	128·5	56·4	6·7	211·9
TOTAL for the year 1959-60	2,279·2	312·4	133·8		280·0	234·8	672·7	267·2	23·8	912·9
Quarter ending										
June, 1960	739·5	90·1	91·2	735·5	81·3	86·0	304·2	49·6	9·7	160·2
Sept., 1960	216·2	48·8	13·7	278·3	65·2	78·2	115·7	42·6	5·3	213·1
Dec. 1960	241·2	18·6	20·0	164·2	43·0	70·3	105·4	65·3	10·9	148·6

Names of markets included in each State are given below :

Punjab	*Uttar Pradesh*	*Madhya Pradesh*	*Rajasthan*	*Bihar*	*Maharashtra*
1. Hissar	1. Hapur	1. Lashkar	1. Sriganga-nagar	1. Patna	1. Nasik
2. Bhatinda	2. Chandausi	2. Sheopur	2. Alwar	2. Chapra	2. Dhulia
3. Moga	3. Sitapur	3. Dewas	3. Jaipur	3. Ranchi	3. Latur
4. Patiala	4. Mainpuri	4. Vijapur	4. Hindon	4. Hazaribagh	4. Gangapur
5. Rohtak	5. Etawah	5. Khadrand	5. Bikaner	5. Gaya	5. Parti Vaijnath
6. Jagraon	6. Hardoi		6. Bharatpur	6. Nangachia	6. Digras
7. Amritsar	7. Ramnagar		7. Jodhpur	7. Arrah	7. Bhoom

Gujarat	*Andhra Pradeth*	*Mysore*	*Madras*
1. Dohad	1. Hyderabad	1. Gadag	1. Tuticorin
2. Godhra	2. Vijayawada	2. Bhalki	2. Madras
3. Khedbrahma	3. Peddapally	3. Mercara	3. Virdhunagar
4. Gondal	4. Mahboobnagar	4. Kalyani	4. Tripur
5. Anand	5. Jangaon	5. Athni	
	6. Bhangri	6. Chitapur	
	7. Sadashivpet	7. Bagalkot	

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That in the 1960-61 season India can hope to secure a record food production is evident from all available data. As qualitative improvement in the average diet is also necessary, the increasing diversification in food production is likewise reassuring. Since the commencement of the First Plan there has been an increase in the per capita availability of productive foods like milk, fish, meat and pulses. Another noteworthy development is the keenness of different States to experiment with and pursue the cultivation of crops either new or hitherto negligible. For instance Kerala has started cultivating sea island cotton; Andhra has planned to achieve a substantial extension of the area under coffee.

In the organisation of the most attractive crop patterns in the different regions of India, the detailed exploration of the soil and its conservation clearly occupies a primary place. The magnitude of this work could be discerned from the fact that during the last four years about 240,000 soil samples were analysed in the net work of laboratories spread over the country and recommendations based on these tests passed on to the farmers concerned. At the Annual Conference of the National Soil Testing Service which met at New Delhi on February 15, 1961, mention was made of a number of associated steps which were being taken towards making every variety of Indian soil yield its best. Another Conference, held at Bhubaneswar in December 1960, highlighted the extent and variety of the problem of soil conservation in the various States. In Orissa, about 80 per cent of the cultivable land is exposed to erosion; about 15.5 million acres of crop, forest and wastelands in the State demand soil protection measures. The opening of mines and the setting up of different industries in catchment areas often lead to considerable soil erosion. In Himachal Pradesh, large herds of moving cattle on the hill slopes and extensive cultivation on unprotected terraces have been a cause of damage. This Conference adopted suitable resolutions including one recommending the immediate establishment of river boards, where it has not been done already, for maintaining a constant review of soil conservation measures, in regions where the catchment areas of river valley projects extend to more than one State.

The Uppal Committee on the location and utilisation of wastelands in India has submitted reports in respect of Punjab, West Bengal, Bihar, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The Committee has reported availability of 3,16,650 acres for reclamation in Punjab, 1,13,640 acres in West Bengal, 72,196 acres in Bihar, 68,820 acres in Mysore, 1,37,710 acres in Andhra Pradesh and 2,01,625 acres in Madhya Pradesh.

The deliberations of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East which was in session in New Delhi in March pointed out to a recent shrinkage in the offtake of agricultural exports from this region by Western countries and the tendency on the part of these countries to prefer agricultural imports from among themselves. There is concern over the effects on this region of the formation of the European Common Market, the European Free Trade Association and the Latin American Common Market. In his inaugural speech to the Conference Rashtrapati Dr. Rajendra Prasad announced India's decision to participate with financial and technical help in the Mekong River Valley Project which is expected to make a vital contribution to the economic well-being of Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and Viet-Nam.

In the Union budget this year a number of commodities have come in for fiscal attention. The excise duty on loose tea is to go up by 3 nP. per kilogram while on packaged tea there is a reduction of 6 nP. per kilogram.

The net new yield from this commodity is expected to be near about Rs. 2 crores. The duty on coffee is also raised by about 33 per cent involving an additional revenue of Rs. 38 lakhs. For tobacco the difference in the rates of superior and inferior varieties has been narrowed with the purpose of discouraging the cheaper one used as a substitute for the other. The duty on stalks has been stepped up. The structure of the duty on air and flue-cured tobacco and cigars and cheroots is to be simplified. On the whole the changes relating to tobacco are expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 2.58 crores. Betelnuts has invited an increase of 18 nP. per kilogram in customs duty. An increase in the duty on vegetable products by Rs. 2,80 per quintal is calculated to fetch Rs. 60 lakhs. Newly started hotels satisfying certain specific conditions would enjoy the benefit of the five years' tax holiday granted to industries.

Among the State Governments, Gujarat has revised the sales tax on groundnuts from 1.5 nP. to 2 nP. per rupee. Kerala has imposed an additional land tax of Rs. 2 per acre with the provision that the resulting total land tax shall not exceed one-fifth of the gross produce from land. Holdings below 2 acres are exempted from this additional tax. In the budget of this State, a one-per-cent single point sales tax on foodgrains also figures, with the fair price shops exempt. The supertax on agricultural income on companies will henceforward be 31 nP. per rupee for income above Rs. 10 lakhs. The prevailing higher rate of 37 nP. per rupee on income above Rs. 20 lakhs goes. In Punjab the general salestax has been increased from 4 to 5 per cent.*

During January—November 1960, India's total import bill leaving aside foodgrains came to Rs. 811 crores as compared to Rs. 733 crores for the corresponding months in 1959. To this adverse difference raw cotton and raw jute have contributed substantially. Raw cotton imports increased by Rs. 40 crores worth and raw jute by Rs. 6 crores. Raw and synthetic rubber accounted for an increase of Rs. 4 crores. There have been marginal increases for raw cashewnuts, raw hides and skins and raw wool.

A few months ago the Annamalai University publicised their experiment with music as food for plants. Now, *Reuter* reports another from Alabama in the United States. It is an experiment conducted by two high school students on two groups of maize seedlings. One group fed by rock-'n-roll music from two gramophones at full volume for 10 hours a day grew to 8 feet while the other starved of this kind of nourishment reached up to only 5 in the same time. Perhaps, we may hear more of this melodious *nutrition* for crops.

*At the time of mss. going to Press, the details of all States budgets have not reached us. There is also possibility of some adjustments or changes in some of the new tax proposals. These, if any, will be covered in due course.

Document

FOOD AND NUTRITION IN ECAFE REGION

The *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East*, 1960, emphasises the need for increasing agricultural production both in quantity and quality to meet the food requirements of an increasing population, notes the trend towards increased industrial production and the general improvement in Asian trade. Agricultural production in the region had increased by about 7 per cent in the 1958-59 season; it increased further in 1959-60 by only about 1 per cent. The forecasts are that this slight improvement would be maintained during the 1960-61 season.

Referring to food production, the document notes further increases during the past year: rice reached an all time record of 87 million tons, wheat crop was the largest in recent years and other cereals also rose. Root-crops increased, sugar remained the same, oilseeds declined and animal products had slow increases.

The situation in Asia's traditionally food deficit countries was uneven. There were declines in rice production in Ceylon and India; rice production remained stationary in the Philippines and Laos; and there were impressive increases in the Federation of Malaya and Pakistan, and moderate increases in Indonesia and Japan.

The output of rice increased during 1960 in all the rice exporting countries of the region, except Taiwan, where weather was adverse. Production of wheat and maize increased in both the food deficit countries and in the rice producing countries. In mainland China food production was reported below the targets, and losses in the 1960 harvest were attributed to natural calamities notably the drought which was said to have affected 60 million hectares, or over half of the farmland.

There were increases and drops in production of other items. There were slight increases in the production of tea in the ECAFE region, which in 1959 contributed 90 per cent of the world's total output. Production of copra increased while some declines were noted in cotton, jute and other fibres and natural rubber. Cotton production declined in India and Thailand due to adverse weather, but there were increases in Burma, South Korea and Pakistan. The decline in natural rubber production was mainly due to a decline of 13 per cent in Indonesia's output, since increases were noted in Ceylon and the Federation of Malaya.

The *Survey* studies food production in Asia in relation to population growth. There were modest gains in food production over population growth in 1960, of about 2.5 per cent per capita, according to estimates received from 12 countries of the region, though overall levels of production seemed to be still somewhat below prewar marks.

The *Survey* studies the net imports of food products and the nutritive value of different foods in the Asian diet and concludes that to "the extent that these data can be accepted, the general conclusion for the region may be drawn that while, on the whole, the quantitative level of food supplies per head prevailing in prewar years has been regained and slightly exceeded, the quality of the food has not improved, and may have deteriorated somewhat as regards the intake of animal products."

The document warns that the "deficiencies in the supply of protective foods are considered to be just as serious as, if not more serious than deficiencies in the total quantity of foods," and adds that dietary surveys in the six ECAFE countries mentioned in the table, as well as in Burma, the Federation of Malaya and South Korea "confirm the imbalance of Asian diets; that is, the preponderance of carbohydrates and the shortage of proteins, especially animal proteins."

Bad soils and adverse climates tend to reduce food production, while low incomes reduce purchases to the cheap sources of calories. This seems to be the general

situation in the region with the possible exceptiion of Japan.

The Survey stresses the need for better nutritional habits and urges governments to continue present trends to set up national nutrition organizations.

In Japan, for example, nutritional planning is closely linked with agricultural and general economic development, while in India the emphasis has been on the expansion of food grains production in order to meet first the quantitative or calorie deficiency in the national diet. All plans in the region as a whole "aim at a more balanced diet."

"Despite this evidence of wide interest," the *Survey* declares, "and long-range objectives aimed at raising nutritional levels, the actual progress made so far has, on the whole, remained poor. Although food production has risen slightly faster than population, the per capita levels of total food supply in the region are still far too low, and are inadequate to maintain the health and welfare of the population. Moreover, the increase in the supply of protein and protective foods, especially food of animal origin, which is essential if nutritional levels are to be raised, is proving particularly difficult to achieve."

The *Survey* notes the following primary commodity trends :

Natural rubber : The region produces 90 per cent of the world's natural rubber, and two-thirds of this is produced in the Federation of Malaya and Indonesia. Net exports from Indonesia, the Federation of Malaya and Thailand declined, though prices rose.

Tea : The demand was likely to rise in 1960 in the importing countries, though the region's production was smaller due to a drop in ouput in India.

Copra : A substantial increase of supply was expected for 1960, after the sharp declines from 1957 to 1959. The region accounts for about 63 per cent of the world's supply, and world demand for all fats and oils was likely to increase in 1960.

Sugar : The region is a net importer of sugar, though some exports come from the Philippines, Taiwan, Indonesia and India. In 1960 sugar imports were higher and world sugar prices improved.

Jute : Exports of raw jute rose in Pakistan and India and there was a substantial improvement in jute prices during the first half of 1960.

Cotton : Overall output of the region decreased mainly due to adverse weather.

Imports in the ECAFE region rose by 18 per cent in the first half of 1960 over the corresponding period in 1959. There was a general increase in cereal imports to build up food reserves. The region imported rice as well as exported it—Asia accounts for 90 per cent of the world's rice production and for 60 per cent of the world's gross rice trade. The trend was towards increased rice production everywhere in the region; but even so, in 1960 Indonesia and India were the world's largest rice importers. In this context exports of rice from the United States on concessional terms, though designed to meet the gap in foodstuffs, caused some concern in the traditional rice exporting countries.

News and Notes

LARGE-SCALE MECHANISED FARMING

The Damle Committee on large-sized farms has favoured the setting up and running of big mechanized farms, which in its opinion, should be a profitable proposition. The Committee has submitted its first report to the Government of India.

Given the necessary facilities, particularly perennial irrigation, it should be possible for a farm like the Suratgarh Farm to get a return of 6 per cent over the initial capital investment after recovering in full the running expenditure including invisible charges like interest on capital and depreciation on capital assets. Thus the entire investment over a large-sized mechanized farm could be recovered in a period of 16 to 20 years, making allowance for one year in every slab of four years when normal production might not be achieved due to natural calamities and other unforeseen factors.

The Committee has found that despite natural calamities and inadequacy of irrigation supplies, the Suratgarh Farm has been able to register profits in the years 1956-57, 1958-59 and 1959-60. Arguing that normally such encouraging results would not have been achieved in the initial stages when only a portion of the total Farm area was put under cultivation, it has inferred that this might be due to the virginity of the soil contributing to better yields and "in no small measures to better cultivation under mechanized mode of farming." The Committee believes that the present level of yields could be maintained by greater application of manure and fertilizers.

The Committee examined 15 proposals from the State Governments and has, for the present, recommended setting up of a farm at Jetsar near Suratgarh in Rajasthan. The Committee would continue to examine new proposals that are received from the States from time to time and will attempt to locate large blocks in the other parts of the country especially in the South.

The Committee has stated that from among the proposals received from the States not many blocks have the necessary facilities. It feels that the States have not fully appreciated the advantages of having large-sized mechanized farms and due attention and thought have not been devoted to this important matter by them. A further effort should be made after new areas of wastelands are opened up on completion of major irrigation projects that might be launched in the Third Plan.

The Committee's recommendation to set up a new farm at Jetsar is based on considerations such as ready availability of land involving little heavy reclamation work, immediate prospects of supply of irrigation and proximity of the site to the Suratgarh Farm.

Immediate Food Production: The Committee was mainly concerned with locating such places where land was readily available and irrigation facilities were assured so that immediate food prodution could be undertaken.

"Positive proposals" were received from Rajasthan, Bombay, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Mysore, Orissa and Bihar. Madhya Pradesh at one stage suggested some sites but on actual surveys carried out by them, it was intimated that the sites were no longer available. The Committee has pointed out that in general the response from States was poor; they took unduly long time to send their replies. The situation did not improve even when the Committee decided to obtain data for small blocks of 10,000 acres.

Guided by its desire to locate big farms in different parts of the country, the Committee made a fresh approach to the Government of U.P. to specially comb the districts of Pilibhit and Bahraich to locate one or two suitable blocks of the required size. The

Government of Uttar Pradesh did undertake a survey of these areas but the result was not fruitful. Even the possibility of utilizing a large block of land in Panagarh in West Bengal did not materialise.

Economics of Suratgarh : The Committee has pointed out that the final results derived from its analysis of the economics of Suratgarh Farm should not be made the sole criterion to determine the remunerative aspects of such farms as might be located at sites having ideal conditions. Suratgarh Farm had so far been running largely or non-perennial irrigation, perennial irrigation being made available only from 1958 for a small area of about 3,000 acres.

The gross area of the Suratgarh Farm is roughly 30,000 acres of which 22,000 acres are earmarked for cultivation, 2,000 acres for orchards, 1,500 acres for animal husbandry schemes, and the balance of 4,500 acres is accounted for by sand-dunes, roads, buildings, channels etc. The total capital investment on the Farm including the cost of the gift machinery is Rs. 227.64 lakhs of which a large component of Rs. 118 lakhs is accounted for by buildings, both residential and non-residential. The balance of Rs. 109.64 lakhs is made up of Rs. 95 lakhs for machinery and Rs. 2 lakhs, the likely cost of stock, for projected schemes of animal husbandry, Rs. 10 lakhs for land development including reclamation and Rs. 2.64 lakhs towards the compensation paid to the owners/lessees displaced from the farm area. (The last mentioned figure includes Rs. 1.55 lakhs paid as compensation for kachcha houses, wells, tanks etc.).

Spreading the total capital investment on the area of 25,500 acres utilized for production activities, the Committee has worked out that the investment per acre would be Rs. 900. The share of capital investment towards land development is considerably low because very little reclamation work was required to be undertaken. In areas where reclamation involves clearance of thick jungle growth, the cost of reclamation would vary from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 per acre.

The Committee has estimated that operational expenses in running the farm would be around Rs. 175 per acre. It has strongly expressed itself in favour of employing more labour saving-devices, to reduce dependence on manual labour which is difficult to get in sparsely populated areas.

The Projected Farm : The Committee has recommended that land development and cultivation at the new farm suggested in Rajasthan will necessarily have to be phased over a number of years. On the basis of perennial and non-perennial supplies of water that can be made available immediately, it should be possible to tackle an area of 10,000 acres in the first year, increasing to 12,500 acres in the second year. A tentative cropping programme for the first two years has been indicated but it will have to be modified after results of detailed soil analysis are known. The proposed cropping pattern would make for maximum use of the machinery and irrigation supplies. A small percentage of the area has been suggested for cash crops like cotton and sugarcane from the second year onwards to allow full utilization of the perennial supply during March, April and May. On the basis of assurances given by the State Government, it should be possible to start cultivation operations in June 1962.

The Committee has given details of the machinery and equipment required. Some of the items of machinery could be transferred from the existing stock at Suratgarh. The Committee has suggested that it would be a good idea to obtain similar machinery as used in the Suratgarh Farm because "it would mean an overall economy in spares and flexibility in exchange of equipment available at the existing farm and that proposed to be purchased for the new farm". Also the base workshop being completed at Suratgarh would be able to undertake major overhaul and repairs of this type of equipment. The total cost of the machinery and equipment for the new farm is estimated at Rs. 61 lakhs.

The Committee expects that the proposed farm will start yielding profits right from the close of the first year. The margin of profit would go up appreciably when perennial water supply becomes available.

STOCK OF FOODGRAINS IN 1960

The Central Reserve stock had 1,943,000 tons of foodgrains at the end of 1960; wheat 1,239,000 tons, rice 676,000 tons and other foodgrains 28,000 tons.

During 1960, 5,137,000 tons of foodgrains valued at Rs. 216·7 crores (including incidental expenditure incurred in the country) were imported. Of this 4,386,000 tons was wheat valued at Rs. 176 crores, 699,000 tons rice valued at Rs. 39 crores and 52,000 tons other foodgrains valued at Rs. 1·7 crores. Of the total quantity of foodgrains, about 4,366,000 tons valued at about Rs. 183·2 crores were imported under P. L. 480 and other aid programmes.

About 4,485,000 tons of foodgrains were issued from the central stocks during 1960. This consisted of 3,529,000 tons wheat, 9,30,000 tons rice and 26,000 tons of other foodgrains.

The value of the quantity of wheat issued at Rs. 14 per maund was approximately Rs. 132 crores and that of milo issued at Rs. 11 per maund about Rs. 1 crore. The issue prices of rice varied from Rs. 16 to Rs. 30 per maund according to the quality of rice.

Production of foodgrains during the Second Five-Year Plan has generally shown an increase, though there have been fluctuations from year to year. This increase is mostly due to supply and application of more fertilizers, use of better seeds, provision of more irrigation facilities and application of improved production techniques. In 1957 the price index of the cereal group showed some rise but thereafter fluctuations have been on the whole moderate.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Flood Control Schemes in Third Plan : Flood control schemes costing upto Rs. one crore each included in the Third Five Year Plan, would not be subject to detailed technical and financial scrutiny at the Centre, stated Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi, Union Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power, in the Lok Sabha on March 1.

He added that after these schemes were approved by the State Technical Advisory Committee and the State Flood Control Board, a skeleton report, an index map and an abstract of cost of each scheme were to be furnished by the State Governments to the Central Water and Power Commission for a broad check to ensure that the schemes involved no inter-State repercussions and that they were suitable flood control schemes.

In the case of embankment schemes, which did not form part of an approved Master Plan, detailed scrutiny, as at present, would continue to be carried out at the Centre irrespective of the cost of such schemes.

Camphor from Ocimum : In view of the growing importance of camphor and also due to import restrictions, steps were taken to cultivate Ocimum Kilimandscharicum in the forests of Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Tirunelveli and Madurai Divisions in Madras State. Camphor yielding Ocimum is reported to be growing well in the Teak Regeneration Areas of Tunacadavu Range of Coimbatore and Mudumalai Range of the Nilgiris Divisions. The Government of Madras have approved the proposal to set up a unit for distilling Ocimum near Varagaliar Elephant Camp in Tunacadavu Range.

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7 All India First estimate of small millets, 1960-61.

8 Pending declaration of export allotment for the year 1960-61, the Government of India authorised the Tea Board to make a final release of export quota for the year 1960-61 to tea estates to the extent of 5 per cent, thus bringing the total so far released to 65 per cent of the crop basis.
All India First estimate of sann hemp, 1960-61.

10 Union Government decided to introduce a scheme for enrolment of exporters as an export promotion measure.

13 A quota of 50,000 bales of Bengal Deshi cotton of 'fine' and 'above in grade' was released for export to all permissible destinations on the 'first-come-first served' basis.

15 The Union Minister for Food and Agriculture inaugurated the fourth All-India Soil Test Conference in New Delhi and said that it was only through soil testing that they could hope to be able to give the

farmers dependable advice on liser use.

17 All-India First estimate of linseed, 1960-61.

19 The Madhya Pradesh Government announced its decision to allow export of hand pounded par-boiled rice through trade channels from four tribal districts of the State to West Bengal, Bihar and Kerala.

20 The Union Minister for Food and Agriculture inaugurated the production of ammonium phosphate at the Fertilisers and Chemicals factory in Kerala.

21 The 30th meeting of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee inaugurated at Coimbatore.

27 All-India First Estimate of rapeseed and mustard, 1960-61.

28 Central Budget for 1961-62 presented in Parliament.

Agricultural Development

WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

During the month under review, rainfall was in excess of the normal in the Bay Islands, West Bengal, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, (including Delhi), Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat, Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and the Arabian Sea Islands; normal in East Madhya Pradesh and generally light to moderate elsewhere.

Rainfall during the winter monsoon period (*i.e.* 1 January to 28 February 1961) was in excess of the normal in the Bay Islands, West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab (including Delhi), Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Saurashtra, and Kutch, Konkan, Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Kerala, and the Arabian Sea Islands and normal in Jammu & Kashmir and light to moderate elsewhere.

Sowing of paddy, millets and vegetables and transplantation of paddy in the southern parts of the country, interculturing operations on seasonal crops in parts of Assam and harvesting of paddy, jowar, ragi, small millets, groundnut, sesamum, linseed, sugarcane, cotton, tobacco and pulses were the main agricultural operations carried out in different parts of the country during the month.

The standing crops were reported to have been affected by pests and crop diseases in parts of Kurnool, Anantapur, Nellore and Karimnagar (Andhra Pradesh), Thanjavur and Tiruchirapalli (Madras), due to lack of rains in Anantapur (Andhra Pradesh), Kolar, Chitaldrug, Bellary, Dharwar and Raichur (Mysore) and Tiruchirapalli (Madras) by heavy rains and hailstorms in Srikakulam, Karimnagar, Krishna and West Godavari (Andhra Pradesh), by cold wave in Guna and Sagar (Madhya Pradesh) and by strong winds in Nalgonda (Andhra Pradesh). Rains received towards the end of January were generally favourable to the crops but heavy rains and hailstorms in early February affected the standing crops in a few districts of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. Elsewhere, the condition of the standing crops was reported to be generally satisfactory.

The overall prospects of kharif foodgrains appear to be satisfactory and the combined production of these foodgrains during 1960-61 is likely to be higher than in 1959-60. Prospects of the rice crops are reported to be good. Production of groundnut and mesta is likely to be lower this year whereas that of sugarcane and cotton will be higher. Production of jute has declined by 12·5 per cent mainly on account of unfavourable weather conditions in Assam, Bihar and West Bengal.

The condition of cattle was satisfactory except in parts of Kurnool, Karimnagar and Chittoor (Andhra Pradesh), Assam, Amraoti (Maharashtra), East Nimar, Raigarh, Balaghat, Durg, Raipur, Sahajapur, Bilaspur and Sagar (Madhya Pradesh), North Arcot, Chingleput and Tiruchirapalli (Madras), Myosre, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and North Kanara (Mysore), Dhenkanal (Orissa), Barmer, Bhilwara and Dungarpur (Rajasthan) and one sub-division of West Bengal where cattle diseases were reported to be prevalent.

LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1960 has received the assent of the President. The Bill provides for imposition of ceiling on existing holdings as well as on future acquisition in the entire State. It replaces the existing provisions relating to ceiling on holdings in the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act, 1950 in its application to Telangana area. The main provisions of the Bill are as follows:

Level of ceiling : The Bill provides for the imposition of a celling limit at 4½ times the family holding. A family holding has been defined to be equal to 6 to 72 acres depending upon the class of land. The ceiling will apply to the lands held by a person. If a person has a family consisting of more than 5 members, he may retain an additional area at the rate of one family holding for each member in excess of five. In addition to the ceiling area, grazing land upto one-third of the ceiling (*i.e* upto 90 acres) may be retained by each person.

The lands belonging to the following will be exempted from the ceiling limit.

(*a*) religious, educational or charitable institutions; (*b*) cooperative farming societies approved by the Government; (*c*) other cooperative societies cultivating lands granted by the Government; (*d*) tea, coffee or rubber plantations; (*e*) sugarcane farms maintained and operated by sugar factories; (*f*) efficiently managed farms consisting of compact blocks on which heavy investment or permanent structural improvements have been made and whose break-up is likely, in the opinion of the Revenue Divisional Officer, to lead to a fall in production; (*g*) lands on which orchards are raised ; (*h*) specialised farms engaged in cattle-breeding, dairying, wool raising etc.; and (*i*) lands awarded for gallantry.

Compensation : The Government will take over land held by a person or a family in excess of a ceiling area on payment of compensation on a graded slab basis as mentioned below :

for the first four and a half family holdings in excess of the ceiling area.	5 times the gross income.
for the next four and a half family holdings.	4 times the gross income.
for the balance of the holding.	3 times the gross income.

The gross income of each class of land in each local area shall be determined by the prescribed authority with reference to the average annual gross yield of the land during a period of three years at the average of the prices prevailing during the period of ten years immediately before such date.

The compensation shall be paid either in cash or in bonds or partly in cash or partly in bonds. The bonds shall be issued on such terms and carry such rate of interest as may be prescribed.

Transfers and partitions : Any alienation or partition made by a person on or after the date on which President's assent to the Bill is published shall be null and void.

The surplus land shall be assigned to landless poor persons in the prescribed manner.

The ceiling limit in case of future acquisition will be equal to three times the family holding. Lands acquired in excess of this limit will be treated as surplus land and taken over by the State on payment of compensation as payable in case of existing holdings.

* * *

The Kerala Agrarian Relations Bill, 1957, and the Jenmikaram Payment (Abolition) Bill, 1957 have also received the assent of the President. Details of these two Bills were given in the February 1958 issue of the Journal. These Bills, as passed by the Kerala Legislative Assembly, were reserved by the State Governor for the President's consideration. They were returned to the Kerala Legislative Assembly, which modified

the Bills on the light of the President's directives. It was considered that some of the provisions of the Kerala Agrarian Relations Bill relating to the definition of the Kudikidappukaram and plantations, small holders, payment of compensation to religious and charitable institutions, assignment of excess lands, constitution of land boards and land tribunals etc., required to be modified.

The Kerala Jenmikaram Payment (Abolition) Bill, 1957 provided for the payment of compensation to the Jenmies on the extinguishment of their rights. The Government of India, after examining the Bill, considered it desirable that religious and charitable institutions should be paid, in lieu of compensation, annuities in perpetuity equivalent to their existing net income by way of Jenmikaram. The Bill was returned to the State Legislative Assembly under Article 201 of the Constitution of India, for modification. Provisions have now been made in the Bill that where the Jenmi is a religious of charitable institution of a public nature, Government will, by way of compensation, pay to such institution, every year, an amount equal to the balance arrived at after deducting from the Jenmikaram which such institution was entitled to receive immediately before the commencement of the Act, 2½ per cent of such Jenmikaram towards collection charges.

* * *

The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural lands (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 1960 has also received Presidential assent. The Bill grants relief to small landlords for resuming land for personal cultivation. Agriculturists who join the armed forces will, on release, be given more concessions in the matter of resumption of land for personal cultivation.

* * *

The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Vidarbha Region and Kutch Area) (Amendment) Bill, 1960 which received the assent of the President removes certain administrative difficulties experienced by the Maharashtra Governments in implementing the principal Act.

LAND REVENUE AND TAXATION

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have published for general information a Bill seeking to amend the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1957 (Act XX of 1957). The purpose of the amending Bill is to remove certain anomalies arising from the definition of 'dry' and 'wet' lands in the principal Act, to provide relief to members of co-operative farming societies, to cause the filing of a declaration by a person regarding the land held by him in more than one village and to empower the State Government to revise surcharge determined under the Act from time to time and to make exemption or reduction in surcharge wherever it is considered necessary.

In the Act, 'dry' and 'wet' lands have been defined as lands registered 'dry' and 'wet' respectively in revenue accounts. Consequently, lands brought under irrigation subsequent to registration in the revenue accounts as 'dry' will be considered 'dry' land for purposes of surcharge. Similarly wet lands raising dry crops in a year due to failure of water supply will continue to be treated as wet lands. In Telangana area where dry lands alone are subjected to the levy, certain wet lands would have to pay surcharge simply because they were originally entered in the revenue accounts as dry lands. To remove this anomaly, the amending Bill proposes that "where a dry land is, in any year, subjected to assessment at a rate appropriate to a wet land on account of its being irrigated, such dry land shall, in that year and for the purpose of this Act, be treated as wet land, and such assessment shall be deemed to be the land revenue payable on that land" and "where a wet land is, in any year, subjected to assessment at a rate appropriate to a dry land, on account of any failure in supply of water for irrigation, such wet land shall, in that year and for purposes of this Act, be treated as dry land, and such assessment shall be deemed to be the land revenue payable on that land".

Under the principal Act, surcharge can be levied on the total land revenue payable by a co-operative farming society. This surcharge would be higher than the amount payable by the members in respect of their individual shares. Hence, the Bill proposes levy of surcharge on the basis of the land revenue payable by each member of the society in respect of his share rather than on the total land revenue payable by the society. Where, a member holds land in addition to his share in the co-operative farming society, surcharge will be levied on the total land revenue payable by the member.

As there is no provision now in the Act requiring land holders to furnish a declaration to the tahsildar regarding the land held by each person in more than one village, a suitable provision has been incorporated in the Bill for the filing of such declaration in the prescribed form within ninety days from the date of enforcement of the amending Act and where, subsequent to commencement of the amending Act a person has acquired or come into possession of any land in more than one village, within ninety days after the acquisition or coming into possession of such land. Failing submission of declaration, the tahsildar is authorised to obtain the necessary information in the manner prescribed for the purpose in the Act.

Regarding revision of surcharge it has been provided in the Bill that "the surcharge so determined may be revised from time to time in accordance with the rules made under this Act but no revision shall be made after the expiry of the *fasli* year succeeding the *fasli* year to which the surcharge relates".

Where Government consider it necessary, they "may, by notification make an exemption or reduction in the surcharge leviable under this Act on specified class of lands or specified class of persons holding lands; and in like manner, cancel or vary such notification".

COOPERATION AND WAREHOUSING

The National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board have set up three study teams on consumers cooperatives, processing and training and education.

The Board felt that cooperative marketing should become a prominent feature of the cooperative movement during the Third Plan just as cooperative processing was during the Second Plan. The Board noted significant progress made in West Uttar Pradesh in the field of cooperative marketing and the experiment of monopoly procurement through cooperatives being tried in Assam.

The percentage of cultivators among depositors at Central warehouses rose from 10 in December 1960 to 21 in January 1961. It was as high as 85 per cent at Davanagere (Mysore). At other centres like Amravati and Sangli producers among depositors exceeded 60 per cent.

During January 1961 new warehouses were opened at Trichur (Kerala) and Nadiad (Gujarat). Steps are being taken to open warehouses at Hyderabad and at Sheoraphulli and Sainthia in West Bengal. After these are opened, the Central Corporation would have a total of 38 warehouses. At the end of January 1961, Central warehouses had a total storage capacity of about 16 lakh maunds and about 11 lakh maunds of stocks were stored in them. The average occupancy which was 57 per cent in November rose to 63 per cent in December and 66 per cent in January.

DAIRY AND FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

Shri M. V. Krishnappa, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, told the Lok Sabha on March 9 that according to *ad hoc* surveys conducted by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, the average annual milk yield of cow had gone up from 366 lbs. in 1951 to 382 lbs. in 1956, buffalo from 963 lbs. to 1,117 lbs. and goat from 122 lbs. to 127 lbs.

While the preservation, protection and development of livestock is the responsibility of the State Governments, who have been running various cattle development schemes, the Government of India have also sponsored schemes like the Key Village Scheme, Gaushala Development Scheme, Scheme for Rehabilitation of Nomadic Cattle Breeders designed to improve the milk yield as well as the draught capacity of our cattle.

* * *

The Government of India allocated a sum of Rs. 370 lakhs for inland fisheries schemes of the States during the Second Plan period and made available loans and grants to the extent admissible under the G.M.F. Rules. Additionally, the Central Government made available to the States the results of experiments on improved methods of fish culture and capture carried out at the Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Barrackpore.

As a result of these steps there has been an increase in the output of inland fisheries. The average increase in production during

the Second Plan period in respect of States for which production figures were available was estimated at about 35 per cent.

An expenditure of about Rs. 35 lakhs has been incurred by the Central Government on research and extension work during the Second Plan.

The above information was given by Shri M. V. Krishnappa, Deputy Minister of Agriculture in the Lok Sabha on March 1.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

Home Science Wings : At the 41 Home Science Wings functioning at present 2,778 Gramsevikas have been trained upto 31 December 1960 and 1,296 are under training.

Subject Matter Refresher Courses : In the series of 43 subject matter refresher courses for the Extension Officers employed in Development Block and Instructors of Extension, Training Centres, five more courses (3 in Agriculture and 2 in Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science) have been organised thereby raising the progressive total to 26 courses. 830 persons received training.

Extension Education : Under the fifth three months course on the subject which commenced on 26 December 1960, 32 trainees have undergone training.

Rural Youth Activities : Seven hundred Rural Youth Clubs including Mahila Mandals have been organised around Gramsevaks Training Centres/Home Science Wings in different States. The projects undertaken in the clubs on individual and group bases are compost making, calf rearing, poultry keeping, bee keeping, sericulture, plant protection activities, weaving, garment making, embroidery, home decoration, child care (for girls), construction and repairs of village roads, sanitation drives, literary drives etc. The club members are guided and helped by experts of Training Centres Blocks programming for their own benefit and to serve as demonstration to convince their parents etc.

A short institutional seminar on Rural Youth was also held from 7 to 9 November 1960, in order to train the Principals, Instructors of Extension Training Centres/Home Science Wings in youth activities at the Extension Education Institute, Nilokheri. It proved to be of great utility to all the participants and such seminar would be repeated in future to provide common understanding of the programme to all the Principals and Instructors in three months' courses on extension education. The Extension Education Institute, Nilokheri, has also organised two more youth clubs in the neighbouring villages to impart practical training.

Commodity Reviews

FOODGRAINS

During February 1961, sowing of paddy and millets and transplantation of paddy were continued in the southern parts of the country. Harvesting of paddy, jowar, ragi, small millets and pulses was also continued in different parts of the country. The condition of the standing crops was reported to be generally satisfactory except for some damage caused to the crops by heavy rains and hailstorm in the first fortnight of February 1961 in certain districts of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. The overall prospects of kharif foodgrains continue to be satisfactory and the rabi crops are also reported to be thriving well. On the whole, the prospects of foodgrains production in 1960-61 appear to be as bright as, if not better than, in 1958-59.

The All-India first estimate of small millets (karif) for 1960-61 puts the area at 9.38 million acres as against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 9.28 million acres during the previous season, showing an increase of 1.1 per cent.

Regulatory Measures—During February 1961, the following measures were taken in the field of food administration :

(*i*) The Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Order, 1957 was amended on 10 February 1961, whereby the installation or use of emery or stone grinders forming part of the plant and machinery of the roller mill was excluded from the purview of the above Order.

(*ii*) By the issue of the Tripura Foodgrains Movement Control (No. 2) Amendment Order, 1961 the movement of foodgrains to Agartala town from other parts of Sadar Division of the Union Territory of Tripura was allowed.

(*iii*) In view of the improvement in the supply and price situation of foodgrains, the Reserve Bank of India issued a new directive on 10 February 1961, reducing the minimum margin requirements in respect of advances against all foodgrains from 40 per cent to 35 per cent and increasing the ceiling limit for advanes against rice and paddy in the States other than Andhra Pradesh to 110 per cent of the permissible level in 1960. Thus, the separate ceiling limit on advances against rice and paddy in Madhya Pradesh has been abolished and this State has been grouped with other States for this purpose. This has been done in view of the formation of a new food zone comprising the States of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. In order to ensure greater flexibility in implementation, it has also been decided to fix permissible levels in respect of advances against foodgrains for periods of two calendar months, commencing March 1961, instead of one calendar month as hitherto.

(*iv*) On 14 February 1961, the Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control Order, 1960 and the Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1958 were amended by the issue of the Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control (Third Amendment) Order, 1961 and the Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control (Third Amendment) Order, 1961 respectively, whereby the "dehusked grain" was defined as the whole or broken rice kernel having a bran coat covering more than one-fourth of its surface.

(*v*) On 18 February 1961, the Central Government issued the Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control (Fourth Amendment) Order, 1961 and the Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control (Fourth Amendment) Order, 1961, amending the earlier Orders on the subject. The amended Orders provided for an increase of 5 naye

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paise per maund and/or 13 naye paise per quintal in the maximum wholesale prices of bagged rice, on account of a rise in the cost of gunnies.

(*vi*) By the issue of the Delhi Wheat and Wheat Products (Export Control) Amendment Order, 1961, the transport of wheat, in transit through the Union Territory of Delhi in the course of its movement from Punjab to places outside that State in accordance with a permit granted under the Inter-Zonal Wheat Movement Control Order, 1957, was excluded from the purview of the Delhi Wheat and Wheat Products (Export Control) Order, 1959.

(*vii*) On 23 February 1961, the Central Government issued the Rice (Restrictions on Rail-bookings) Amendment Order, 1961 amending the Rice (Restrictions on Rail-bookings) Order, 1957. Under the amended Order, the bookings of rice/paddy from the Sriganganagar district of Rajasthan were allowed.

Imports.—Imports of cereals into India from the beginning of January 1961 upto the end of February 1961 were 700 thousand metric tons, comprising 595 thousand metric tons of wheat, 86 thousand metric tons of rice and 19 thousand metric tons of milo as against 431 thousand metric tons, comprising 364 thousand metric tons of wheat, 49 thousand metric tons of rice and 18 thousand metric tons of corn, imported during the corresponding period of 1960.

Prices.—The All India index number of wholesale prices of cereals registered an increase from 99.4 in the last week of January 1961 to 100.4 in the last week of February. During the same period, the pulses index declined from 94.9 to 92.9. Compared to the position in the last week of February 1960, the index of cereals in the last week of February 1961 was lower by 2·8 per cent while that of pulses showed no change.

As for individual foodgrains, prices of rice and maize indicated a rise while those of jowar, bajra and gram recorded a decline in the last week of February compared to the corresponding week of January 1961. The index of rice rose from 99.7 to 101.6 and that of maize from 111.4 to 117.2. During the same period, the index of jowar showed a decline from 113.1 to 110.1, that of bajra from 132.0 to 129.2 and that of gram from 93.6 to 90.9. The index of wheat prices remained almost steady and stood at 90.4 during the last week of February as against 90.5 in the last week of January 1961.

Compared to the position during the corresponding week of the previous year, the index in the last week of February 1961 was lower by 3.2 per cent in the case of rice, 4.5 per cent in the case of wheat and by 7.4 per cent in the case of jowar, but was higher by 15·8 per cent in the case of maize, 0·7 per cent in the case of bajra and by 19.4 per cent in the case of gram.

World Situation

According to the *Grain Bulletin* of January 1961, issued by the Commonwealth Economic Committee, production of wheat in 1960-61 in the northern hemisphere is expected to be substantially higher than that in the previous year. In the southern hemisphere while production in Argentina and the Union of South Africa is expected to be somewhat lower, in Australia it is expected to attain a record level of 6.42 million metric tons as against 4.85 million metric tons in the previous season. According to the Australian Wheat Board, the expected increase has been due partly to favourable weather conditions at the growing time and partly to an increased area of one million acres sown to wheat. According to the FAO Sub-Committee on the Economic Aspects of Rice, world production of paddy in 1960-61 is provisionally estimated at a new record figure of 140 million metric tons or about 4 million metric tons more than last season.

During the month under review, the demand for U.S. wheat under P.L. 480 and other agreements was reported to be heavy particularly from India, Pakistan, South Korea and Turkey. There was also some improvement in the demand for Canadian wheat. During February 1961, negotiations were reported to be going on between a trade delegation from Czechoslovakia and the Canadian Wheat Board for substantial purchases of Canadian wheat.

During February 1961, prices of wheat in the United States showed an easy trend. Cash prices of No. 2 Red Winter at Chicago declined from 217 cents per bushel on 31 January, 1961 to 214-5/8 cents per bushel on 28 February, 1961. During the same period, cash prices of No. 2 Hard (ex-store) at Kansas city moved down from 204-3/8 cents per bushel to 203 cents.

SUGAR

Sugarcane.—According to the All-India second estimate of sugarcane for 1960-61, the area under the crop during the current year shows an increase of about 11 per cent shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh and to a small extent by Punjab, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar, and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions at sowing time. The increase in Uttar Pradesh may also be attributed to high prices of gur during 1959-60. In case of Maharashtra, the increase is due partly to more irrigation facilities and partly to better prices fetched by the crop. Production of sugarcane is likely to show an increase this year.

An important event during the month under review was the promulgation of an Ordinance by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh for levying a tax on the purchase of sugarcane by factories and certain gur, rab or khandsari sugar manufacturing units and to regulate the manufacture of gur or rab in the State. The Ordinance entitled the U.P. Sugarcane (Purchase Tax) Ordinance, 1961 came into force from February 2, 1961. Under this Ordinance the purchase tax will be levied in the case of a factory at the rate of 19 nP. per maund of sugarcane and in the case of other types of manufacturing units at the rate of 4 nP. per maund of sugarcane.

Sugar.—The total production of sugar in India during the 1960-61 season upto 22 February, 1961 was 16·83 lakh tons against 15·00 lakh tons produced during the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories reported to be in production during the week ending 22 February was 169, same as in the corresponding week of the previous season.

The opening stock of sugar with factories in India on 1 February 1961 was 13·60 lakh tons against 8.10 lakh tons on the corresponding date last year. Total despatches from factories during the 1960-61 season upto the 22 February 1961 were 6·15 lakh tons against 5·84 lakh tons in the corresponding period of the previous season.

The Government of India released during February 2 lakh tons of sugar for internal consumption. This brings the total releases during the 1960-61 season upto the end of February to 8 lakh tons of sugar.

The Government of India released on 17 September 1960 a quantity of 50 thousand tons of sugar for export out of the 1959-60 season's production. This quantity was to be shipped upto the end of December 1960 but the date was later extended to 31 March 1961. A quantity of 55.7 thousand tons has been sold and about 30.7 thousand tons actually shipped, out of this quota, upto the end of January 1961. On 7 January 1961 the Government of India released another quantity of 50 thousand tons for export out of the current seasons' surplus production, the entire quantity to be exported by the end of March 1961.

The market prices of sugar during February 1961 remained steady at various centres like Calcutta, Nagpur, Madras, Bombay and Patna. At Hapur the prices showed a fall in the first week of February but rose again in the second week and remained more or less steady thereafter. The following table indicates week-end wholesale prices of sugar at some important centres :

Week-end Wholesale Market Prices of Sugar

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Quality	Week ending				
		27-1-61	3-2-61	10-2-61	17-2-61	24-2-61
Hapur	Crystal	40·18	40·00	40·54	40·45	40·45
Kanpur	D-29	N.R.	42·92	42·92	42·92	42·92
Calcutta	Indian Medium	41·85	41·85	41·85	41·85	41·85
Nagpur	D-28	44·05	44·04	44·04	44·04	44·04
Madras	Parry's	43·02	43·02	43·02	43·02	43·02
Bombay	D-29	42·21	42·21	42·21	42·21	42·21
Patna	D-29	40·71	40·71	40·71	N.R.	N.R.

Gur.—The average daily arrivals of gur in the Hapur market during February were 2,058 maunds against 3,303 maunds in the preceding month. The stock of gur in this market at the end of February was 38,000 maunds against 36,600 maunds at the end of the previous month. Last year at the end of February the stocks were 36,500 maunds.

The prices of gur during February generally exhibited a mixed behaviour at various centres. The prices at the end of the last week of February compared to those at the end of the last week of the previous month showed an easy tendency; at Patna, however, the level of prices was more or less steady. The table below shows week-end wholesale prices of gur at some important centres :

Week-end Wholesale Market Prices of Gur

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Quality	Week-ending				
		27-1-61	3-2-61	10-2-61	17-2-61	24-2-61
Hapur	Phatwa No. 1	13·56	13·50	13·37	13·62	13·50
Calcutta	Bheli	16·50	16·00	16·50	16·50	16·50
Madras	II Sort	14·56	15·30	14·18	11·94	11·94
Bombay	Kolhapur	20·90	20·16	20·90	20·15	20·16
Patna	Deshi	17·00	17·00	17·00	N.R.	N.R.

Shri A.M. Thomas, Deputy Minister of Food, said in the Lok Sabha on February 24 that a surplus production of about 5 lakh tons of sugar was estimated during the 1960-61 season. Besides selling sugar in international markets, efforts were in progress to obtain an export quota from the U.S.A. under the U.S. Sugar Act.

OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

The All India first estimate of rapeseed and mustard for 1960-61 puts the area at 2,604 thousand acres compared to the corresponding Adjusted Estimates of 2,806 thousand acres during the previous season. This shows a decrease of 202 thousand acres or 7.2 per cent. The decrease in area has been reported by Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Assam and is attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time. The decrease has, however, been offset to some extent by the increase in area reported by Bihar and West Bengal. This estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of December 1960. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Palamau and Patna districts of Bihar. The estimate relates generally to the area sown to pure crop. Past experience shows that the area at the first estimate stage forms roughly 45 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

The All India first estimate of linseed for 1960-61 puts the area at 3,172 thousand acres compared to the corresponding adjusted estimate of 3,226 thousand acres during the previous season. This shows a decrease of 54 thousand acres or 1.7 per cent. The decrease in area has been shared mainly in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan and, to a lesser extent, by Bihar and Maharashtra and has been attributed generally to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time. This Estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of December 1960. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the linseed crop during 1960-61. Past experience shows that the area at the first estimate stage forms roughly 75 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported. During the month under review the Reserve Bank of India slightly modified its directive regulating advances against groundnuts and other oilseeds (excluding cotton seeds) in view of the firmness in prices of groundnuts and other oilseeds. The ceiling limits on advances against groundnuts are based on the levels permitted in the corresponding period in 1960 and will henceforth be for periods of two calendar months, commencing March 1961, instead of one calendar month, as hitherto. The Bank also impressed upon the scheduled banks that it was important for effective implementation of the provisions of the directive that exemptions from margins and ceiling limits accorded to exporters of groundnuts and groundnut oil were scrupulously supplied so as to avoid misuse.

Prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils showed an easy tendency during the first half of the month, following reports of increasing arrivals of new crops in up-country centres. Subsequently, the market regained the bullish sentiment and the prices of groundnut and groundnut oil touched peak levels during the closing week. General fears of shortage of edible oils this year in the face of growing internal demand coupled with the Government's export promotion drive continued to be the main bullish factors.

Groundnut

Prices of groundnut and groundnut oil generally displayed an easy tendency during the first two weeks of the month. The easy trend was attributed to reports of increasing arrivals on new crop from Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. This trend, however, could not be sustained and prices started spurting up in the third week to touch peak levels in the fourth. Good offtake by vanaspati manufacturers and crushers continued to be the main bullish influence. Another factor was the increase proposed in the rates of sales tax on groundnut from 1½ per cent to 2 per cent by the Maharashtra Government. Even the announcement of credit curbs by the Reserve Bank did not have any impact on the market. Quotations of British West African groundnut oil at European ports were not available while those of Indian groundnut oil were nominal at Rs. 52.41 per maund. The following table shows the trend of prices of groundnut and groundnut oil :

(Rs. per maund)

	Week-ending				
	27-1-61	3-2-61	10-2-61	17-2-61	24-2-61
Groundnut (Kernel)					
Bombay (Bold)	35·64	35·46	35·27	36·39	37·51
Madras (Superior)	35·18	35·33	34·71	35·64	35·64
Hyderabad	39·10	39·38	39·94	N.A.	N.A.
Groundnut Oil					
Bombay	76·51	75·39	73·53	76·89	78·75
Madras	71·91	72·08	70·93	72·40	73·06
Hyderabad	73·53	73·23	71.36	N.A.	77.45
European Ports			-		
(B.W. African)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(Indian)	52·41*	52·41*	52·41*	52·41*	52·41*

*Nominal

Exports of groundnuts and groundnut oil from India during December 1960 were 10,590 tons and 35 tons respectively compared to 4,204 tons of groundnuts and 16,602 tons of groundnut oil during December 1959. Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during 1960 totalled 40,421 tons and 1,647 tons respectively compared to 27,419 tons of groundnut and 41,340 tons of groundnut oil during 1959.

Linseed

Prices of linseed and linseed oil generally followed the pattern set by the groundnut sector of the oilseeds market with the exception that the gains recorded in the last two weeks were not so spectacular as in the case of groundnut and groundnut oil. In the beginning of the month, the market sentiment was affected by heavy selling in the up-country centres induced on ideas that new crop arrivals would be starting soon. The protracted absence of overseas enquiries was also a weakening factor. Subsequently, there was some improvement in sympathy with other sectors. Another factor imparting firmness to the market was the hopes of likely export business in oil in view of firmness noticed in overseas oil prices. Prices of Argentinian linseed oil at European ports moved up to Rs. 48.73 per maund February-end against Rs. 45.67 per maund a month ago and those of Indian variety continued to rule steady. The following table shows the trend of prices of linseed and linseed oil :

Rs. per maund

	Week-ending				
	27-1-61	3-2-61	10-2-61	17-2-61	24-2-61
Linseed					
Bombay (Bold)	26·87	26·13	25·38	26·13	26.50
Calcutta (Small)	29·00	29·25	29·50	30·06	30.00
Kanpur (Small)	N.R.	29·47	29·05	29·10	30·48
Linseed Oil					
Bombay	61·58	58·60	57·48	56·92	61·96
Calcutta	75·02	71·66	70·16	70·92	71·29
Kanpur	N.R.	67·93	68·30	68·68	69·05
European Ports					
(Argentinian)	45·67	48·73	47·75	47·75	48·73
(Indian)	61·22*	61·22*	61·22*	61·22*	61·22

*Nominal

Exports of linseed oil during December 1960 were 1,110 tons compared to 3,988 tons during December 1959. Total exports of linseed oil during 1960 were 7,444 tons against 18, 771 tons during 1959.

Castorseed

Prices of castor seed and castor oil marked a decline during the first week following reports of larger arrivals of new crop from Andhra Pradesh. The bearish trend was also aided by increasing pressure of supplies from Brazil at lower prices in the world market. Subsequently, there was some sympathetic improvement with groundnut and linseed prices. Market sentiment was also affected by rumours of scattered enquiries from U.K. and some Communist countries. Prices of Bombay Commercial castor oil at European ports moved both ways and closed during the month at the previous month-end level. The following table shows the trend of prices of castor seed and castor oil :

(Rs. per maund)

	Week-ending				
	27-1-61	3-2-61	10-2-61	17-2-61	24-2-61
Castor Seed					
Bombay (Bold)	24·82	24·45	23·89	24·17	24·45
Kanpur (FAQ)	N.R.	24·54	24·54	23·71	23·67
Badapalli (HCF)	N.R.	22·77	23·25	23·86	23·86 (*a*)
Castor Oil					
Bombay (Commercial)	53·19	50·76	50·39	51·88	52·63
Kanpur (FAQ)	N.R.	58·97	59·34	59·34	59·72
Madras (FAQ)	56·27	56·94	57·27	56·61	57·27
European Ports					
Bombay (Commercial)	59·26	58·04	57·79	59·26	59·26

(*a*) —Relates to previous week.

Exports of castor oil during December 1960 were 2,441 tons compared to 3,948 tons during December 1959. Total exports of castor oil during 1960 were 57,550 tons compared to 35,156 tons during 1959.

COTTON

The fourth estimate of the current season's crop of cotton framed by the trade at the end of January 1961 puts the production at 53.20 lakh bales compared to the third estimate of 51.62 lakh bales.

During February 1960 a quota of 50,000 tons of Bengal Deshi cotton of "fine" and above in grade was released for export on a "first-come-first-served" basis to all permissible destinations.

Imports of raw cotton into India during November 1960 were 71 thousand bales compared to 51 thousand bales during the preceding month and 28 thousand bales during November 1959. Total imports in the first three months of the current season were 2.70 lakh bales compared to 77 thousand bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during November 1960 were 4,000 bales compared to 2,000 bales during the preceding month and 14,000 bales during November 1959. Total exports of raw cotton during the first three months of the 1960-61 season were about 10,000 bales against 42,000 bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw cotton by mills in India during December 1960 was 4.59 lakh bales compared to 4.35 lakh bales during the preceding month and 4.49 lakh bales in December 1959. Total consumption of raw cotton during the first four months of the 1960-61 season was 17.35 lakh bales compared to 17.43 lakh bales during the corresponding period of 1958-59.

Stocks of raw cotton with mills in India at the end of December 1960 were 11.45 lakh bales compared to 10.13 lakh bales at the end of the previous month and 11.98 lakh bales at the end of December 1959.

The following table shows 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	
	1960	1959	31-12-60	31-12-59
Indian	3·52	4·08	7·91	10·47
Pakistan	0·03	—	0·06	—
Egyptian	0·10	0·08	0·50	0·30
Other Foreign	0·94	0·33	2·98	1·21
Total	4·59	4·49	11·45	11·98

The latest position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton in Bombay was as follows :

(Lakh bales)

	1-9-60 to 16-2-61	Same period last year
Arrivals	13·85	11·60
Consumption by mills	5·58	5·81
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants on the last date of the period	5·92	3·60

During February 1961 there was a general decline in prices of raw cotton. Important bearish influences on the market were expectations of much larger cotton crops during the current season and lack of buying interest. Pressure of arrivals of U.S. cotton was also reported to have adversely affected the market sentiment. Jarilla M.G.F. which was quoted at Bombay at the ceiling price of Rs. 820 per candy at the end of January 1961 declined to Rs. 798 at the end of February. There was also significant decline in prices of Punjab Deshi and American varieties at Abohar. The following table shows wholesale prices of cotton lint at some of the important markets:

(Rs. per candy)

Date	Adoni (A. Pradesh) Laxmi	Bombay Jarilla MGF	Abohar (Punjab)	
			Deshi	American
27-1-61	N.T.	820	800	914
3-2-61	N.T.	799	819	895
10-2-61	N.R.	N.A.	819	866
17-2-61	N.R.	792	818	857
24-2-61	N.T.	798	781	866

The Karachi cotton market recorded a steady decline in prices. Roller-ginned variety of cotton quoted at Rs. 872 per candy at the end of January 1961 declined to Rs. 803 per candy on 18 February. The following table gives the wholesale prices of 4F Punjab Roller-ginned variety of cotton lint :

Date	Price (Rs. per candy)
28-1-61	872
4-2-61	858
11-2-61	814
18-2-61	803
25-2-61	N.A.

The New York cotton market recorded a rise in prices in the latter half of the month. The following table gives the wholesale prices of cotton middling 1" in New York :

Date	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy
26-1-61	32·25	1204
2-2-61	32·25	1204
9-2-61	32·25	1204
17-2-61	32·45	1211
23-2-61	32·75	1222

JUTE

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during January 1961 were 5.94 lakh bales compared to 6.35 lakh bales during the preceding month and 6.28 lakh bales during January 1960. Total arrivals of both indigenous and Pakistan raw jute during the current season (July 1960—January 1961) were 33.01 lakh bales compared to 37.76 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during January 1961 were 0.38 lakh bales compared to 0.41 lakh bales during the preceding month and 0.81 lakh bales during January 1961. Total imports of raw jute from Pakistan during the current season to January were 3.06 lakh bales compared to 2.48 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by member mills of IJMA during January 1961 was 5.03 lakh bales compared to 5.34 lakh bales in the preceding month and 5.06 lakh bales during January 1960. Total consumption of raw jute during the current season July 1960-January, 61 was 35·97 lakh bales compared to 36.50 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Stocks of raw jute with Calcutta mills were 10.14 lakh bales at the end of January against 9.20 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 18.02 lakh bales at the end of January 1960.

During the month under review, the Calcutta loose jute market opened steady with prices indicating a small decline from the last week-end levels on account of lack of interest from mills and fall in the goods section. Prices registered a considerable rise during the next week due to reports of low arrivals and low stocks in mill godowns. For the rest of the month the market remained quiet with prices moving down. Nervous reaction due to rumours about Government intervention to bring down

prices effected a gradual fall in prices. On 28 February, IJMA announced the introduction of a scheme for a maximum price for raw jute based on Rs. 62 a maund for Assam Bottoms, with appropriate differentials for other grades and quantities. The following table shows the prices of some of the bottom varieties of raw jute at Calcutta:

(Rs. per quintal)

Variety	February Delivery			February/March Delivery	
	28-1-61	4-2-61	11-2-61	18-2-61	25-2-61
Assam	166·11	164·77	175·49	170·13	174.15
Northern	164·77	163·43	174·15	168·79	172.81
Desal	162·09	160·75	171·47	166·11	170.13
Orissa	168·79	168·79	179·51	172·81	176.83
Murshidabad	159·41	159·41	170·13	163·43	168.79
Daisee (Selected)	171·47	170·13	182·19	176·83	180.85

The price movements in the pucca bales sector were generally in sympathy with the loose jute market. While prices in the first fortnight of the month soared high, an easy tendency was noticed during the subsequent weeks. The followimg table gives the weekly quotations of some of the important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta:

(Rs. per bale of 180 kgs.)

Variety	Jan./Feb. Delivery	Feb. Delivery		Feb./March Delivery	
	28-1-61	4-2-61	11-2-61	18-2-61	25-2-61
Mill Firsts	390	395	415	405	405
Mill Lightnings	365	370	390	380	380
Daisee L.G.	355	355	375	360	360
Indian N.C.	275	280	300	290	300
Pakistan N.C.*	280	280	305	305	310

*Per bale of 181·44 Kgs.

The raw jute market in up-country centres ruled firm during the first fortnight of February as arrivals of raw jute continued to be very poor.

Subsequently prices declined due to mills disinclination to cover their limited quotas. The following table gives the weekly prices of raw jute at Calcutta and some important mofussil centres:

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	Week-ending				
	27-1-61	3-2-61	10-2-61	17-2-61	24-2-61
Nowgong (Assam)	59·24	57·18	64·18	61·09	62.12
Purnea (Bihar)	52·00	58·00	60·00	N.A.	57.50
Calcutta (West Bengal)	62·00	61·50	67·00	3·36	64.94
Kendrapara (Orissa)	53·00	55·00	60·00	57·00	58.00

The Calcutta jute goods market remained steady. Though there were not many fresh overseas enquiries prices of jute goods witnessed a slight advance at the end of the third week as a result of covering business by local operators coupled with Government interest in February B. Twills. Towards the close of the month, however, a reaction set in and prices moved down induced by strong rumours about stricter Government measures to curb rising trends in the prices of raw jute and jute goods. The following table gives the quotations for hessian and sacking at Calcutta:

Variety	Week-ending				
	27-1-61	4-2-61	11-2-61	18-2-61	25-2-61
Hessian 40" × 10 oz (Rs. per 100 yds.)	67·25	67·00	66·00	68·00	69·75
Sacking B. Twills (Rs. per 100 bags)	205·00	202·50	207·00	209·50	208·00

TOBACCO

At Bombay, prices of Nipani (chewing) tobacco remained steady at Rs. 82·68 per maund throughout February. The Motihari medium variety at Calcutta ruled at Rs. 160·49 per maund during the first two weeks of the month. During the third week, however, the prices increased to Rs. 164·33 and the month closed with prices of this variety at Rs. 164·23 per maund. The Jatty medium variety at Calcutta ruled steady at Rs. 179·16 per maund throughout the month. At Guntur, the redried strips grade IV, redried strips LBY and redried leaf LBY_2 were not transacted during the month.

Arrivals of tobacco in Guntur market during December 1960 comprised 5·56 million lbs. of flue-cured virginia, 0·41 million lbs. of sun-cured virginia, and 0·91 million lbs. of sun-cured 'Natu' and other varieties totalling 6·88 million lbs. as against 13·66 million lbs. in the previous month. The despatches of raw tobacco from Guntur market consisted of 9·77 million lbs. of flue-cured virginia, 1·23 million lbs. of sun-cured virginia, 1·90 million lbs. of sun-cured Natu and other varieties totalling 12·90 million lbs. as against 21·27 million lbs. in the previous month. It is estimated that the stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the Guntur market at the end of December 1960 were 41·61 million lbs. According to trade circles, this stock includes about 10 million lbs. of chura, butts and stems mostly used for internal consumption.

During January 1961 about 2·4 million lbs. of various varieties of tobacco were graded for export compared to 0·9 million lbs. in December 1960. Of the qualities graded in January 1961, 1·8 million lbs. were of flue-cured virginia variety.

Exports of raw tobacco during December 1960 were 5·9 million lbs. valued at Rs. 44·5 lakhs against 2·8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 17·6 lakhs exported during the same month last year. Of 5·9 million lbs. exported during December 1960, flue-cured virginia accounted for 4·7 million lbs. valued at Rs. 33·1 lakhs. Total exports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1960 were 89 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1454·2 lakhs against 83 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1292·8 lakhs during 1959.

FRUITS AND NUTS

Coconut

Arrivals of coconut and copra during December 1960 in some of the important assembling markets of South India (for which data are available) were of the order of 23·3 million nuts and 7 thousand tons respectively.

Prices of copra at Bombay recorded a downward trend during February declining from Rs. 70·17 per maund during the week ending 27 January to Rs. 66·44 during the week ending 24 February. Similary, the trend of prices of coconut oil at Bombay was downward till the week ending 17 February and the price which was Rs. 103·01 per maund during the week ending 27 January dropped to Rs. 98·91 during the week ending 17 February. During the subsequent week, however, the price showed a slight rise to Rs. 99·28. At Cochin, the prices of coconut oil showed a downward trend till the week ending 10 February and the price which was quoted at Rs. 97·60 during the week ending 27 January dropped to Rs. 91·82 during the week ending 10 February. During the week ending 17 February, it rose to Rs. 92·19 but dropped to Rs. 91·07 during the week ending 24 February. The following were the weekly quotations:

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	27-1-61	3-2-61	10-2-61	17-2-61	24-2-61
Copra					
Bombay	70·17	68·68	67·18	67·18	66·44
Alleppey	N.R.	N.R.	62·50	62·50	N.R.
Coconut Oil					
Bombay	103·01	102·08	100·22	98·91	99·28
Cochin	97·60	92·38	9 1·82	92·19	91· 7

Imports of copra and coconut oil into India during November 1960 were 8,016 tons and nil respectively against 6,964 tons of copra and nil of coconut oil during November 1959. Total imports of copra and coconut oil during January—November 1960 were 90,691 tons and 1,012 tons respectively against 83,508 tons of copra and 2,643 tons of coconut oil during January—November 1959.

Arecanut

During February 1961, the transactions in arecanut in regard to arrivals and disposals in all the markets comparatively declined from the previous month as shown below:

(in quintals)

Market	Arrivals		Disposals	
	Feb. '61	Jan. '61	Feb. '61	Jan. '61
Kozhikode	270	4,500	300	4,000
Mangalore	11,577	14,575	8,399	12,297
Shimoga	12,207	14,340	4,927	3,834
Sirsi	4,686	9,900	4,136	7,833
Tumkur	342	679	359	610

Not much variation in prices was noticed in the markets of Mysore as shown below:

(in rupees per quintal/standard maund)

Market	Variety	Week-ending							
		3-2-1961		10-2-1961		17-2-1961		24-2-1961	
		Quin.	St. Md.	Quin.	St. Md.	Quin.	St. Md.	Quin.	St. Md.
Mangalore	Cholli	..... No transactions							
	Mangalore Supari	486	181	485	181	477	178	482	180
	Koka	322	120	325	121	323	121	316	118
Shimoga	Pheeton	642	240	642	240	640	239	630	235
	Desavaram	660	246	660	246	655	245	655	245
	Bette	470	175	470	175	472	176	472	176
Sirsi	Rashi	441	165	447	167	458	171	447	167
	Bilegotu	287	107	272	102	282	105	286	107
	Chali	441	165	428	160	422	158	418	156
Bangalore	Rajalu	650	243	651	243	640	239	658	246
	Birurchur	697	260	719	268	697	260	697	260
	Malabarchur	693	259	708	264	717	268	717	268

In the Kerala markets, the prices of arecanut stood steady in Palghat, while the price of 'Iylon' and 'Arasil' varieties showed improvement during the last week of the month in Trichur as shown below:

(in rupees per quintal/standard maund)

Market	Variety	Week-ending							
		3-2-1961		10-2-1961		17-2-1961		24-2-1961	
		Quin.	St. Md.	Quin.	St. Md.	Quin.	St. Md.	Quin.	St. Md.
Palghat	Choor	662	247	662	247	662	247	662	247
Trichur	Kalichur	595	222	595	222	595	222	595	222
	Iylon	589	220	589	220	589	220	619	231
	Arasil	646	241	662	247	662	247	715	267

The price of the 'imported nut' showed a rise while the price of the 'indigenous nut' declined during the latter half of the month in Calcutta market.

(in rupees per quintal/standard maund)

Market	Variety	Week-ending 3-2-1961		10-2-1961		17-2-1961		24-2-1961	
		Quin.	St. Md.	Quin.	St. Md.	Quin.	St. Md.	Quin.	St. Md.
Calcutta	.. Singapore (imported)	579	216	579	216	590	220	590	220
	Sundried (indigenous)	469	175	469	175	456	170	456	170

During October 1960, 4,645 quintals of arecanuts (betelnuts) valued at Rs. 2,93,556 were imported into India from Singapore and Malaya as against 7,101 quintals valued at Rs. 4,21,555 imported during September. There were no imports from Ceylon.

The quantity exported during the same month was 71 quintals valued at Rs. 49,598 against 113 quintals valued at Rs. 76,040 during the previous month.

Food Control Orders

New Delhi, 13 January 1961

G.S.R. 69.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following order to amend the Calcutta Wheat (Movement Control) Order, 1956, namely:

1. This Order may be called the Calcutta Wheat (Movement Control) (Second Amendment) Order, 1961.

2. In the Calcutta Wheat (Movement Control) Order, 1956,

(*i*) in sub-clause (1) of clause 3, the words "or wheat products" shall be omitted;

(*ii*) in the first proviso to clause 3 and in item (1) of clause 4, for the words "export or import of wheat or wheat products", the words "export of wheat or import of wheat or wheat products" shall be substituted.

New Delhi, 19 January 1961

G.S.R. 107.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby rescinds the Calcutta Wheat (Movement Control) Order, 1956, published under S.R.O. 2033, dated 5 September 1956, in the "Gazette of India, Extraordinary" (Part II, Section 3), dated 5 September 1956, with immediate effect.

New Delhi, 10 February 1961

G.S.R. 179.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following Order further to amend the Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1960, namely:—

1. This Order may be called the Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control Amendment Order, 1961.

2. In Schedule IV to the Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1960,—

(*a*) in Tables I to IV and VI to IX against serial No. 8 relating to moisture, in column 4, for the words "double value", the words "full value" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in Tables V and X, against serial No. 7 relating to moisture, in column 4, for the words "double value", the words "full value" shall be substituted.

New Delhi, 10 February 1961

G.S.R.181.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following Order further to amend the Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Order, 1957, namely:—

1. This Order may be called the Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Second Amendment Order, 1961.

2. In clause 3A of the Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Order, 1957, after sub-clause (*b*), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to the installation or use of emery or stone grinders forming part of the plant and machinery of the roller mill."

3. The amendment hereby made shall be deemed to have been made and to have come into force on 29 June 1960.

PART II—STATISTICAL TABLES

1. *Rainfall During February* 1961

(Between 2 February and 28 Febraury 1961 *and from* 1 *January to* 28 *February* 1961*)*

(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

Rainfall Regions	2 February to 28 February 1961		Winter Monsoon Period (1 January to 28 February 1961)	
	Actual rainfall (mms.)	Excess or shortfall when compared to normal† (mms.)	Actual rainfall (mms.)	Excess or shortfall when compared to normal † (Percent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Bay Islands	137	(+)109	257	(+)133
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	15	(—)24	27	(—)54
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	38	(+)19	46	(+)61
Gangetic West Bengal	74	(+)47	88	(+)125
Orissa	123	(+)97	158	(+)339
Bihar Plateau	87	(+)51	107	(+)92
Bihar Plains	33	(+)16	48	(+)57
Uttar Pradesh, East	22	(+)5	57	(+)57
Uttar Pradesh, West	53	(+)27	114	(+)106
Punjab (including Delhi)	44	(+)14	123	(+)106
Himachal Pradesh*	165	—	288	—
Jammu & Kashmir	76	(+)20	116	(—)3
Rajasthan, West	4	(—)3	24	(+)105
Rajasthan, East	2	(—)2	27	(+)137
Madhya Pradesh, West	3	(—)5	36	(+)92
Madhya Pradesh, East	27	(+)3	47	(+)21
Gujarat Region	3	0	3	(—)51
Saurashtra and Kutch	13	(+)11	18	(+)300
Konkan	10	(+)8	10	(+)116
Madhya Saurashtra	0	(—)2	0	(—)100
Marathwada	1	(—)5	1	(—)94
Vidarbha	2	(—)12	3	(—)85
Coastal Andhra Pradesh	29	(+)16	38	(+)48
Telangana	1	(—)12	1	(—)94
Rayalaseema	2	(—)4	2	(—)8
Madras State	12	(—)3	115	(+)11
Coastal Mysore	0	(—)1	0	(—)10
Interior Mysore, North	0	(—)5	0	(—)1
Interior Mysore, South	3	(—)2	6	(—)
Kerala	28	(+)13	45	(+
Arabian Sea Islands	95	(+)77	210	(+)

† In calculation of excesses, deficits and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0.1 mm

*Excess or deficit of rainfall is not marked due to absence of normals.

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
(1)	(2)	(3)
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, sugarcane and summer paddy.	Wheat, barley, gram, linseed and cotton.
Gujarat	Sugarcane.	Jowar and cotton.
Kerala	Summer paddy, sugarcane and tapioca.	Cotton, sesamum and sweet potatoes.
Madhya Pradesh	Sugarcane.	Wheat, gram, jowar, sugarcane, tobacco, castor and cotton.
Madras	Summer paddy, cotton, groundnut and sugarcane.	Cotton, jowar, gram, bajra, tobacco and linseed.
Maharashtra	Sugarcane.	Wheat, jowar and cotton.
Mysore	Sugarcane.	Ragi, potato and cotton.
Orissa	Kharif bajra and sugarcane.	Jowar, gram and Rabi pulses.
Punjab	Sugarcane, cotton, tobacco and potato.	Barley, gram and sugarcane.
Rajasthan	Sugarcane.	Gram, barley and Rabi oilseeds.
Uttar Pradesh	Sugarcane, zaid crops and jute.	Wheat, gram, barley, linseed, sugarcane, potato, tobacco and rape & mustard.
West Bengal	Jute, maize, sesamum and sugarcane.	Wheat, linseed, rape & mustard, gram, barley, chillies and tobacco.
Himachal Pradesh	Sugarcane and cotton.	Linseed & rape and mustard.
Tripura	Cotton, jute, autumn paddy and sugarcane.	Rabi pulses, potato, chillies, tobacco and rape & mustard.
Delhi	Sugarcane and zaid crops.	Barley, gram, sugarcane and tobacco.
Manipur	Maize, jute, sugarcane and potato.	Wheat, gram and Rabi oilseeds.

2. *All India First Estimate of Rapeseed and Mustard*, 1960-61

SUMMARY

	1960-61 (First Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	2,604	2,806	—202	—7·2
(Thousand hectares)	1,053·8	1,135·5	—81·7	—7·2

The decrease in area during the current year is shared mainly by Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Assam and is attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time. In Madhya Pradesh, it is also attributed to rotation of crops. The decrease has, however, been offset to some extent by the increase in area reported by Bihar and West Bengal as a result of favourable weather conditions at sowing time.

The information given in this estimate relates generally to the period upto the middle of December 1960. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Palamau and Patna districts of Bihar.

This Estimate relates generally to the area sown 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 45 per cent of the area finally reported.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres) 1960-61 (First Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase or decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	3	3	—
Assam	276	292	(—)16
Bihar	237	218	(+)19
Gujarat	83	90	(—)7
Madhya Pradesh	365	386	(—)21
Maharashtra	13	12	(+)1
Mysore	8	8	—
Orissa	135*	135 (A)	—
Punjab	583	629	(—)46
Rajasthan	440	517 (A)	(—)77
Uttar Pradesh	304	367	(—)63
West Bengal	137	129	(+)8
Delhi	2	3	(—)1
Himachal Pradesh	8	8	—
Tripura	10	9	(+)1
TOTAL INDIA	2,604	2,806	(—)202

(A)—Adjusted estimate.
*—1959-60 data repeated.

NOTES.—1. Data relate to pure crop. Data relating to the crop sown mixed with other crops will be included in the final estimate only.
2. Madras reports data for this crop at the final estimate stage only.
3. Jammu & Kashmir is non-reporting for this estimate.
4. Rapeseed and mustard is not grown in Kerala, Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

2·1. *All-India First Estimate of Linseed*, 1960-61

	1960-61 (First Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	3,172	3,226	—54	—1·7
(Thousand hectares)	1,283·6	1,305·5	—21·9	—1·7

The decrease in area during the current year is accounted for mainly by Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan and to a lesser extent by Bihar and Maharashtra and has been attributed generally to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time. However, there has been some increase in area in Madhya Pradesh State.

The information given in this estimate relates generally to the period upto the middle of December 1960. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the linseed crop during 1960-61. Past experience shows that the area at the first estimate stage forms roughly 75 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres) 1960-61 (First Estimate)	1959-60 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase or Decrease of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	75	73	(+)2
Bihar	271	283	(—)12
Maharashtra	596	604	(—)8
Madhya Pradesh	1,595	1,574	(+)21
Mysore	116	114 (A)	(+)2
Orissa	35*	35	—
Punjab	26	29	(—)3
Rajasthan	270	298 (A)	(—)28
Uttar Pradesh@	173	203	(—)30
West Bengal	13	11	(+)2
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	—
TOTAL INDIA	3,172	3,226 (A)	(—)54

*—1959-60 data repeated.
@—Data relate to pure crop. The area under the crop mixed with other crops will be included in the final estimate.
(A)—Adjusted estimate.

NOTES.—1. Madras reports data for this crop at the final estimate stage only.
2. Assam and Jammu & Kashmir are non-reporting for this estimate.
3. Linseed is not grown in Gujarat, Kerala, Delhi, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

3. *All India Coffee Production—Final Estimates of* 1959-60 *Crop and Revised Estimates of* 1960-61

(As on 30-11-60) (In metric tons)

Variety	Final Estimates of 1959-60 Crop	Revised Estimates of 1960-61 Crop	Percentage Increase or Decrease of Col. (3) over Col. (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Arabica	32,010	31,130	—2·7
Robusta	17,370	21,920	+26·2
TOTAL	49,380	53,050	+7·4

NOTE.—The above estimates are subject to revision.
Source : Coffee Board.

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4. *Tea Production in South India*

('000 lbs.)

District	November 1960	December 1960	December 1959
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Anamallais	3,588	2,216	2,148
Kanyakumari	49	27	31
Madurai	153	192	146
Nilgiris	1,223	1,092	998
Nilgiris-Wynaad	1,657	912	928
Tirunelveli	36	26	17
MADRAS STATE	6,706	4,465	4,268
Central Travancore	3,674	1,548	1,887
Cochin	245	148	178
Kanan Devans	2,214	2,169	2,205
Malabar	50	32	29
Mundakayam	256	174	230
South Travancore	603	388	469
Wynaad	1,364	716	803
KERALA STATE	8,406	5,175	5,801
Coorg	45	13	15
Mysore	441	269	254
MYSORE STATE	486	282	269
Estimated Production for factories not owning estates	1,248	794	827
GRAND TOTAL	16,846	10,716	11,165

Source : United Planters' Association of Southern India, Coonoor.

5. *Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates*, 1960-61

Crop	Estimate	Released on	Area (thousand acres) Current Estimate	Previous Year's Corresponding Adjusted Estimate	Percentage Increase or Decrease of Col. (4) over Col. (5)	Production (thousand tons) Current Estimate	Previous Year's Corresponding Adjusted Estimate	Percentage Increase or Decrease of Col. (7) over Col. (8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rice	First	2-1-61	74,394	73,634	(+)1·0			
Jowar	First	3-1-61	24,631	25,470	(—)3·3			
Bajra	First	5-1-61	25,339	26,430	(—)4·1			
Maize ..	First	5-1-61	9,803	9,941	(—)1·4			
Ragi	First	12-1-61	4,939	5,059	(—)2·4			
Small Millets	First	7-2-61	9,377	9,279	(+)1·1			
Tur	First	5-11-60	5,043	5,133	(—)1·8			
Kharif Pulses other than Tur	First	6-11-60	12,442	12,707	(—)2·1			
Sugarcane ..	Second	30-11-60	5,702	5,139	(+)11·0			
Groundnut ..	Second	12-12-60	14,312	13,998	(+)2·2			
Sesamum ..	Second	25-11-60	3,706	3,815	(—)2·9			
Rapeseed and Mustard	First	27-2-61	2,604	2,806	(—)7·2			

5. *Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates*, 1960-61—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Linseed ..	First	17-2-61	3,172	3,226	(—)1·7			
Cotton ..	Second	12-1-61	16,595	17,162	(—)3·3			
Jute	Final	30-1-61	1,529	1,685	(—)9·3	4,030*	4,605*†	(—)12·5
Mesta	Second	9-12-60	665	675	(—)1·5			
Sannhemp ..	First	8-2-61	688	747	(—)7·9			

*In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.
†Partially revised estimate.

6. *Area and Production of Principal Crops in India* (1958-59 *and* 1959-60)

Crop	Area (thousand acres) 1958-59*	1959-60†	Percentage Increase or Decrease of Col. (3) over Col. (2)	Production (thousand tons unless otherwise indicated) 1958-59*	1959-60†	Percentage Increase or Decrease of Col. (6) over Col. (5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. *Foodgrains*						
(a) Kharif cereals	81,437	81,343	(—)0·1	30,354	29,338	(—)3·3
Rice	42,584	41,602	(—)2·3	8,714	7,866	(—)9·7
Jowar	27,999	26,699	(—)4·6	3,789	3,484	(—)8·0
Bajra	10,457	10,457	—	3,381	3,615	(+)6·9
Maize	6,192	6,211	(+)0·3	1,877	1,860	(—)0·9
Ragi	12,417	12,340	(—)0·6	2,072	2,012	(—)2·9
Small Millets	181,086	178,652	(—)1·3	50,187	48,175	(—)4·0
Total Kharif Cereals						
(b) Rabi cereals	31,141	31,508	(+)1·2	9,772	9,734	(—)0·4
Wheat	8,243	8,220	(—)0·3	2,672	2,605	(—)2·5
Barley	39,384	39,728	(+)0·9	12,444	12,339	(—)0·8
Total Rabi Cereals	220,470	218,380	(—)0·9	62,631	60,514	(—)3·4
Total Cereals						
(c) Pulses	24,865	25,046	(+)0·7	6,881	5,390	(—)21·7
Gram	5,931	5,843	(—)1·5	1,671	1,589	(—)4·9
Tur	28,589	28,863	(+)1·0	4,320	4,257	(—)1·5
Other Pulses	59,385	59,752	(+)0·6	12,872	11,236	(—)12·7
Total Pulses	279,855	278,132	(—)0·6	75,503	71,750	(—)5·0
Total Foodgrains						
II. *Other Crops*	4,803	5,178	(+)7·8	7,113	7,579	(+)6·6
Sugarcane (Gur)	2,301	2,320	(+)0·8	255	254	(—)0·4
Black Pepper‡	1,471	1,499	(+)1·9	326	339	(+)4·0
Chillies (dry)	357	370	(+)3·6	123	134	(+)8·9
Ginger (dry) ‡	897	934	(+)4·1	261	281	(+)7·7
Tobacco	858	885	(+)3·1	2,327	2,719	(+)16·8
Potato						

*Relates to partially revised estimate.
†Relates to final estimate.
‡Figures in hundreds.

6. *Area and Production of Principal Crops in India* (1958-59 *and* 1959-60)—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
III. *Oilseeds*						
Groundnut (nuts in shell)	14,575	15,305	(+)5·0	4,812	4,390	(—)8·8
Castor	1,203	1,178	(—)2·1	112	108	(—)3·6
Sesamum	5,500	5,510	(+)0·2	511	392	(—)23·3
Rapeseed & mustard	6,021	7,167	(+)19·0	1,025	1,037	(+)1·2
Linseed	3,965	3,921	(—) 1·1	447	425	(—)4·9
Total Oilseeds	31,264	33,081	(+) 5·8	6,907	6,352	(—)8·0
IV. *Fibres*						
Cotton (thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	19,926	19,252	(—) 3·4	4,686	3,835	(—)18·2
Jute (thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)	1,811	1,707	(—) 5·7	5,158	4,548	(—)11·8
Mesta (thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)	825	706	(—)14·4	1,488	1,098	(—)26·2
Sann-hemp	807 (546**)	813 (546**)	(+) 0·7	81**	80**	(—)1·2

**Relates to fibre crop only.

7. *Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for Pakistan*

Crop	Forecast	Year	Released on	Area (thousand acres) Current Estimate	Area (thousand acres) Corresponding Estimate	Area (thousand acres) Percentage Increase(+) or Decrease (—)	Production (thousand tons) Current Estimate	Production (thousand tons) Corresponding Estimate	Production (thousand tons) Percentage Increase(+) or Decrease (—)
Cereals									
Rice	First	1960-61	11-11-60	23,005	22,839	(+)0·7	—	—	—
Jowar	Second	1960-61	24-12-60	1,085	1,163	(—)6·7	206	227	(—)9·3
Bajra	Second	1960-61	24-12-60	1,832	2,051	(—)10·3	321	336	(—)4·5
Maize	First	1960-61	8-12-60	1,135	1,089	(+)4·2	—	—	—
Sugarcane									
Cane	Second	1960-61	24-12-60	1,257	1,260	(—)0·2	14,570	14,386	(+)1·3
Oilseeds									
Sesamum	First	1960-61	13-1-61	122	112	(+)8·9	—	—	—
Fibres									
Cotton*	Second	1960-61	6-12-60	3,272	3,370	(—)2·9	1,715	1,657	(+)3.5
Jute †	Final	1960-61	17-10-60	1,518	1,375	(+)10·4	5,626	5,363	(+)4·9

*Production is in thousand bales of 392 lbs. each.
† Production is in thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.
Source: Estimates issued by Government of Pakistan.

8. *Imports of Cereals into India*

(Metric tons)

Cereals	During the week ending 1-2-61	8-2-61	15-2-61	22-2-61	Progressive total from 1-1-1961
Wheat	77,637	89,423	43,999	79,024	567,618*
Rice	13,660	17,320	5,217	19,634	81,982
Milo	—	—	—	—	19,069
TOTAL	91,297	106,743	49,216	98,658	668,669

*Amended figure.

9. *Coffee Cured*

(A) 1959-60 Crop

(Metric tons)

Year/Month	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
1959				
November	44	29	1,324	1,397
December	52	36	699	787
1960				
January	5	4	99	108

(B) 1960-61 Crop

(Metric tons)

Year/Month	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
1960				
November	—	—	—	—
December	1,781	6	—	1,787
1961				
January	4,673	212	23	4,908

Source: Coffee Board, Bangalore.

9·1. *Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee*

(A) 1959-60 Crop

(Metric tons)

Particulars	During January 1961: Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total	Upto January 1961: Total Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Total Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipts into the pool up to 31-1-61 (inclusive of gain in weight).	5	3	—	8	25,254	6,711	17,344 (*a*)	49,309
Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments up to 31-1-61 (inclusive of driage).	1,051	1,302	572	2,925	12,275	3,295	8,970	24,540
Sold for export up to 31-1-61.	—	—	—	—	11,343	2,712	4,487	18,542 (*b*)
Balance as on 31-1-61.	1,046	299	1,572	2,917	1,636	704	3,887	6,227
To be sold for export.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*a*) Includes 1,127 metric tons of Robusta plantation.
(*b*) Includes :
(*i*) 129 metric tons sent to London in connection with the production of suitable quality coffee;
(*ii*) 320 metric tons sold to Hong Kong,
(*iii*) 1,485 metric tons sold to German Democratic Republic;
(*iv*) 2,000 metric tons of Robusta sold to Italy.

(B) 1960-61 Crop

Particulars	During January 1961				Upto January 1961			
	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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipts into the pool up to 31-1-61 (inclusive of gain in weight).	10,127	1,188	739	12,054	18,744	1,485	843 (*a*)	21,072
Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments up to 31-1-61 (inclusive of driage).	18	—	—	18	18	—	—	18
Sold for export up to 31-1-61.	547	—	—	547	547	—	—	547 (*b*)
Balance as on 31-1-61.	18,179	1,485	843	20,507	18,179	1,485	843	20,507
To be sold for export.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*a*) Includes 6 metric tons of Robusta plantation.

(*b*) Includes :

20 metric tons plantation sent to London in connection with the production of suitable quality coffee.

9·2. *Pool Auction Prices of Coffee*

(Rs. per 50 kilos)

Date	Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flat		Robusta Cherry Flat	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
24-1-61	Vijaywada	226·50 to 228·70	227·77	—	—	156·50 to 157·05	156·86
17-1-61	Mysore	215·65 to 228·95	222·60	168·65 to 201·95	187·98	150·00 to 156·50	156·86

10. *Imports of Raw Tobacco*

Variety	January—December 1960		1959	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	524	23·2	2,624	127·2
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	—	—	—	—
Others	5	0·1	140	10·4
TOTAL ..	529	23·3	2,764	137·6

Source : Monthly statistics of the foreign trade of India.

10·1. *Exports of Raw Tobacco*

Variety	January—December 1960		1959	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
For manufacture of bidis	111	1·1	69	1·1
For manufacture of chewing tobacco	7,722	46·3	7,884	51·0
Natu Desi flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	—	—	—	—
Virginia flue-cured for cigarette manufacture	62,452	1,087·8	66,644	1,174·7
Natu Desi sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	2,902	22·9	1,790	21·4
Virginia sun-cured for cigarette manufacture	2,279	17·3	3,365	25·3
For manufacture of cigars and cheroot	31	0·7	42	0·9
For manufacture of hookah tobacco	32	0·7	13	0·3
Other tobacco raw	13,460	274·4	3,232	18·1
TOTAL ..	88,989	1,454·2	83,039	1,292·8

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 1961 (24-2-61)	January 1961 (27-1-61)	February 1960 (26-2-60)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains					
Wheat	Moga	591	15·75	16·50	16·62
	Chandausi	White	17·75	17·50	—
	Sagar	Pissi	13·37	13·00	13·80
Jowar	Akola		10·55 (28·25 Q)	10·55 (28·25 Q)	14·10
Gram	Abohar		14·82 (39·70 Q)	15·12 (40·51 Q)	12·37
Maize	Bahraich		13·50	12·25	11·12
Pulses					
Gram (Split) ..	Bombay		19·78 (53·00 Q)	19·04 (51·00 Q)	—
	Patna		N.R.	22·00	16·11
Arhar (Split) ..	Delhi	Desi	18·00 (48·23 Q)	18·00 (48·23 Q)	18·00 21·00
	Patna		N.R.	20·00	24·00
	Bombay		22·02 (59·00 Q)	23·70 (63·50 Q)	30·00 —
	Madras	Nagpur	24·08 (64·52 Q)	24·88 (66·67 Q)	28·10 —
Potatoes	Patna		N.R.	5·00	5·50
	Calcutta	Desi	6·00 (16·08 Q)	7·50 (20·10 Q)	8·75 —
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	18·51 (49·60 Q)	13·99 (37·48 Q)	13·58 —
Sugar and Gur					
Sugar	Bombay	Medium	42·21 (113·09 Q)	42·21 (113·09 Q)	42·21 —
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	41·85 (112·12 Q)	41·85 (112·12 Q)	41·85 —

11. *Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres*—concld.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Spices—contd.					
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	44·79 (120·00 Q)	46·65 (125·00 Q)	61·23 —
Cardamom ..	Calcutta	Big (Kalimpong)	94·03 (251·92 Q)	90·06 (241·20 Q)	122·00 —
		Small (Mysore)	798·74 (2140·00 Q)	798·74 (2140·00 Q)	840·00 —
Other Commodities					
Tobacco	Guntur	Flue-cured Virginia redried strips (Grade 4)	133·29	N.T.	N.R.
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	123·17 (330·00 Q)	123·17 (330·00 Q)	132·50 —
Oranges (per 100) ..	Bombay	Ordinary	14·58	10·42	20·83
Arecanuts	Madras	Sathukudi Big	14·00	14·00	18·00
	Madras	Singapore	204·07 (546·75 Q)	204·07 (546·75 Q)	194·19 —
		Mangalore	230·40 (617·30 Q)	230·40 (617·30 Q)	210·66 —
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay (Dry)	9·25 (24·79 Q)	10·50 (28·11 Q)	10·00

11·1. *Issue Prices of Cereals*

(Rupees)

Cereals	1960 Per maund	1960 Per quintal
Rice		
Superfine I	30·00†	80·38†
Superfine II	25·00 @	66·98 @
Fine I	22·00(*b*)	58·94(*b*)
Fine II	20·00(*a*)	53·58(*a*)
Medium	18·00**	48·23**
Coarse/common	16·00 ‡	42·87‡
Wheat	14·00	37·51
Milo	11·00	29·47
Maize (Corn)	11·00	29·47

NOTE—Issue price connotes the ex-godown or f.o.r. destination price of bagged grain issued from Central Government stocks.

†Basmati of Punjab origin.

@ Bangarutheegalu of Andhra origin, Hansraj, Mushkin, Ramjawain, Parmal and Chahora—both raw and boiled—of Punjab origin and Fine II of Madhya Pradesh origin.

(*a*)Fine rice *i.e.* K-12 (Sanna Kusuma), Kichidi, Sanna Krishna, Katukulu Delhi Bhogam-procured in Andhra Pradesh, superfine rice of Orissa origin and fine III of Madhya Pradesh origin.

(*b*)Imported U.S.A. long grain rice.

**Begmi and Mongra of Punjab origin, Medium I and II of Madhya Pradesh origin, Sugandhi rice imported from Burma and American medium grain rice.

‡All coarse and common varieties of indigenous rice fine variety of Orissa origin and SMS and full boiled rice imported from Burma, Viet Nam and Egyptian rice and short grain rice imported from U.S.A.

12. *Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Pakistan*

Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wheat	Lyallpur	Ordinary	21-2-61	17·50 (46·89 Q)
Rice	Lyallpur	Sela Basmati	21-2-61	47·00 (125·92 Q)
	Dacca	Fine	17-2-61	33·00 (88·41 Q)
Gur	Lyallpur	—	21-2-61	27·00 (72·34 Q)
Cotton Lint	Karachi	4-F Punjab Roller ginned	18-2-61	84·25 401·36*
		Sind N. T. Saw ginned	18-2-61	93·10 443·52*
		N.T. Popta	18-2-61	14·00 (37·51 Q)
Cottonseed	Karachi	Sind Yellow	18-2-61	180·00 (482·00 Q)
Wool	Karachi	White (Mid's)	17-2-61	74·00 (198·26 Q)
Jute	Dacca			339·72†

*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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wheat ..	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Red winter (cash)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	22-2-61	214⅜ cents	14·00 (37·51 Q)
			No. 2 Red winter March	,,	22-2-61	212¼ cents	13·85 (37·11 Q)
		Minneapolis	Spring Wheat May	,,	22-2-61	212⅞ cents	13·90 (37·24 Q)
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba.	,,	22-2-61	167⅛ cents	11·08 @ (29·69 Q) @
	U.K.	London	Australian bulk cargoes (c.i.f.) March/April (c.i.f.)	Ton	24-2-61	£24-17-6	12·18 (32·63 Q)

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.)	22-2-61	113⅛ cents	7·92 (21·22 Q)
Barley ..	Canada	Winnipeg	May	(48 lbs.)	22-2-61	100¼ cents	8·30 @ (22·24Q)@
Groundnut ..	European Ports		Sudan Shelled (c.i.f.) new Mar/April	Metric Ton	24-2-61	£71-0-0	35·33 (94·66 Q)
Groundnut oil	European Ports		British West African 3/5% (c.i.f.)	Ton	30-12-60	£121-0-0 (Nominal)	59·27 (150·80Q)
Linseed ..	European Ports		Ethopian 3% New March	Metric Ton	17-2-61	£ 49-10-0 (Nominal)	24·63 (65·99 Q)
Linseed oil ..	European Ports		Argentina (c.i.f.) (Excl. duty) Mar./Apl.	Ton	24-2-61	£99-10-0	48·73 (130·56 Q)
Castor oil ..	European Ports		Bombay Commercial (c.i.f.) bulk C.O.P. Feb./ March.	Ton	24-2-61	£121-0-0	59·26 (158·77 Q)
Cotton ..	U.S.A.	New York	Spot	Lb.	23-2-61	32·75 cents	611·00*
Jute	U.K.	London	March	Lb.	24-2-61	32·51 cents	606·60*
			Mill Firsts (c.i.f.) Feb./March	Ton	17-2-61	£211-0-0 (Nominal)	502·38†

@Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 24-2-61 (Canada 2·75 11/16 to 2·75 13/16 dollars = £1 sterling).

* Rupees per bale 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.

13. *Retail Prices of Fruits and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India*

(In rupees)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: February 1961 (24-2-61)	January 1961 (27-1-61)	February 1960 (26-2-60)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and dry)						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	3·50	3·50	3·50
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	0·96(a)	0·96	1·44
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0·62	0·62	0·62
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0·60	0·60	0·72
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	5·58 (6·00 Kg.)	5·58 (6·00 Kg.)	6·00
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	11·62 (12·50 Kg.)	11·62 (12·50 Kg.)	12·00
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	4·65 (5·00 Kg.)	4·65 (5·00 Kg.)	5·00
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	3·72 (4·00 Kg.)	3·72 (4·00 Kg.)	4·00
Vegetables						
Peas	Madras		Seer	1·04 (1·12Kg.)	0·93 (1·00 Kg.)	0·78
Tomatoes	Madras		Seer	0·47 (0·50Kg.)	0·47 (0·50 Kg.)	0·53
Lady's Fingers ..	Madras		Seer	0·58 (0·62Kg.)	0·47 (0·50 Kg.)	0·53
Cauliflowers	Madras		Each	0·75	0·75	0·63
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0·31(a) (0·33 Kg.) (a)	0·31 (0·33 Kg.)	N.R.

14. *Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres*

(In rupees)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: February 1961 (24-2-61)	January 1961 (27-1-61)	February 1960 (26-2-60)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Kg.	3·21(a)	2·68	2·75
	Madras	Prawns	Kg.	N.A.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Eggs	Bombay	Extra Large	Dozen	2·12	2·12	2·00
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	2·00	1·96	1·66
Poultry						
Chicken	Bombay	Big	Each	2·00	1·75	1·50
	Madras	Small	Each	1·50	1·50	1·25
Fowls	Bombay		Each	4·50	3·50	3·50
	Madras	Small	Each	2·25	2·50	2·50
Ducks	Madras		Each	1·50	1·50	1·75

15. *Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres*

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: February 1961 (24-2-61)	January 1961 (27-1-61)	February 1960 (26-2-60)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow	*Bihar* Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk.	Each	85·00	90·00	N.R.
	Andhra Pradesh Ongole	1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield).	Each	N.R.	N.R.	N.T.
	Punjab Bahadurgarh Hariana		Each	N.R.	N.R.	400·00
Milch Buffalo ..	*Bihar* Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation.	Each	310·00	290·00	N.R.
	Punjab Bahadurgarh Murrah		Each	N.R.	N.R.	500·00
Bullocks	*Bihar* Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	147·00	160·00	N.R.
	Punjab Bahadurgarh Hariana		Each	N.R.	N.R.	600·00

15·1. *Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres*

(Rupees per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices		
			February 1961 (24-2-61)	January 1961 (27-1-61)	February 1960 (26-2-60)
Milk	Bombay	Cow	1·00	1·00	1·00
	Calcutta		0·80(a) Kg.	0·77 Kg.	0·75
Mutton	Bombay		2·79 (3·00 Kg.)	2·79 (3·00 Kg.)	2·50
	Calcutta		(3·21 Kg.)	(3·21 Kg.)	2·50
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	3·08 (3·31 Kg.)	3·08 (3·31 Kg.)	3·06
		Without bones	3·59 (3·86 Kg.)	3·59 (3·86 Kg.)	3·28
	Calcutta		(3·21 Kg.)	(3·21 Kg.)	2·50
Pork	Bombay		2·79 (3·00 Kg.)	2·79 (3·00 Kg.)	2·50
	Madras		2·58 (2·76 Kg.)	2·58 (2·76 Kg.)	2·56
Beef	Bombay		1·25 (1·37 Kg.)	1·40 (1·50 Kg.)	1·25
	Calcutta		(1·60 Kg.)	(1·60 Kg.)	1·50

16. *Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India*

(*Base* : 1952-53=100)

Group of articles	Weekly				Monthly		
	28-1-61	21-1-61	14-1-61	7-1-61	January 1961	December 1960	January 1960
Food Articles	116·8	116·6	116·2	116·2	116·4	117·0	117·5
Liquor & Tobacco	111·6	111·2	110·9	100·9	111·2	112·1	100·9
Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	123·2	120·2	120·2	120·2	120·2	120·3	116·8
Industrial Raw Materials ..	156·4	155·8	153·8	152·5	154·6	149·5	130·9
Manufactures	128·5	127·6	127·4	126·9	127·6	126·0	116·0
All Commodities	126·3	125·9	125·3	124·9	125·6	124·6	118·8

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

16·1. *Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and some Principal Foreign Countries*

(*Base* : 1953 = 100)

Year/Month	India	U.S.A.	Canada	Australia*
1953	100	100	100	100
1954	96	100	98	99
1955	88	101	99	102
1956	99	104	102	106
1957	104	107	103	107
1958	107	108	103	105
1959	111	108	104	106
1959 October	115	108	104	107
1960 September	120	108	104	116
1960 October	121	109	104	114

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

17. *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
1958	133	129	94	98	121	119	124	124
1959	140	134	94	98	136	132	134	133
1959 November	145	138	95	99	140	136	144	139
1960 October	142	137	96	102	139	137	150	148
1960 November	143	138	96	102	136	135	152	150

Source : *Indian Labour Journal*, Labour Bureau, Government of India.

18. *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
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	97	99	99	102	101	102	102	112
1957	103	104	102	105	105	106	105	116
1958	109	109	107	108	108	108	107	119
1959	115	114	105	109	108	110	108	120
1959 October	118	118	105	110	110	111	107	120
1960 September	118	118	107	111	110	111	106	121
1960 October	117	117	107	111	112	112	107	122

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

22. *Production of Tea in India during the Calendar years* 1957 *and* 1958

State	Number of plantations on 31 December	Total area under tea during the year (Acres)	Persons employed (daily average) Garden labour (permanent) (No.)	Outside labour (permanent) (No.)	Outside labour (temporary) (No.)	Quantity of manufactured tea Black (Lbs.)	Green (Lbs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Assam							
1957	806	390,910	455,909	174,634	43,410	358,733,791	19,548,940
1958	804	388,549	443,728	37,733	41,277	379,019,597	15,262,972
Bihar							
1957	3	1,326	26	248	628	6,140	265,748
1958	3	1,326	26	210	556	2,234	147,183
Madras							
1957	2,345	72,725	64,862	4,559	14,919	55,818,072	194,476
1958	2,345	72,878	64,190	4,281	14,941	58,455,119	—
Punjab							
1957	2,421	8,591	496	1,345	4,923	288,334	2,145,997
1958	2,421	8,588	505	1,380	4,811	334,176	1,967,828
Uttar Pradesh							
1957	40	5,434	1,823	596	1,427	832,195	791,295
1958	33	5,434	1,945	569	1,657	319,511	1,365,393
West Bengal							
1957	335	197,554	186,788	497	7,874	150,112,049	1,980,600
1958	342	201,326	186,788	497	7,874	152,524,288	3,320,884
Mysore							
1957	17	4,355	4,029	655	1,267	3,298,308	2,000,662
1958	12	4,334	5,218	43	135	3,701,486	580,560
Kerala							
1957	282	98,640	89,875	5,165	2,479	68,057,443	8,494,520
1958*	282	98,640	89,875	5,165	2,479	68,057,443	8,494,520
Himachal Pradesh							
1957	328	2,034	14	—	116	—	162,855
1958	328	2,034	14	—	116	—	162,855
Tripura							
1957	53	11,758	6,322	366	1,230	4,566,425	268,799
1958	53	11,969	6,136	425	919	4,895,727	587,789
TOTAL ALL-INDIA							
1957	6,630	793,327	810,144	188,065	78,273	641,712,757	35,853,892
1958(P)	6,623	795,078	798,425	50,303	74,765	667,309,581	31,889,984

*Data for 1957 repeated in 1958 for want of information.
(P)—Provisional and, therefore, subject to revision.

23. *District-wise Area and Production of Bajra,* 1959-60 & 1958-59

District	Area (acres) 1959-60	Area (acres) 1958-59	Production (tons) 1959-60	Production (tons) 1958-59
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh				
1. Anantapur	203,000	197,000	48,700	55,900
2. Chittoor	153,800	139,800	32,100	42,600
3. Cuddapah	95,200	92,400	12,200	22,300
4. Kurnool	122,500	115,600	39,100	21,300
5. Godavari (East)	45,200	43,000	8,400	4,000
6. Godavari (West)	6,800	6,200	1,700	1,600
7. Guntur	137,800	158,500	22,800	23,800
8. Krishna	8,500	9,400	2,800	900
9. Nellore	130,100	134,200	37,900	48,400
10. Srikakulam	20,200	19,200	9,300	5,700
11. Visakhapatnam	127,900	129,200	43,000	38,500
12. Adilabad	200	200	—	—
13. Hyderabad	25,100	24,600	3,300	2,900
14. Karimnagar	400	500	—	100
15. Khammam	9,200	9,400	400	1,600
16. Mahbubnagar	118,400	118,400	20,500	14,100
17. Medak	8,900	9,200	1,200	1,200
18. Nalgonda	353,900	324,700	43,500	41,500
19. Nizamabad	—	—	—	—
20. Warangal	39,400	40,200	5,200	6,700
TOTAL	1,606,500	1,571,700	332,100	333,100 (Base on crop estimation survey results)
Bihar				
1. Champaran	1,544	1,716	208	227
2. Darbhanga	271	25	42	5
3. Muzaffarpur	20	121	3	22
4. Purnea	515	515	23	94
5. Saharsa	69	274	3	50
6. Saran	4,769	5,157	769	720
7. Bhagalpur	319	—	15	—
8. Gaya	83	123	14	22
9. Monghyr	503	1,472	23	269
10. Patna	1,050	2,364	176	820
11. Shahbad	2,161	1,872	363	342
12. Dhanbad	207	254	53	31
13. Hazaribagh	1,293	885	199	162
14. Palamau	8	67	1	12
15. Ranchi	29	63	3	12
16. Santhal Parganas	2,083	1,780	95	269
17. Singhbhum	315	76	29	14
TOTAL	15,239	16,764	2,019	3,071
Maharashtra & Gujarat	565,274	763,383	61,600	71,976
1. Ahmednagar	—	—	—	—
2. Dangs	208,300	203,629	19,909	22,481
3. Khandesh (East)	329,602	334,709	70,364	49,444
4. Khandesh (West)	10,304	10,304	717	783
5. Kolhapur	465,087	902,596	54,357	110,044
6. Nasik				

23. *District-wise Area and Production of Bajra*, 1959-60 & 195859

District	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59
7. Poona	457,689	457,689	69,409	54,391
8. Satara (North)	382,340	394,169	55,678	50,081
9. Satara (South)	352,667	345,981	24,608	25,578
10. Sholapur	196,662	164,348	7,664	5,804
11. Ahmedabad	124,762	122,905	4,718	22,266
12. Amreli	295,509	277,280	22,744	55,038
13. Banaskantha	528,141	516,475	36,475	53,031
14. Baroda	47,673	47,770	4,689	9,262
15. Broach	14,700	14,700	1,446	2,850
16. Kaira	224,337	262,506	36,154	72,716
17. Mehsana	432,156	483,314	24,347	116,190
18. Panch Mahals	87,980	69,710	7,851	9,573
19. Sabarkantha	124,573	123,681	7,474	21,926
20. Surat	4,000	4,465	393	866
21. Bombay Suburban	—	—	—	—
22. Kolaba	—	—	—	—
23. Ratnagiri	—	—	—	—
24. Thana	—	—	—	—
25. Jamnagar	227,935	283,409	18,693	51,182
26. Rajkot	349,387	416,186	32,178	70,121
27. Surendranagar	291,628	303,561	9,439	22,455
28. Bhavnagar	353,740	337,114	39,196	66,053
29. Junagadh	370,789	536,128	30,011	63,115
30. Kutch	314,498	296,000	33,221	40,660
31. Akola	13,104	13,707	1,543	2,142
32. Amraoti	13,583	13,583	1,600	2,564
33. Bhandara	2	8	—	1
34. Buldana	12,882	14,111	1,517	2,551
35. Chanda	54	280	6	52
36. Nagpur	960	867	113	155
37. Wardha	4,116	6,131	485	990
38. Yeotmal	24,216	24,984	2,852	4,183
39. Aurangabad	348,027	383,824	36,248	28,204
40. Bhir	259,455	259,455	27,104	17,235
41. Nanded	3,000	2,740	312	182
42. Osmanabad	59,896	59,319	6,970	3,940
43. Parbhani	9,200	9,720	958	646
TOTAL	7,502,228	8,460,696	753,043	1,130,736 (Based on crop estimation survey results)
Jammu & Kashmir				
1. Anantanag	—	—	—	—
2. Srinagar	—	—	—	—
3. Barmulla	—	—	—	—
4. Ladakh	—	—	—	—
5. Jammu	31,000	25,000	6,282	7,384
6. Udhampur	300	3,000	37	1,506
7. Kathua	6,000	7,000	1,396	1,433
8. Doda				
9. Poonch-Rajouri	100	110	37	37
TOTAL	37,400	35,110	7,752	10,360

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23. *District-wise Area and Production of Bajra*, 1959-60 & 1958-59

District	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59
Madhya Pradesh				
1. Balaghat	—	—	—	—
2. Bastar	—	—	—	—
3. Bilaspur	—	—	—	—
4. Durg	—	—	—	—
5. Raigarh	100	100	—	—
6. Raipur	—	—	—	—
7. Surguja	—	—	—	—
8. Betul	100	100	—	—
9. Chhindwara	300	300	100	100
10. Damoh	—	—	—	—
11. Hoshangabad	400	500	100	100
12. Jabalpur	700	700	100	100
13. Mandla	—	—	—	—
14. Narsimpur	1,400	1,500	300	300
15. Nimar (East)	4,600	4,900	800	1,100
16. Sagar	—	100	—	—
17. Seoni	—	—	—	—
18. Bhind	80,000	86,400	26,200	21,800
19. Gwalior	3,700	3,200	1,000	600
20. Morena	177,500	177,300	42,700	30,100
21. Vidisha	—	—	—	—
22. Dewas	1,100	1,100	200	200
23. Guna	200	200	—	—
24. Indore	500	1,200	100	300
25. Mandsaur	5,700	5,600	800	800
26. Rajgarh	—	—	—	—
27. Ratlam	15,200	15,100	1,400	3,700
28. Shajapur	700	800	200	200
29. Shivpuri	6,900	6,700	1,600	1,600
30. Ujjain	7,200	7,600	1,700	1,800
31. Dhar	24,400	24,600	1,600	6,000
32. Jhabua	23,600	25,400	3,500	3,600
33. Nimar (West)	65,400	65,200	7,200	9,600
34. Chhatarpur	200	300	—	100
35. Datia	5,500	5,400	800	900
36. Panna	100	100	—	—
37. Rewa	2,800	3,800	500	700
38. Satna	800	700	200	100
39. Shahdol	—	—	—	—
40. Sidhi	100	100	—	—
41. Tikamgarh	—	100	—	—
42. Raisen	100	100	—	—
43. Sehore	100	100	—	100
Non-reporting areas	3,952	3,952	537	537
TOTAL	433,352	443,252	91,637	84,437 (Based on crop estimation survey results)

23. *District-wise Area and Production of Bajra, 1959-60 & 1958-59*

District	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59
Madras				
1. Arcot (North)	55,000	54,000	12,600	12,700
2. Arcot (South)	131,000	130,000	20,500	19,300
3. Chingleput	7,800	8,000	19	2,000
4. Coimbatore	228,000	210,000	68,200	65,600
5. Kanyakumari	—	—	—	—
6. The Nilgiris	—	—	—	—
7. Madurai	69,000	68,000	27,400	26,300
8. Ramanathapuram	131,000	130,000	41,500	40,600
9. Salem	205,000	185,000	43,500	40,500
10. Tanjore	30,000	38,000	800	1,000
11. Tiruchirapalli	250,000	260,000	62,500	59,800
12. Tirunelveli	175,000	170,000	35,900	34,000
TOTAL	1,254,800	1,218,800	314,800	301,800 (Based on crop cutting results)
Mysore				
1. Belgaum	222,072	217,007	22,724	28,565
2. Bidar	35,387	35,387	2,356	3,510
3. Bijapur	490,340	357,288	40,002	26,401
4. Dharwar	5,487	6,119	448	607
5. Gulbarga	208,999	203,518	15,777	14,089
6. Raichur	122,860	125,057	9,483	18,494
7. North Kanara	—	—	—	—
8. South Kanara	—	—	—	—
9. Bangalore	110	110	9	11
10. Bellary	40,408	57,141	3,296	5,591
11. Chickmagalur	723	734	59	73
12. Chitaldrug	91,092	93,185	9,395	7,009
13. Coorg	—	—	—	—
14. Hassan	—	—	—	—
15. Kolar	21,260	19,600	1,734	1,945
16. Mandya	—	20	—	2
17. Mysore	—	—	—	—
18. Shimoga	320	390	26	39
19. Tumkur	15,614	13,642	1,274	1,354
Non-reporting areas	32,310	32,310	2,174	2,174
TOTAL	1,286,982	1,161,508	108,757	109,864 (Based on crop cutting results)
Orissa				
1. Bolangir Patna	100	100	11	11
2. Dhenkanal	200	200	11	11
3. Ganjam	200	200	18	18
4. Kalahandi	—	—	—	—
5. Keonjhar	300	300	20	20
6. Koraput	4,300	4,300	384	384
7. Mayurbhanj	100	100	4	4
8. Boudh Phulbhani	—	—	—	—
9. Sambalpur	—	—	—	—
10. Sundergarh	2,400	2,400	270	270
11. Balasore	—	—	—	—
12. Cuttack	100	100	29	29
13. Puri	100	100	18	18
TOTAL	7,800	7,800	765	765

23. *District-wise Area and Production of Bajra, 1959-60 & 1958-59*

District	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59
Punjab				
1. Kangra	—	—	—	—
2. Simla	—	—	—	—
3. Ambala	14,000	15,000	5,000	2,000
4. Amritsar	22,000	18,000	6,000	4,000
5. Ferozepur	79,000	127,000	17,000	23,000
6. Gurdaspur	8,000	12,000	2,000	3,000
7. Gurgaon	322,000	337,000	42,000	36,000
8. Hissar	697,000	780,000	83,000	67,000
9. Hoshiarpur	12,000	12,000	2,000	1,000
10. Jullundur	8,000	9,000	2,000	1,000
11. Karnal	93,000	98,000	24,000	8,000
12. Ludhiana	6,000	7,000	1,000	1,000
13. Rohtak	209,000	270,000	28,000	29,000
14. Bhatinda	97,000	104,000	23,000	19,000
15. Kapurthala	2,000	3,000	—	1,000
16. Mohindergarh	401,000	456,000	43,000	66,000
17. Patiala	7,000	6,000	2,000	1,000
18. Sangrur	143,000	177,000	15,000	16,000
TOTAL	2,120,000	2,431,000	295,000	298,000 (Based on crop cutting results)
Rajasthan				
1. Ajmer	60,445	69,001	9,088	9,824
2. Alwar	303,365	328,369	70,018	39,727
3. Bharatpur	256,484	265,438	51,526	30,454
4. Jaipur	384,369	467,106	67,265	97,592
5. Jhunjhunu	467,297	559,159	52,362	67,149
6. Sawai Madhopur	212,735	220,206	43,972	40,699
7. Sikar	510,851	606,641	44,015	72,851
8. Tonk	25,511	32,637	3,836	4,646
9. Bikaner	422,698	320,880	29,438	16,330
10. Churu	782,171	906,334	39,807	52,599
11. Ganganagar	364,664	395,160	16,280	23,286
12. Barmer	2,222,905	2,132,356	211,374	192,293
13. Jaisalmer	289,141	198,632	26,930	18,085
14. Jalore	834,405	793,847	60,345	91,434
15. Jodhpur	1,269,786	1,200,436	107,705	41,801
16. Nagpur	1,036,889	1,124,376	105,078	156,108
17. Pali	233,384	231,809	26,047	12,625
18. Sirohi	72,198	68,552	5,189	6,182
19. Bundi	70	1,105	9	94
20. Jhalawar	5,487	6,542	691	691
21. Kotah	2,804	2,730	353	353
22. Banswara	—	7	—	1
23. Bhilwara	1,301	1,398	164	119
24. Chittorgarh	50	28	6	2
25. Dungarpur	670	980	84	83
26. Udaipur	1,111	1,967	140	167
TOTAL	9,760,791	9,935,696	971,722	974,940 (Based on crop cutting results).

23. *District-wise Area and Production of Bajra*, 1959-60 & 1958-59

District	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59
Uttar Pradesh				
1. Dehra Dun	105	106	19	11
2. Saharanpur	49,280	49,393	4,568	5,071
3. Muzaffarnagar	31,806	30,549	3,499	3,136
4. Meerut	76,022	74,732	13,525	9,057
5. Bulandshahr	121,847	117,762	28,597	9,076
6. Aligarh	243,084	258,953	63,491	47,663
7. Mathura	128,100	131,160	21,318	7,887
8. Agra	250,495	259,943	58,020	50,584
9. Mainpuri	107,877	114,162	26,453	15,416
10. Etah	157,783	197,425	38,551	49,111
11. Bareilly	54,600	53,342	11,165	10,216
12. Bijnor	43,098	41,777	4,158	4,015
13. Badaun	208,699	196,910	54,627	42,730
14. Moradabad	136,744	143,170	29,948	10,175
15. Shahjahanpur	75,382	68,254	8,027	4,497
16. Pilibhit	13,975	12,360	2,388	1,188
17. Rampur	12,493	11,743	2,134	1,128
18. Farrukhabad	62,429	55,070	11,042	15,118
19. Etawah	140,814	140,520	37,410	51,977
20. Kanpur	71,661	72,703	17,575	19,959
21. Fatehpur	28,582	28,815	6,135	7,910
22. Allahabad	130,867	126,997	42,681	32,331
23. Jhansi	608	1,311	102	340
24. Jalaun	52,502	60,090	10,928	15,607
25. Hamirpur	9,104	10,253	1,524	2,663
26. Banda	35,323	41,965	5,914	10,899
27. Varansi	38,960	40,322	10,761	14,816
28. Mirzapur	31,201	30,020	10,954	17,738
29. Jaunpur	21,548	20,368	4,934	5,662
30. Ghazipur	34,528	34,301	14,809	20,012
31. Ballai	15,452	11,336	2,430	2,727
32. Gorakhpur	923	978	286	437
33. Deoria	3,477	3,933	1,077	1,758
34. Basti	224	282	69	127
35. Azamgarh	3,147	3,336	975	1,044
36. Nainital (Plains)	397	297	82	41
37. Lucknow	22,125	21,763	3,799	4,982
38. Unnao	22,689	22,599	3,896	5,174
39. Rae Bareli	24,913	25,197	4,278	5,768
40. Sitapur	24,854	24,351	5,301	5,575
41. Hardoi	44,254	44,250	7,868	10,130
42. Kheri	16,934	19,541	2,907	4,474
43. Faizabad	224	248	50	72
44. Gonda	4,091	3,926	907	1,148
45. Bahraich	3,215	3,173	712	928
46. Sultanpur	5,278	5,593	1,170	1,635
47. Pratapgarh	46,534	46,980	11,442	19,840
48. Bara Banki	10,176	9,842	2,255	2,877
49. Conventional estimates for hill portions	405	405	72	72
TOTAL	2,618,779	2,666,517	594,833	554,442 (Based on crop cutting results).

23. *District-wise Area and Production of Bajra*, 1959-60 & 1958-59

District	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59
West Bengal		—		—
1. 24-Parganas		100		—
2. Nadia		100		—
3. Murshidabad		—		—
4. Burdwan		100		—
5. Birbhum		—		—
6. Bankura		—		—
7. Midnapore		—		—
8. Hooghly		—		—
9. Howrah		—		—
10. Jalpaiguri		—		—
11. Darjeeling		300		100
12. Malda		—		—
13. West Dinajpur		—		—
14. Cooch Behar		500		100
15. Purulia				
16. Islampur				
TOTAL	900*	1,100	200*	200

*District-wise break-up not available.

Special Table No. 24

24. *Index Numbers of Harvest Prices*

Index numbers of harvest prices based on the "harvest season prices" reported by the branches of the State Bank of India (formerly the Imperial Bank of India) have been published from time to time. Index numbers upto 1955-56 along with the details regarding method of construction, etc., were published in the April 1957 issue of *Agricultural Situation in India*. Index numbers for 1956-57 and 1957-58 have now been compiled and a statement giving the index numbers for 1939-40 to 1957-58 is given below. The method of construction of the series remains the same.

(Agricultural Year 1938-39=100)

Years	FOODGRAINS								OIL	
	Rice	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Total Foodgrains	Groundnut	Sesamum
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Weight	33	6	2	2	9	2	5	59	9	1
1939-40	115	122	126	125	120	116	133	117	126	105
1940-41	133	106	115	124	119	100	87	122	91	106
1941-42	170	135	135	136	193	149	134	164	131	110
1942-43	243	246	225	209	407	350	318	277	246	163
1943-44	316	374	335	370	402	343	321	339	305	257
1944-45	300	318	305	300	382	N.A.	392	323	262	306
1945-46	300	302	308	357	403	N.A.	356	324	341	358
1946-47	321	323	339	371	433	394	406	350	351	405
1947-48	401	401	353	486	619	422	390	435	548	421
1948-49	473	457	512	481	713	490	425	506	559	442
1949-50	479	460	460	487	603	403	383	485	666	457
1950-51	549	429	370	492	640	435	490	534	784	570
1951-52	579	386	374	459	605	435	471	538	669	436
1952-53	553	426	403	417	515	434	545	535	584	434
1953-54	515	417	398	411	547	330	398	486	630	419
1954-55	436	250	261	292	407	202	226	376	370	247
1955-56	472	310	276	293	531	322	356	437	444	296
1956-57	581	488	449	407	604	421	423	546	585	436
1957-58	623	416	414	434	579	393	398	554	556	418

SEEDS			MISCELLANEOUS					GROUP INDICES (Groups)			All commodities
Rape and Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds	Sugar (Raw)	Tobacco	Cotton	Jute	Total Miscellaneous	Foodgrains	Oilseeds	Miscellaneous	
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(a)	(b)	(c)	
2	1	13	17	7	3	1	28	59	13	28	100
99	137	121	82	123	143	124	100	117	121	100	11
76	93	90	39	106	104	N.A.	64	122	90	64	10
75	104	119	77	111	102	194	92	164	119	92	13
225	163	230	139	170	239	112	157	277	230	157	22
257	132	281	128	272	225	207	177	339	281	177	21
244	145	254	150	329	214	226	204	323	254	204	2
264	203	320	176	368	250	199	233	324	320	233	2
412	268	358	209	412	250	N.A.	266	350	358	266	3
358	279	488	203	272	280	602	243	435	488	243	3
462	338	518	213	506	322	718	316	506	518	316	4
573	395	611	364	421	373	622	388	485	611	388	4
576	527	716	317	418	384	831	368	534	716	368	4
290	297	564	207	396	337	1,117	303	538	564	303	4
380	335	522	214	376	307	595	278	535	522	278	
388	323	553	239	347	339	652	291	486	553	291	
272	273	338	160	360	289	594	239	376	338	239	
424	445	430	181	408	316	614	268	437	430	268	
480	426	545	184	410	367	692	278	546	545	278	
436	421	517	204	415	351	716	290	554	517	290	

24.1 *Percentage Variation in the Indices for the years* 1955-56 *to* 1957-58 *as compared to the Wholesale Price indices during the Harvest Season*

Crops	Harvest Period	Percentage variation in 1957-58 over 1956-57		Percentage variation in 1956-57 over 1955-56	
		Harvest Prices	Wholesale Prices	Harvest Prices	Wholesale Prices
Rice	Oct.-Jan.	7·0	8·0	23·0	24·5
Jowar	Oct.-Dec.	—14·8	—15·0	57·4	102·0
Bajra	Do.	—7·9	—10·0	62·8	48·3
Maize	Sept.-Oct.	6·7	3·4	38·8	43·1
Wheat	Mar.-June	—4·2	—5·2	13·8	12·9
Barley	Do.	—6·6	—7·3	30·7	20·8
Gram	Do.	—5·9	—10·4	18·8	17·4
Total Foodgrains	—	1·5	1·2	24·9	31·3
Groundnut	Sept.-Oct.	—5·0	—6·7	31·8	50·7
Sesamum	Do.	—4·2	—2·2*	48·5	61·3*
Rape & Mustard	Dec.-Jan.	—9·1	—16·0*	13·1	56·3*
Linseed	Feb.-Apr.	—1·1	—2·0	—4·3	—5·1
Total Oilseeds	—	—5·1	—7·4	26·7	
Sugar (raw)	Sept.-Oct.	10·6	9·0	1·7	18·4
Tobacco	Do.	1·1	13·0	0·5	6·6
Cotton	Sept.-Jan.	—4·2	—9·0	16·1	12·2
Jute	Sept.-Oct.	3·5	8·6	12·7	18·4
Total Miscellaneous	—	4·3	8·1	3·7	15·1
ALL COMMODITIES	—	0·8	2·0	21·1	30·5

*These relate to the indices of rapeseed and sesamum.

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